1988 · ANNUAL · REPORT

PART I: Judicial Council Report to the Governor and the Legislature

JUDICIAL · COUNCIL OF · CALIFORNIA

1988 • ANNUAL • REPORT

A Summary of 1987 Activities

JUDICIAL • COUNCIL OF • CALIFORNIA

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JUDICIAL COUNCIL REPORT

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TO THE HONORABLE GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN,
Governor of the State of California,
and Members of the Legislature:

The 1988 Judicial Council Report is presented pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of article VI of the California Constitution.

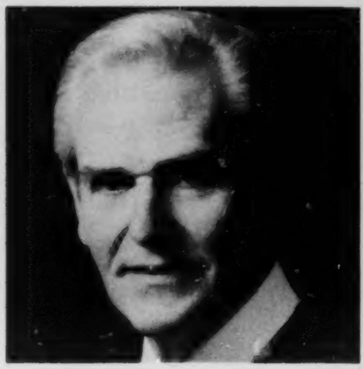
January 1, 1988

Hon. Malcolm M. Lucas,
Chairperson

Hon. David N. Eagleson
Hon. Mildred L. Lillie
Hon. Robert K. Puglia
Hon. Donald B. King
Hon. Jack E. Goertzen
Hon. Harmon G. Scoville
Hon. Fern M. Smith
Hon. William D. Stein
Hon. Ricardo A. Torres
Hon. Lourdes Gillespie Baird
Hon. Robert D. Mackey
Hon. Cerena Wong
Hon. Robert A. Barclay
Hon. Jane A. York
Hon. Bill Lockyer
Hon. Elihu M. Harris
Mr. David B. Baum
Mr. Joseph H. Cummins
Mr. David M. Heilbron
Mr. Kenneth W. Larson

Mr. William E. Davis,
Secretary

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF JUSTICE



The past year has been a time of both challenge and change in the courts of California. The Judicial Council, the agency charged with the administration of the state's judicial system, took a leadership role in meeting the needs of the courts by setting priorities for its actions during 1987 and 1988. In developing these priorities, the council considered several general principles:

☐ reduce delay in court proceedings;
☐ improve funding of state trial courts;
☐ encourage uniformity of practice and simplify procedures to reduce the cost of litigation;
☐ improve public access to and understanding of court operations; and
☐ ensure fair and equal treatment for those participating in the judicial process.

The Judicial Council's top priority is trial court delay reduction. The council has taken an active role in implementing key legislation in this area, the Trial Court Delay Reduction Act of 1986. Underlying this legislation is the philosophy that courts must take a strong role in managing cases to reduce delay.

The Judicial Council adopted time standards for the processing of civil and criminal cases in superior courts effective July 1, 1987, and held regional workshops throughout the state to assist all courts in complying with the provisions of the act.

I am pleased to report that in addition to the nine pilot delay reduction programs required by the act, several superior courts have voluntarily established their own programs to eliminate case processing delays. The Courts of Appeal and municipal courts are also to be commended for joining the delay reduction effort.

Another Judicial Council priority, state funding of trial courts, was the focus of the State Trial Court Funding Act. This legislation was designed to shift financial responsibility for funding courts from the counties to the state, by providing California counties with block grants for court operations starting July 1, 1988. The Judicial Council has long been a supporter of state funding to assure equal access to justice across the state.

The act also establishes an annual Trial Court Improvement Fund, to be administered through a grant program of the Judicial Council effective January 1, 1989. More than 200 funding proposals have already been submitted by California courts. The Judicial Council approved priorities for the fund in November of 1987, as well as the appointment of an advisory committee to recommend goals and procedures for the fund's administration.

Effective participation in the state funding program will require the cooperation of the courts at every level as well as cooperation among the courts of each participating county. The council has been working with county fiscal agencies and court administrators to assist them with their funding decisions.

Trial court efficiency also means that rules for court administration, practice and procedure, the Standards of Judicial Administration, and official court forms are up to date and conform to changing law and policy. The changes enacted by the Judicial Council are reflected in this report.

In addition, two Judicial Council advisory committees have made significant contributions to the administration of justice: the Advisory Committee on Gender Bias in the Courts and the Advisory Committee on Judicial Performance Procedures. The reports of both committees appear in this report.

Finally, I would like to congratulate the state's judges for their cooperation and interest in meeting the challenges facing the courts today. The California court system, the largest in the nation, is facing an enormous influx of cases and our judges are responding to the increased litigation with dedication and intelligence.

It is our responsibility to adapt to the demanding workload of today by developing long-range plans for the judiciary that will help eliminate delays in litigation and improve public access to the courts. We will then be able to preserve California's tradition of providing quality justice to the citizens of our state.

Sincerely,

Malcolm M. Lucas

Malcolm M. Lucas

Chief Justice of California
Chairperson of the Judicial Council
of California

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

The Judicial Council of California is required by the Constitution to survey the condition of business in state courts and to report and make appropriate recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature. (Cal. Const., art VI, § 6.)

The 1988 Judicial Council Annual Report, which contains summaries of the activities of the Judicial Council and its staff during 1987, is comprised of two sections.

Part 1 is the council's report to the 1987-88 Regular Session of the Legislature.

Continuing a practice that started in the Nineteenth Biennial Report, Part 2 is a summary of activities in the Administrative Office of the Courts, the staff agency serving the council. It also includes detailed statistical data on the volume of business in all the courts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1987.

The 1988 Annual Report was produced under the general editorial supervision of Ms. Lynn Holton, Public Information Officer, Administrative Office of the Courts.

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions for the Judicial Council

The Judicial Council was originally provided for in section 1(a) of article VI of the State Constitution adopted November 2, 1926. This section was amended November 8, 1960. On November 8, 1966, a revised article VI was adopted and the provisions of former section 1(a) were amended and renumbered as section 6, and further revised November 5, 1974, to read:

Sec. 6. The Judicial Council consists of the Chief Justice and one other judge of the Supreme Court, 3 judges of courts of appeal, 5 judges of superior courts, 3 judges of municipal courts, and 2 judges of justice courts, each appointed by the Chief Justice for a 2-year term; 4 members of the State Bar appointed by its governing body for 2-year terms; and one member of each house of the Legislature appointed as provided by the house.

Council membership terminates if a member ceases to hold the position that qualified the member for appointment. A vacancy shall be filled by the appointing power for the remainder of the term.

The council may appoint an Administrative Director of the Courts, who serves at its pleasure and performs functions delegated by the council or Chief Justice, other than adopting rules of court administration, practice and procedure.

To improve the administration of justice the council shall survey judicial business and make recommendations to the courts, make recommendations annually to the Governor and Legislature, adopt rules for court administration, practice and procedure, not inconsistent with statute, and perform other functions prescribed by statute.

The Chief Justice shall seek to expedite judicial business and to equalize the work of judges. The Chief Justice may provide for the assignment of any judge to another court but only with the judge's consent if the court is of lower jurisdiction. A retired judge who consents may be assigned to any court.

Judges shall report to the Judicial Council as the Chief Justice directs concerning the condition of judicial business in their courts. They shall cooperate with the council and hold court as assigned.

Other constitutional provisions dealing with the Judicial Council or the Chief Justice are found in article VI, sections 15 and 18(f). There are also a number of statutory provisions referring to the Judicial Council.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL MEMBERS[1]

HON. MALCOLM M. LUCAS
Chief Justice of California
Chairperson of the Judicial
Council

HON. DAVID N. EAGLESON
Associate Justice, Supreme Court

HON. MILDRED L. LILLIE
Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal
Second Appellate District,
Division Seven

HON. ROBERT K. PUGLIA
Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal
Third Appellate District

HON. DONALD B. KING
Associate Justice, Court of Appeal
First Appellate District, Division Five

HON. JACK E. GOERTZEN
Presiding Judge, Superior Court,
Los Angeles County

HON. HARMON G. SCOVILLE
Presiding Judge, Superior Court,
Orange County

HON. FERN M. SMITH[2]
Judge, Superior Court,
City and County of San Francisco

HON. WILLIAM D. STEIN
Judge, Superior Court,
City and County of San Francisco

HON. RICARDO A. TORRES
Judge, Superior Court,
Los Angeles County

HON. LOURDES GILLESPIE BAIRD
Judge, Municipal Court,
East Los Angeles Municipal
Court District

HON. ROBERT D. MACKEY
Judge, Municipal Court,
Compton Municipal Court District

HON. CERENA WONG
Judge, Municipal Court,
Sonoma County Municipal
Court District

HON. ROBERT A. BARCLAY
Judge, Justice Court,
Modoc Justice Court District

HON. JANE A. YORK
Judge, Justice Court,
Sanger Justice Court District

HON. BILL LOCKYER[3]
Senator, 10th District
Alameda

HON. ELIHU M. HARRIS[4]
Assemblyman, 13th District
Oakland

MR. DAVID B. BAUM[5]
Attorney at Law
San Francisco

MR. JOSEPH H. CUMMINS[5]
Attorney at Law
Los Angeles

MR. DAVID M. HEILBRON[6]
Attorney at Law
San Francisco

MR. KENNETH W. LARSON[6]
Attorney at Law
San Pablo

MR. WILLIAM E. DAVIS
Administrative Director of the Courts
and Secretary of the Judicial Council

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[1] Except as otherwise indicated, members were appointed by the Chief Justice on March 19, 1987, for two-year terms expiring March 18, 1989.

[2] Appointed by the Chief Justice on July 2, 1987, vice Hon. Patricia D. Benke.

[3] Appointed by the Senate Rules Committee pursuant to article VI, section 6 of the Constitution and Senate Rule 13 of the 1985-86 Regular Session of the Legislature.

[4] Appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly pursuant to article VI, section 6 of the Constitution and subdivision (L) of Assembly Rule 26 of the 1985-86 Regular Session of the Legislature.

[5] Appointed by the State Bar Board of Governors for a two-year term expiring January 31, 1988.

[6] Appointed by the State Bar Board of Governors for a two-year term expiring January 31, 1989.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Executive Committee [1]
- Hon. Malcolm M. Lucas, Chairperson
- Hon. David N. Eagleson, Vice-Chairperson
- Hon. Mildred L. Lillie
- Hon. Jack E. Goertzen
- Hon. Harmon G. Scoville
- Hon. Lourdes Gillespie Baird
- Mr. David M. Heilbron
- Hon. V. Gene McDonald [2]

Appellate Court Committee [1]
- Hon. David N. Eagleson, Chairperson
- Hon. Donald B. King
- Hon. Mildred L. Lillie
- Hon. Robert K. Puglia
- Hon. Jack E. Goertzen
- Hon. William D. Stein
- Hon. Bill Lockyer
- Mr. David B. Baum
- Mr. David M. Heilbron
- Mr. Kenneth W. Larson
- Mr. Bernard E. Witkin [3]
- Mr. Kevin A. Swanson [3]

Court Management Committee [1]
- Hon. Harmon G. Scoville, Chairperson
- Hon. Mildred L. Lillie
- Hon. Robert K. Puglia
- Hon. William D. Stein
- Hon. Robert D. Mackey
- Hon. Cerena Wong
- Hon. Jane A. York
- Hon. Elihu M. Harris
- Mr. David B. Baum
- Mr. David M. Heilbron
- Mr. Alan Carlson[4]

Superior Court Committee [1]
- Hon. Jack E. Goertzen, Chairperson
- Hon. Donald B. King
- Hon. Fern M. Smith
- Hon. Ricardo A. Torres
- Hon. Lourdes Gillespie Baird
- Hon. Robert A. Barclay
- Hon. Bill Lockyer
- Mr. Joseph H. Cummins
- Mr. Kenneth W. Larson
- Mr. Howard Hanson [3]

Municipal and Justice Court Committee [1]
- Hon. Lourdes Gillespie Baird, Chairperson
- Hon. Fern M. Smith
- Hon. Ricardo A. Torres
- Hon. Robert D. Mackey
- Hon. Cerena Wong
- Hon. Robert A. Barclay
- Hon. Jane A. York
- Hon. Elihu M. Harris
- Mr. Joseph H. Cummins
- Ms. Sheila Gonzales [3]

Advisory Committee on Gender Bias in the Courts
- Hon. David M. Rothman, Co-chair
- Hon. Diane Watson, Co-chair
- Hon. Judith C. Chirlin, Vice-chair
- Hon. Lisa Hill Fenning
- Hon. Elwood Lui
- Hon. Sheila Prell Sonenshine
- Hon. Norman L. Epstein
- Hon. Judith McConnell
- Hon. Linda Hodge McLaughlin
- Hon. Sheila F. Pokras
- Hon. Sara K. Radin
- Hon. Fern M. Smith
- Hon. Meredith C. Taylor
- Hon. Jack Tenner
- Hon. Kathryn Doi Todd
- Hon. Judith Donna Ford
- Hon. Alice A. Lytle
- Hon. Frances Munoz
- Hon. Brian L. Rix
- Hon. Elihu M. Harris
- Ms. Linda Broder
- Mr. James J. Brosnahan
- Mr. Kenneth Mark Burr
- Ms. Juana C. Conrad
- Ms. Tamara C. Dahn
- Mr. Rene Davidson
- Prof. Jack H. Friedenthal
- Ms. Marian McClure Johnston
- Prof. Sheila James Kuehl
- Ms. Andrea Sheridan Ordin
- Mr. Herbert M. Rosenthal
- Ms. Marjorie Swartz
- Ms. Patricia Ann Shiu
- Mr. Frank Zolin
- Dr. Norma J. Wikler, Advisor

JUDICIAL COUNCIL COMMITTEES
(continued)

Advisory Committee on Legal Forms[5]
Hon. William H. Lally, Chairperson
Hon. Madeleine Flier
Hon. Isabella H. Grant
Hon. Linda Hodge McLaughlin
Hon. Elizabeth N. Zumwalt
Mr. William Acker
Mr. Richard Bedal
Mr. Paul F. Cohen
Mr. G. Brent Gammon
Ms. Marcia Haber Kamine
Mr. David S. Krueger
Mr. Owen Lee Kwong
Mr. Lee Lawless
Ms. Alexandra Leichter
Ms. Deanna S. Myhre
Mr. Frank Roesch
Mr. Hal F. Seibert
Mr. Joseph White

Advisory Committee for a Court of Appeal Procedures Manual
Ms. Eva Goodwin, Chairperson
Mr. James Christiansen
Ms. Janice L. Feinstein
Mr. Jeff Garland
Mr. Jeff Giarde
Mr. Richard Mansfield
Ms. Susan Miner
Ms. Jean Perloff
Ms. Barbara Perry
Ms. Margot Plant
Ms. Maureen Robertson
Mr. Alan Strong
Ms. Marcia Teasdale
Ms. Dolores Watson
Mr. Edward M. Wright

Advisory Committee on Judicial Performance Procedures
Hon. Richard Schauer, Chairperson
Hon. Susan P. Finlay
Hon. William P. Hogoboom
Hon. Thomas Kongsgaard
Hon. Elwood Lui
Hon. David Rothman
Hon. Harmon Scoville
Mr. Dale Hanst

Advisory Committee on the Eight Member Civil Jury Experiment
Hon. George W. Trammel
Hon. Richard A. Paez
Hon. Gibson W. Lee
Hon. Elvira Mitchell
Hon. Phillip J. Argento
Hon. Thomas A. Peterson
Mr. Anthony C. Filosa
Ms. Barbara Cristino
Mr. Allan B. Lott
Mr. Darold Shirwo
Mr. Earl S. Bradley
Mr. James E. Gardner
Mr. Edward H. Kritzman
Ms. Diane Gray

Governing Committee of the Center for Judicial Education and Research[6]
Hon. Ira A. Brown, Chairperson[7]
Hon. Marie Bertillion Collins, Vice-Chairperson[8]
Hon. Florence Bernstein[8]
Hon. LaDoris Hazzard Cordell[8]
Hon. Norman L. Epstein[8]
Hon. Arthur Gilbert[7]
Hon. Thomas M. Jenkins[7]
Hon. Robert I. Weil[7]
Mr. B. E. Witkin[3]

Advisory Committee on Family Law
Hon. William P. Hogoboom, Chairperson
Hon. Rodney Davis
Hon. Melinda A. Johnson
Hon. Anthony C. Joseph
Hon. Billy G. Mills
Hon. Rex H. Sater
Hon. Beverly B. Savitt
Hon. James W. Stewart
Hon. John C. Woolley
Mr. Christopher F. Emley
Mr. Robert Schnider
Ms. Suzanne Harris
Mr. Hugh McIsaac
Mr. George O. Nielsen
Mr. Lee Palmer
Ms. Diana Richmond

---

1 Unless otherwise noted, members of this committee are members of the Judicial Council.

2 Advisory member appointed by the Chief Justice on September 1, 1987, vice Hon. Elwood Lui.

3 Advisory member.

4 Advisory member appointed by the Chief Justice on September 1, 1987, vice Mr. William N. Pierce.

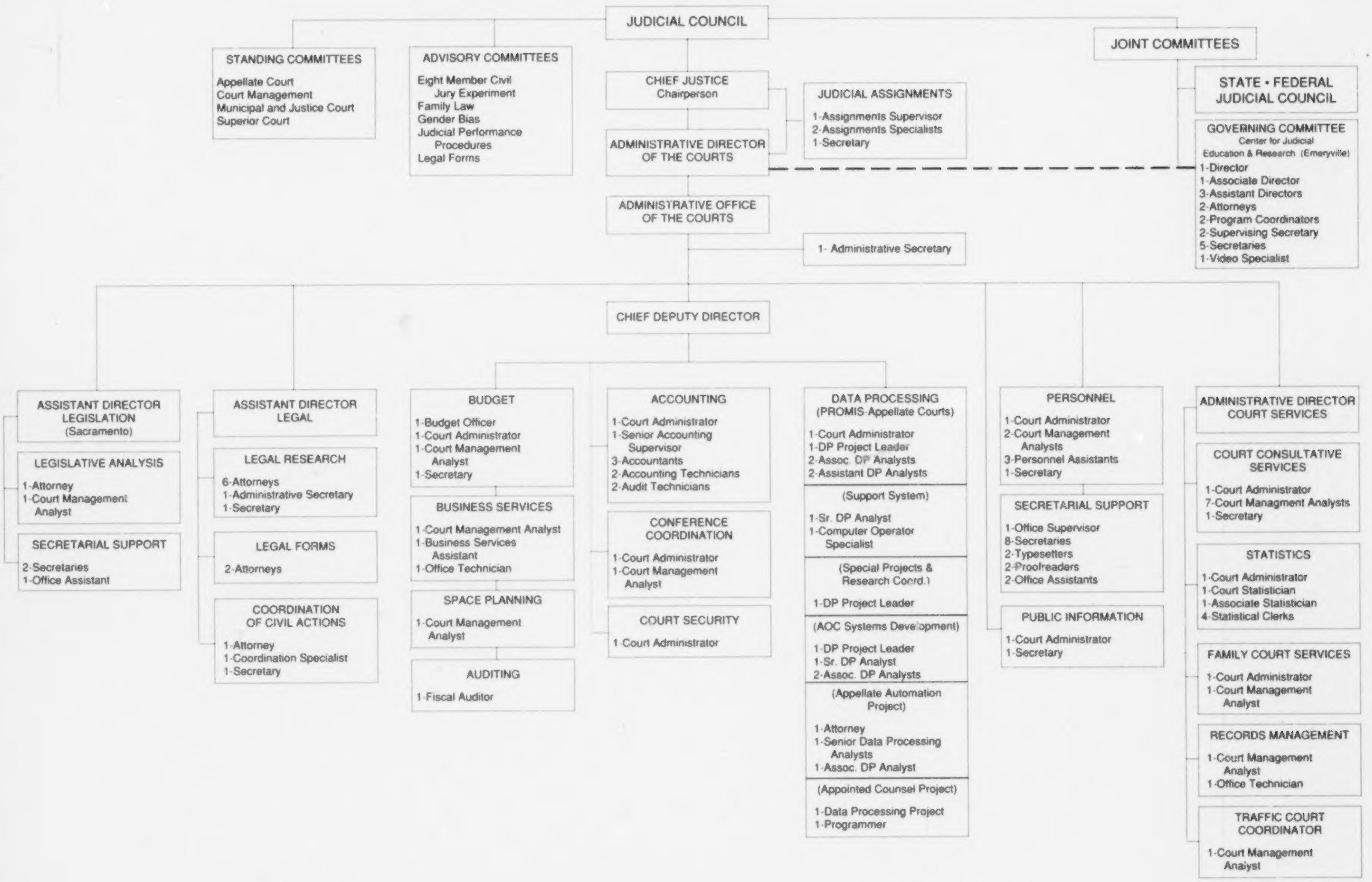
5 One-half of the members of this committee are nominated by the State Bar for appointment by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council.

6 An advisory committee appointed by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council with equal representation from the Judicial Council and the California Judges Association.

7 California Judges Association representative.

8 Judicial Council representative.

1987 JUDICIAL COUNCIL ORGANIZATION CHART



JUDICIAL COUNCIL

STANDING COMMITTEES
Appellate Court
Court Management
Municipal and Justice Court
Superior Court

ADVISORY COMMITTEES
Eight Member Civil
Jury Experiment
Family Law
Gender Bias
Judicial Performance
Procedures
Legal Forms

CHIEF JUSTICE
Chairperson

JUDICIAL ASSIGNMENTS
1-Assignments Supervisor
2-Assignments Specialists
1-Secretary

ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR OF THE COURTS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

1- Administrative Secretary

JOINT COMMITTEES

STATE • FEDERAL JUDICIAL COUNCIL

GOVERNING COMMITTEE
Center for Judicial Education & Research (Emeryville)
1-Director
1-Associate Director
3-Assistant Directors
2-Attorneys
2-Program Coordinators
2-Supervising Secretary
5-Secretaries
1-Video Specialist

CHIEF DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR LEGISLATION (Sacramento)

LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS
1-Attorney
1-Court Management Analyst

SECRETARIAL SUPPORT
2-Secretaries
1-Office Assistant

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR LEGAL

LEGAL RESEARCH
6-Attorneys
1-Administrative Secretary
1-Secretary

LEGAL FORMS
2-Attorneys

COORDINATION OF CIVIL ACTIONS
1-Attorney
1-Coordination Specialist
1-Secretary

BUDGET
1-Budget Officer
1-Court Administrator
1-Court Management Analyst
1-Secretary

BUSINESS SERVICES
1-Court Management Analyst
1-Business Services Assistant
1-Office Technician

SPACE PLANNING
1-Court Management Analyst

AUDITING
1-Fiscal Auditor

ACCOUNTING
1-Court Administrator
1-Senior Accounting Supervisor
3-Accountants
2-Accounting Technicians
2-Audit Technicians

CONFERENCE COORDINATION
1-Court Administrator
1-Court Management Analyst

COURT SECURITY
1-Court Administrator

DATA PROCESSING
(PROMIS-Appellate Courts)
1-Court Administrator
1-DP Project Leader
2-Assoc. DP Analysts
2-Assistant DP Analysts

(Support System)
1-Sr. DP Analyst
1-Computer Operator Specialist

(Special Projects & Research Coord.)
1-DP Project Leader

(AOC Systems Development)
1-DP Project Leader
1-Sr. DP Analyst
2-Assoc. DP Analysts

(Appellate Automation Project)
1-Attorney
1-Senior Data Processing Analysts
1-Assoc. DP Analyst

(Appointed Counsel Project)
1-Data Processing Project
1-Programmer

PERSONNEL
1-Court Administrator
2-Court Management Analysts
3-Personnel Assistants
1-Secretary

SECRETARIAL SUPPORT
1-Office Supervisor
8-Secretaries
2-Typesetters
2-Proofreaders
2-Office Assistants

PUBLIC INFORMATION
1-Court Administrator
1-Secretary

ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR COURT SERVICES

COURT CONSULTATIVE SERVICES
1-Court Administrator
7-Court Managment Analysts
1-Secretary

STATISTICS
1-Court Administrator
1-Court Statistician
1-Associate Statistician
4-Statistical Clerks

FAMILY COURT SERVICES
1-Court Administrator
1-Court Management Analyst

RECORDS MANAGEMENT
1-Court Management Analyst
1-Office Technician

TRAFFIC COURT COORDINATOR
1-Court Management Analyst

CHAPTER 1

JUDICIAL COUNCIL PRIORITIES

In 1987, the Judicial Council of California reasserted its leadership role as a policy-making agency for the state's court system.

After careful analyses of current problems confronting the courts and the council's available resources, each of its standing committees adopted a set of priorities designed to guide the council's actions for the following two years. (See chapters 2 to 5.)

According to P. Stolz and K. Gunn in *The California Judicial Council: The Beginnings of an Institutional History* (1980) 11 Pacific L.J. 877:

> The California Judicial Council was created by constitutional amendment in 1926 as part of a nationwide judicial council movement that, for the most part, has been a failure. While many judicial councils and conferences were established within a short period of time, only a few have remained vital instruments of judicial administration.

A review of the available literature on judicial councils in many jurisdictions suggests that a key characteristic of the rare successful council is the willingness to develop and periodically renew priorities for action. A council that does not continually reassert its leadership role as a policy-making body for the judiciary will inevitably find its resources being diverted by the need to react to "court improvement" proposals developed by the Legislature and others.[1]

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[1] A classical study in this area is R. Wheeler and Jackson *Judicial Councils & Policy Planning: Continuous Study and Discontinuous Institutions* (1976) 2 Justice System Journal 121.

A 1981 study of federal appellate chief judges concerning administration of their courts and the circuit judicial councils noted:

> In several interviews, chief judges said that without monitoring, [council] agendas could become unwieldy, burdened with relatively unimportant items not requiring council consideration. At least one chief judge has decided to be more than a funnel for items suggested by judges that could 'just as easily be discussed in the hall.' In another circuit, a new chief judge deliberately shortened what had been a massive agenda—a legacy of a prior chief judge who had sought to illuminate every detail possible for the council—to a much briefer document.
>
> If councils become less passive concerning their management responsibilities, such changes may appear in more circuits and thus help to focus council activity on the matters most deserving of their attention.[2]

The organization and purpose of the federal system and its judicial councils may differ in some respects from the California court system and its Judicial Council, but the need to set priorities for the use of the council's limited resources was clear.

In the past few years, significant changes have occurred in the complex relationship between the legislative and judicial branches of the state government. The membership of the Legislature has changed from a body largely made up of lawyers to one in which lawyers are a relatively small minority.

Each legislative session brings a flood of new bills designed to solve perceived problems in the courts. More and more, the Legislature seems to regard the Judicial Council as just another state agency whose primary role is to carry out its directions. Consequently, much of the Judicial Council's limited time and resources were used in implementing legislative mandates; little time had been made available for the planning and policymaking functions for which the council was originally created. A review of recent council agendas seemed to indicate that the council was in danger of becoming almost entirely reactive.

One way the California Judicial Council differs from most other judicial councils is that it has rule-making power as well as the traditional "powers" of a judicial council: studying and making recommendations concerning court administration, practice and procedure.

The rule-making power enables the council to carry out its policy decisions, but it also raises a risk that the council will get bogged down in handling housekeeping changes and not have enough time for overall policy deliberations.

The need to avoid becoming enmeshed in minutiae has been noted in the federal system.

> Although any of these duties is potentially controversial, the majority are routine. In all but a few circuits, the bulk of routine business is done by mail, sometimes on an 'absent objection' or 'If I don't hear from you in ten days' basis, and this business is normally validated at the next judicial council meeting. One circuit that does little business by mail has a 'noncontroversial' and 'potentially controversial' list of council agenda items.[3]

California is facing dramatic social, cultural and economic changes and will continue to grow rapidly. The judicial branch has a clear responsibility to ensure that the courts are able to meet the challenge of change and to continue to serve the needs of the state while ensuring that the rights of litigants are protected.

General Principles Guide Priorities

To effectively assert its leadership role, the Judicial Council developed a two-year plan for its activities, which required focusing on the major issues confronting the court system and then setting priorities for addressing them.

The council's first step was to consider general principles for the administration of the judicial system to aid the council in setting specific priorities.

The five general principles that were discussed were to: reduce delay in judicial proceedings at all levels; improve funding for the courts; encourage uniformity of practice and simplify procedures in order to reduce the cost of litigation; improve public access to and understanding of court operations; and ensure fair and equal treatment for all participants in the judicial process.

Using this approach, each of the council's standing committees developed a list of priorities to address during 1987 and 1988.

The following four chapters detail the priorities established by each committee.

---

[2] R. Wheeler and C. Niham, Administering the Federal Judicial Circuits: A Survey of Chief Judges' Approches and Procedure (1982) p. 16.

[3] Wheeler and Niham, *op. cit.* at p. 15.

CHAPTER 2

REPORT OF THE

COURT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

In 1987, the Court Management Committee established four key priorities and made a number of recommendations regarding delay reduction and other major issues, which were approved by the Judicial Council of California. (See chapters 3, 4 and 5 for reports on other standing committees.)

The committee's priorities, as approved by the Judicial Council in May 1987, are:

☐ *Seek to reduce delay in the trial courts*

The committee will review the operation of the time standards adopted by the Judicial Council pursuant to the Trial Court Delay Reduction Act of 1986 and will propose standards for application to all trial courts (presently the standards apply only to the superior courts).

The committee will also examine the training and technical assistance needs of trial courts, other possible delay reduction approaches, and methods for improving understanding of, and participation in, delay reduction goals by the bench, bar and Legislature.

☐ *Implement state funding of the trial courts*

The implementation of state funding will require the examination of issues relating to adequate level of funding and the administration of state funding. New Judicial Council rules will be considered.

☐ *Improve the methods used to prepare weighted caseload studies and judgeship needs reports*

The assumptions and statistical bases of the weighted caseload system and the methodology used in preparation of judgeship needs reports will be reviewed.

☐ *Increase the use of automation in the trial courts*
Automating clerks' offices, reducing in-court appearances through telephone conferencing and expediting the completion of trial transcripts with computer and other electronic technology will be explored.

Actions and Recommendations

In addition to the priorities discussed above, the Court Management Committee also considered a number of subjects related to rules, forms and court procedures.

The following committee recommendations were approved by the Judicial Council:

Recommendations on Committee Priorities

Delay reduction
The Judicial Council adopted case disposition time standards as required by 1986 Assembly Bill No. 3300. The time standards became effective on July 1, 1987. In addition, the Judicial Council approved revised statistical reporting regulations for trial courts and proposed amendments to the Trial Court Delay Reduction Act of 1986 to promote the goals of the legislation.

The Judicial Council also adopted a new rule placing limits on the types of papers that may be filed with the trial court clerks' offices.

The committee studied the laws, rules and practices relating to voir dire of jurors, including amendments to Penal Code section 1038 enacted by 1987 Senate Bill No. 709.

State funding of the trial courts
The committee studied the provisions of Senate Bill No. 709 relating to state funding of the trial courts and reviewed staff plans for implementation of the bill.

Weighted caseload studies and judgeship needs reports
Staff reported to the committee on the history of the weighted caseload system and various problems in the production of judgment needs reports. The committee will continue to study these issues.

Automation in the trial courts
The committee approved a report on the use of closed circuit television and child witnesses. Pursuant to a statutory requirement, the report was forwarded to the Legislature.

The committee reviewed the requirements of 1987 legislation calling for pilot projects in 10 courts experimenting with appearances by telephone in certain types of proceedings. Implementation of these projects will begin in 1988.

Other Actions and Recommendations

On the committee's recommendation, the Judicial Council approved various new and amended rules and forms, including forms for interrogatories and requests for admissions; rules on discovery and discovery motions to implement recent legislation; and a revision of the crime victims' compensation pamphlet.

Status reports were also received and considered by the committee on the ongoing study of gender bias in the court system.

Court Management Committee[1]

This committee was chaired by Judge Harmon G. Scoville of the Orange County Superior Court. Other members were:

Hon. Mildred L. Lillie
Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Division Seven

Hon. Robert K. Puglia
Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District

Hon. William D. Stein
Judge, Superior Court, City and County of San Francisco

Hon. Robert D. Mackey
Judge, Municipal Court, Compton Municipal Court District

Hon. Cerena Wong
Judge, Municipal Court, Sonoma County Municipal Court District

Hon. Jane A. York
Judge, Justice Court, Sanger Justice Court District

Hon. Elihu M. Harris
Member of the Assembly

Mr. David B. Baum
Attorney at Law, San Francisco

Mr. David M. Heilbron
Attorney at Law, San Francisco

Mr. Alan Carlson[2]
Association for Superior Court Administration Executive Officer/Jury Commissioner, Monterey Superior Court, Advisory Member

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[1] This listing reflects the committee's membership as of December 31, 1987.

[2] Appointed by the Chief Justice on September 1, 1987, vice Mr. William N. Pierce.

CHAPTER 3

REPORT OF THE

APPELLATE COURT COMMITTEE

Delay reduction on appeal and appellate automation were among the Appellate Court Committee's six priorities established in 1987. The committee made a number of recommendations regarding these and other key issues, which were approved by the Judicial Council of California. The committee's priorities, as approved by the council, are:

☐ *Reduce delay on appeal*
The committee will study methods for expediting matters on appeal, including the possible development of time standards for appeals.

☐ *Continue the "appellate automation project"*
Programs designed to utilize automation in the appellate courts will continue. Other uses of technology in the appellate courts may also be considered.

☐ *Review standards for computing the need for judges in the Courts of Appeal*

☐ *Review the organization and staffing of the Courts of Appeal*
The committee may examine existing council policies with respect to the Courts of Appeal, including use of central staff attorneys.

☐ *Review procedures in cases involving the welfare of minors*
The committee will study legislation mandating rules for an expedited appeal in juvenile dependency, adoption and freedom from custody cases, and 1987 legislation requiring similar treatment of abortion denial cases.

☐ *Review and reorganize the rules on appeal*
The committee is also interested in a study of the rules on appeal, including a proposal by the Appellate Court Clerks Association for a complete restatement of these rules.

Actions and Recommendations

The Appellate Court Committee considered a number of subjects related to the above priorities and made the following recommendations, which were approved by the Judicial Council:

Recommendations on Committee Priorities

Reduce delay on appeal
The committee considered the American Bar Association's standards relating to appellate caseflow management and delay reduction, but reached no consensus on adoption of the standards for California. The committee directed the staff to circulate for comment a proposed Standard of Judicial Administration that would urge the Courts of Appeal to enforce existing rules and to impose sanctions when appropriate.

The possible adoption of standards for timely disposition of appeals will be considered again in 1988.

Appellate automation
Staff reported to the committee on the progress made to establish and improve automated procedures in the appellate courts.

Appellate judgeship needs
The committee considered a staff report on judicial and staff workload in the appellate courts and asked the staff to prepare in 1988 a new study of the workload standard used to compute Court of Appeal judgeship needs.

Organization and staffing of the Courts of Appeal
The committee may review present policies in this area.

Appeals involving minors
In early 1988, proposals will be considered to improve and expedite procedures in appeals in dependency, termination of parental rights, and conservatorship proceedings involving minors.

Review rules on appeal
The committee considered and recommended to the Judicial Council a number of rule proposals designed to improve procedures for handling cases on appeal.

Other Actions and Recommendations

The Judicial Council approved new and amended rules, including: amendments pertaining to the discipline of judges, pursuant to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Judicial Performance Procedures, and a new rule governing procedures on appeals from a juvenile court order denying a waiver of parental consent for a minor's abortion.

The committee also considered and recommended to the Judicial Council positions on various pending legislative measures.

Appellate Court Committee[1]

This committee was chaired by Justice David N. Eagleson of the California Supreme Court. Other members were:

Hon. Donald B. King
Associate Justice, Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, Division Five

Hon. Mildred L. Lillie
Presiding Justice,
Court of Appeal,
Second Appellate District,
Division Seven

Hon. Robert K. Puglia
Presiding Justice,
Court of Appeal,
Third Appellate District

Hon. Jack E. Goertzen
Presiding Judge,
Superior Court,
Los Angeles County

Hon. William D. Stein
Judge, Superior Court,
City and County of
San Francisco

Hon. Bill Lockyer
Member of the Senate

Mr. David B. Baum
Attorney at Law, San Francisco

Mr. David M. Heilbron
Attorney at Law, San Francisco

Mr. Kenneth W. Larson
Attorney at Law, San Pablo

Mr. Bernard E. Witkin
Advisory Member

Mr. Kevin A. Swanson
Appellate Court Clerks' Association, Clerk of the Court, Court of Appeal, Fifth Appellate District, Advisory Member

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[1] This listing reflects the committee's membership as of December 31, 1987.

CHAPTER 4

REPORT OF THE

SUPERIOR COURT COMMITTEE

During 1987, the Superior Court Committee identified family law rules and procedures as a primary concern. Review of this area became one of its six priorities in 1987. The priorities, as approved by the Judicial Council of California, are:

☐ *Study all local rules, beginning with family law and proceeding to other areas of practice, with the goal of eliminating unnecessary variations in local practice and procedure*

☐ *Propose creation of an advisory committee to review family law procedures*

☐ *Review determinate sentencing procedures and try to find ways to simplify their technical aspects*
The committee will review the process of determinate sentencing with a view toward simplifying procedures and identifying causes of error.

☐ *Evaluate the need to create a special court for family law, juvenile law, and guardianship proceedings*

☐ *Study the use of alternative dispute resolution and its enforceability*
The committee may examine various methods of alternative dispute resolution, including a study of procedures for enforcing determinations reached through alternative methods.

☐ *Review calendar management procedures*
Potential areas for committee review include: calendar management procedures; the handling of complex civil and criminal cases; summary judgment procedures; "meet and confer" rules; and default procedures.

Actions and Recommendations

The Superior Court Committee made various recommendations regarding these priorities and other key matters, which were approved by the Judicial Council.

Recommendations on Committee Priorities

Local rules

The committee directed staff to place renewed emphasis on the review of all local rules and practices, with a view toward greater uniformity and simplification. The review will begin with family law and proceed to other areas of civil practice, with the initial emphasis on civil trial procedures.

The Judicial Council approved several amendments to existing rules on arbitration, pretrial proceedings in family law short-cause matters, and other rules relating to family law. The committee also asked the staff to review the "statement of decision" procedures followed in nonjury civil cases. The project began in 1988.

Family law advisory committee

The Superior Court Committee reviewed the history of the Judicial Council's role with regard to family law procedures and examined current issues relating to child support, custody, and other evolving areas of family law. The council asked the Chief Justice to appoint a new Family Law Advisory Committee to conduct a broad-based study of all family law procedures. The committee was appointed and held its first meeting in December 1987.

Sentencing

The committee received reports from the staff on issues relating to felony sentencing and the determinate sentencing law. Because of the committee's workload, however, action on this subject was deferred to the committee's February 1988 meeting.

Special family court

A proposed study of the relationship between family law, juvenile, and guardianship proceedings was referred to the appropriate advisory committees. The Family Law Advisory Committee and a new Juvenile Court Advisory Committee are expected to study this matter and make a report to the council in 1989.

Alternative dispute resolution

The committee recommended Judicial Council amendments that would streamline the arbitration rules and make them conform to recent statutory changes.

Calendar management procedures

The committee deferred for possible future study several proposals relating to improvements in calendar management and pretrial procedures. These areas are now under general review as a part of various delay reduction projects established under the Trial Court Delay Reduction Act of 1986.

Other Actions and Recommendations

The Judicial Council approved new and amended rules and forms, including:

☐ Family law form revisions required by recent legislation

☐ Amendments to the council's probate forms and subpoena forms, also required by recent legislation

☐ A mandatory proof of service (summons) form, in both a preprinted version and a version that may be produced by word processors

☐ Forms to implement a new law on simplified spousal support modification orders

☐ Forms and rules to implement 1987 legislation providing for judicial waiver of parental consent for a minor's abortion

☐ An amendment extending the experimental project that permits the use of family law forms generated by word processors

The committee also studied issues relating to criminal change of venue, the superior court weighted caseload system and rules requiring advice to felony defendants concerning appeal rights.

Superior Court Committee[1]

This committee was chaired by Presiding Judge Jack E. Goertzen of the Los Angeles Superior Court. Other members were:

Hon. Donald B. King
Associate Justice,
Court of Appeal,
First Appellate District,
Division Five

Hon. Fern M. Smith
Judge, Superior Court,
City and County of
San Francisco

Hon. Ricardo A. Torres
Judge, Superior Court,
Los Angeles County

Hon. Lourdes Gillespie Baird
Judge, Municipal Court,
East Los Angeles Municipal
Court District

Hon. Robert A. Barclay
Judge, Justice Court,
Modoc Justice Court District

Hon. Bill Lockyer
Member of the Senate

Mr. Joseph H. Cummins
Attorney at Law, Los Angeles

Mr. Kenneth W. Larson
Attorney at Law, San Pablo

Mr. Howard Hanson
County Clerks' Association,
County Clerk-Court
Administrator,
Marin County Clerk's Office,
Advisory Member

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[1] This listing reflects the committee's membership as of December 31, 1987.

[2] Appointed by the Chief Justice on July 2, 1987, vice Hon. Patricia D. Benke.

CHAPTER 5

REPORT OF THE

MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT COMMITTEE

Developing an implementation plan for state trial court funding legislation became a major focus for the Municipal and Justice Court Committee in 1987. This issue topped the committee's list of six priorities, which were approved by the Judicial Council of California in 1987. The priorities are:

☐ *Formulate a plan to implement state funding of the trial courts*
A comprehensive review will be undertaken of policy, dynamics, scope and approaches to state funding as it affects the municipal and justice courts.

☐ *Reevaluate the policy of justice court consolidation and study the role of assigned justice court judges*
The traditional council policy and role with respect to lower court consolidation will be reviewed. The contributions made by justice court judges sitting on assignment will also be studied, with a view toward increasing the number of "circuit" judges.

☐ *Review the council's role in traffic and small claims courts and develop methods to streamline procedures and make those courts more responsive to the public*
The committee will study the council's role in working with these courts, the utility of adviser programs, and promulgation of standard procedures and forms.

☐ *Study the use of commissioners, referees and temporary judges and recommend ways to improve their training*

☐ *Explore methods to expand professional training programs for nonjudge personnel in municipal and justice courts*

☐ *Study the application of the American Bar Association standards on trial delay reduction to the municipal and justice courts*

Actions and Recommendations

The Municipal and Justice Court Committee considered a number of subjects related to the priorities discussed above and made the following recommendations that were approved by the Judicial Council.

Recommendations on Committee Priorities

State funding of the trial courts
The committee considered a staff report analyzing the provisions of 1987 Senate Bill No. 709 on determining the amount of block grants for justice court operations. Staff was directed to present a specific proposal for a judicial council rule at the February 1988 meeting.

Court consolidation and assignment of justice court judges
In addition to approving reports prepared pursuant to Government Code section 71042 on the consolidation of judicial districts in Mendocino and Humboldt Counties, the committee generally reviewed the history and development of policy on lower court consolidations. Staff was instructed to present a report in 1988 evaluating those policies in light of current developments.

The committee also reviewed the circuit court judge program and considered proposals for better utilization of justice court judges on assignment. The Judicial Council approved a proposal to seek funds for up to 30 circuit justice court positions, and to extend the circuit judge program.

Traffic and small claims
The committee conducted a general review of the council's policy and practice concerning uniform bail schedules and uniform citation forms. To implement recent legislation, the committee recommended for Judicial Council approval a new form for Notice of Delinquent Parking Violation and Notice of Trial Date.

Use of commissioners, referees and temporary judges—training
The committee recommended for Judicial Council approval a proposed amendment to rules 244 and 532 to improve and streamline the procedures for designating temporary judges.

Other action under this subject was deferred until 1988.

Training nonjudge personnel
This subject was deferred for study in 1988.

Delay reduction in the lower courts
The committee instructed the staff to develop data on which to base proposed case processing time standards for the lower courts and it anticipates that new time standards will be effective in 1990.

The committee also asked the staff to study the feasibility of mandating "pre-preliminary" hearings in felony cases as a delay reduction device.

Other Actions and Recommendations

The committee reviewed issues relating to the Judicial Council's weighted caseload system for municipal and justice courts.

Pursuant to legislation, the committee approved and recommended to the Judicial Council a plan for conducting an experiment in Los Angeles County with eight-member civil juries.

Municipal and Justice Court Committee[1]

This committee was chaired by Judge Lourdes Gillespie Baird of the East Los Angeles Municipal Court District. Other members were:

Hon. Fern M. Smith[2]
Judge, Superior Court,
City and County of
San Francisco

Hon. Ricardo A. Torres
Judge, Superior Court,
Los Angeles County

Hon. Robert D. Mackey
Judge, Municipal Court,
Compton Municipal Court
District

Hon. Cerena Wong
Judge, Municipal Court,
Sonoma County Municipal
Court District

Hon. Robert A. Barclay
Judge, Justice Court,
Modoc Justice Court District

Hon. Jane A. York
Judge, Justice Court,
Sanger Justice Court District

Elihu M. Harris
Member of the Assembly

Mr. Joseph H. Cummins
Attorney at Law, Los Angeles

Ms. Sheila Gonzales
Association of
Municipal Court Clerks,
Executive Officer-Clerk,
Ventura County Municipal
Court District,
Advisory Member

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[1] This listing reflects the committee's membership as of December 31, 1987.

[2] Appointed by the Chief Justice on July 2, 1987, vice Hon. Patricia D. Benke.

CHAPTER 6

STATE TRIAL COURT FUNDING ACT

The Judicial Council's 20-year effort to secure state funding for trial courts culminated in Senate Bill No. 709 (Lockyer and Brown), which was signed into law by Governor Deukmejian in 1987.

The bill makes operative the Trial Court Funding Act of 1985 (commencing with § 77100 of the Gov. Code) on July 1, 1988. It will provide California counties that opt into the system with approximately $350 million in state block grants for trial court operations.

The bill also creates a $20 million state Trial Court Improvement Fund for Judicial Council grants to improve trial court efficiency and management. In addition, it provides for 109 new judgeships: 11 in the Court of Appeal; 64 in the superior courts; and 34 in the municipal courts. The bill also provides for the resumption of a state-mandated judicial arbitration program effective July 1, 1988, and two pilot projects on voir dire in Fresno and Santa Cruz County Superior Court criminal cases.

The Trial Court Funding Act embodies the following principles historically embraced by the judiciary:

☐ The trial of civil and criminal actions is an integral and necessary function of the judicial branch of state government under Article VI of the California Constitution;

☐ All citizens of this state should enjoy equal and ready access to the trial courts;

☐ Local funding of the trial courts may create disparities in the dispensation of justice;

☐ The method of funding trial courts should not create financial barriers to the fair and proper resolution of civil and criminal actions;

☐ Many people defend their personal and property rights in the courts, and seek redress through the judicial system only when compelled by sheer necessity of circumstance; and

☐ This chapter is enacted to promote the general welfare and to protect the interest in a viable and accessible judicial system.

State Finance Provisions

Block grants for option counties

The bill provides for the quarterly transmission of block grants to the option counties based on the following rates:

- ☐ $480,000 for each superior court judgeship;
- ☐ $468,000 for each superior court commissioner and referee;
- ☐ $474,000 for each municipal court judgeship;
- ☐ $455,000 for each municipal court commissioner or referee; and
- ☐ $474,000 for each full-time justice court judgeship, or, with respect to each part-time justice court judgeship, such percentage of that amount as equals the proportion of a full-time work week spent exercising the duties of a justice court judge.

County option procedure

An option county shall notify the state of its intent to opt into the system on or before August 1, 1988, and on or before May 1 of any succeeding year by transmitting a resolution signed by the chairperson of the board of supervisors, the presiding judge of the superior court, the presiding judge of the municipal court district in which the county seat is located, or if there is no such municipal court district, the judge of the justice court district in which the county seat is located.

The resolution must state that a majority of the board members, a majority of the superior court judges, and a majority of the municipal court judges, or if no municipal court district in the county seat, the judges of the justice courts in the county, request state funding. The option must be renewed each subsequent fiscal year.

Revenue recapture

Counties participating in the program will effectively remit the filing fees and fines and forfeitures otherwise going to the county, except courthouse construction, law library, certain alcohol and drug programs and criminal justice facilities revenue, to the state.

Court operations

The funds must be used for court operations, defined as:

The county share of superior and municipal court judges' salaries, benefits, and public agency retirement contributions, and the salary, benefits, and public agency retirement contributions for the justice court judges, subordinate judicial officers, other court staff, including all municipal court staff positions specifically prescribed by statute, those deputy marshals and sheriffs as the court deems necessary for court operations, court-appointed counsel in juvenile dependency proceedings, materials and supplies relating to court operations, and actual indirect costs, not to exceed 18 percent of the block grant, for county general services attributable to court operations, but specifically excluding, but not limited to, law library operations conducted by trust pursuant to statute, courthouse construction, or district attorney services; probation services, indigent criminal defense; grand jury expenses and operations; and pretrial release services.

However, in a county with a population of 350,000 or less, to the extent that the block grant for a given fiscal year exceeds the 1987-88 funding level for the trial courts in that county, as adjusted by the current consumer price index, "court operations" includes probation services, indigent criminal defense, and pretrial release services.

The Judicial Council adopted a more precise definition of court operations at its February 1988 meeting.

Trial Court Improvement Fund

The Judicial Council developed and adopted priorities for the distribution of the annual $20 million Trial Court Improvement Fund that was established by the historic 1987 State Trial Court Funding Act.

Designed to improve court management and efficiency, case processing and speedy trials, the fund will be appropriated each fiscal year and disbursed to option counties through grants administered by the Judicial Council.

In October 1987, the Judicial Council invited judges, court administrators, attorneys and others interested in trial court improvement to comment on priorities for fund distribution.

Based on these responses, the Judicial Council developed and adopted three priority programs designed to: reduce delay; promote multicourt or regional efforts to improve trial court operations, including projects that can be replicated in other courts; and promote automation, personnel management and construction of facilities, provided that no construction grant exceeds $500,000.

In December 1987, invitations to submit concept papers for Trial Court Improvement Fund grants were submitted to judges, court administrators, county executive officers, district attorneys, public defenders and probation officers. By the January 1988 deadline, approximately 200 concept papers and 70 requests for STATSCAN equipment had been received. The total amount requested exceeds 60 million.

The Judicial Council also authorized the appointment of an advisory committee to review and recommend concept papers and grant proposals. The committee's 14 members comprise one appellate court judge, two superior court judges, two municipal court judges, one justice court judge, one superior court administrator, one municipal court administrator, one county clerk-recorder, two private attorneys, one private sector member and two Judicial County liaison members.

In fiscal year 1988-89, a new unit comprising a manager, secretarial support, analysts, a program compliance officer and a fiscal compliance officer is expected to be formed to administer the program.

CHAPTER 7

TRIAL COURT DELAY REDUCTION ACT

During 1987, the Judicial Council took major steps to implement the principal components of the Trial Court Delay Reduction Act, passed by the Legislature in 1986.

Designed to reduce the resolution time for civil and criminal actions in California courts from commencement of the litigation, the act embodies a fundamental shift in California's case management policy and relegates responsibility to the judiciary for supervising the pace of litigation.[1]

"Delay in the resolution of both civil and criminal litigation is not in the best interests of the state and the public," the act states.

"The people of the State of California expect and deserve prompt justice and the speedy resolution of disputes. Delay in the resolution of litigation may reflect a failure of justice and subjects the judiciary to a loss of confidence by the public in both its fairness and utility as a public institution. Delay reduces the chance that justice will in fact be done, and often imposes severe emotional and financial hardship on litigants." (Gov. Code, § 68601 (b).)

During the year, the council took actions to implement two principal components of the act.

It adopted statewide standards for the timely disposition of civil and criminal cases in all superior courts and initiated the collection of statistics on superior court compliance with those standards.

In addition, the act mandates that selected trial courts, on a pilot program basis, should utilize various tested methods for reducing litigation delays. Delay reduction pilot programs were established in the nine superior courts with the longest disposition rates previously identified by the council.

The council also conducted educational workshops to assist courts in complying with the act and approved proposals to amend the act.

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[1] Assembly Bill No. 3300, Statutes of 1986, Chapter 1335; Gov. Code, sec. 68600 et seq. See Chapter 3, "Trial Court Delay Reduction Act," pp. 9-12, inclusive, *1986 Judicial Council Annual Report*, for the full text of the act.

Time Standards Adopted

The Judicial Council adopted statewide standards for the timely disposition of civil and criminal cases in California superior courts. The interim time standards, which took effect July 1, 1987, are principles and guidelines to measure the progress of litigation.

The standards are found in new sections 2 and 2.1 of the Judicial Council's recommended Standards of Judicial Administration in the Appendix to the California Rules of Court.

They provide that from July 1, 1987, to June 30, 1988, general civil cases should have a total elapsed processing time of no more than four years from filing to disposition and each superior court should reduce ~~the pending~~ caseload by disposing of at least 25 percent more general civil cases than are filed during that period.

Felony cases disposed of between those dates should have a total elapsed processing time of no more than one year from first court appearance to disposition.

General principles of caseflow management and delay reduction are also found in the standards. They provide that "from the commencement of litigation to its resolution, any elapsed time other than reasonably required for pleadings, discovery and court events is unacceptable and should be eliminated" and that "the court, not the lawyers or litigants, should control the pace of litigation."

These standards incorporate policies recommended in the national Court Delay Reduction Standards adopted by the American Bar Association in 1984. The more stringent American Bar Association case disposition time standards for civil and criminal cases were adopted to become effective July 1, 1991.

The council's Municipal and Justice Court Committee also began to review appropriate case disposition time standards for California's lower courts.

Pilot Programs Established

The Trial Court Delay Reduction Act designated nine superior courts identified by the Judicial Council to establish civil delay reduction pilot programs. The act mandated that a minimum of four judges be assigned to each program and that the programs be operative by January 1, 1988, and continue for a three-year period. Pilot programs were established in these counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Diego and San Francisco.

In consultation with the local bar, each program court adopted rules to eliminate delay in the resolution of litigation, including time frames for concluding all critical steps in the litigation process from filing to disposition.

Many courts adopted the case processing standards recommended by the American Bar Association that provide for resolution of 90 percent of all general civil cases within one year of filing, 98 percent within 18 months of filing and 100 percent within two years of filing.

The San Diego Superior Court pilot program began January 1, 1987, one year before the operative date specified in the act. By January 1988, 63 percent of all general civil cases filed in January 1977 had been resolved. All San Diego Superior Court judges were designated program judges and the court continues to operate under a master calendar system.

In Los Angeles, where pilot program rules became operative October 15, 1987, 25 of the central district civil trial judges were designated pilot program judges. These judges are handling odd-numbered general civil cases for all purposes using an individual calendar system, while all even-numbered cases continue to be processed through the master calendar department and are assigned to remaining non-program judges. Status conferences in pending cases were held by the program judges in November and December 1987, and new trial dates were assigned.

Alameda Superior Court program rules went into effect November 1, 1987. All general civil cases filed after this date are subject to the new rules and all judges of the court were designated pilot program judges. The court conducted an intensive civil settlement program to prepare for the pilot project. In cooperation with the municipal courts, innovative programs to reduce the criminal backlog were also implemented. The court continues to assign cases using a master calendar system.

Sacramento Superior Court pilot program rules became effective January 1, 1988, and all general civil cases filed after this date are subject to the new program rules. All judges were designated program judges. The court is using a hybrid individual/master calendar system. A program case is handled for all purposes short of trial by one judge. Program cases will then be assigned out for trial through the master calendar department.

In the remaining pilot program courts of Contra Costa, Kern, Orange, Riverside and San Francisco, four judges in each court were designated program judges and program rules were adopted effective January 1, 1988. Cases for assignment to the program in each court are randomly selected by a pre-numbering or other system. Each case selected for the program is handled by a program judge for all purposes, including trial, except in the Riverside court, which continues to use a master calendar system.

Orange County has limited its program to commercial and business litigation only. In San Francisco, all asbestosis cases are excluded from the program because special procedures to handle these cases are already in place. The Contra Costa, Kern and Riverside programs have included all "general civil cases" as defined in the Standards of Judicial Administration, section 2.1(4).

Advancing Program Goals

Pilot program courts are reviewing case files to determine the age of pending cases and are conducting purge programs to dismiss old, inactive cases.

All program courts hired additional staff to implement and monitor the new programs. The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), as consultant to the Judicial Council, are assisting the program courts in their implementation efforts. Under the guidance of the NCSC, courts are collecting baseline data to measure progress in reducing processing time.

All courts are devoting substantial amounts of time to speaking engagements organized by local bar associations and other legal support groups to educate the public on the new program rules. Requests for local rules from throughout the state are being processed by the courts.

The AOC plans to conduct quarterly meetings for program court judges and personnel. These meetings will provide an opportunity for program courts to discuss strategies and solicit ideas on how to improve program operations. The AOC, with the assistance of the NCSC, will provide independent reports on the progress of each court in reaching its program goals, including statistical analyses.

The AOC and the NCSC are developing a comprehensive list of factors that will be used to evaluate the success of the pilot programs in achieving civil delay reduction goals. The results will provide a basis for making recommendations to the Legislature in a report to be submitted by July 1991.

Statistical Reporting Tracks Pilot Courts

Baseline data on the condition of each program court's caseload at commencement is being collected in order to measure progress toward established goals and to evaluate the effectiveness of each program.

In August 1987, the Legislature passed an urgency statute that appropriated $225,000 to the council for the purchase of computer technology and related materials to be used in the pilot program courts to track the progress of cases (Stats. 1987, ch. 238).

Computer technology was leased and allocated primarily to courts that elected to use the STATSCAN or SUSTAIN systems. Information collected with STATSCAN using a wand and bar codes on a case by case basis is electronically trans-mitted to the AOC.

SUSTAIN is a detailed case monitoring program with functions such as individual case tracking to monitor compliance with established processing times, production of notices to attorneys and parties, calendar preparation, indexing, and other detailed statistical, workload and case management functions.

Alameda, Contra Costa, Riverside and San Francisco elected to continue using their present computer systems with some modifications. Contra Costa and Riverside will be provided with microcomputer printers and modems permitting electronic transfer of data through the STATSCAN system.

All Superior Courts Monitored

During the last quarter of 1987, the AOC concentrated on implementing requirements under the act that provide for the collection of statistics beginning January 1, 1988, which are to be published annually, "regarding the compliance of the superior court of each county and of each branch court with the standards of timely disposition adopted" by the council for civil and criminal cases. (Gov. Code, §§ 68604 and 68611.)

Draft forms and regulations were circulated for comment to all courts. Four regional workshops for superior court judges, court administrators and clerks were held in Redding, Oakland, Fresno and Ventura during October and November 1977, to educate state trial courts on the purposes of the act, on delay reduction case management techniques and on new statistical reporting requirements.

Many suggestions for improvements were incorporated in the final forms and regulations. Final proposed forms and regulations were submitted for comment to members of the council's Court Management Committee and were formally adopted by order of the Chief Justice (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 6; Gov. Code, § 68505) on December 17, 1987, effective January 1, 1988.

Superior court data reported on the new forms (Forms 1-C, 1-D and 1-E) will supplement information reported on the Summary of Filings and Dispositions (Form 1-A) and Condition of Calendar (Form 1-B) reporting forms that are submitted monthly to the AOC.

Because felony cases must be aged from the date of arrest and the first lower court appearance, lower courts are required to transmit case age information to the superior court on a "Felony Case Face Sheet" (Form 2-C) unless some other method is approved by the presiding judge of the superior court. The superior court carries this information forward on the Criminal Defendant Reporting Addendum (Form 1-D).

Criminal and civil cases are not aged under defined circumstances when the court has no control over the case and the case is, therefore, unavailable for court processing. The number of civil "exceptional" cases declared exempt from the time standards each month under the Standards of Judicial Administration section 2.1(6) must also be specified.

The AOC receives many statistical reporting questions from court personnel as they implement the new case tracking procedures. To assist all courts, the AOC published a new quarterly newsletter titled RAS (Reporting Accurate Statistics) that addresses frequently asked questions on statistical reporting. The first issue was published in February 1988.

Volunteer Program Courts Permitted

The Trial Court Delay Reduction Act permits any superior court not designated as one of the nine pilot courts to establish a voluntary civil delay reduction program with certain limitations. (Gov. Code, §§ 68605, 68606 and 68608.)

At the time of publication, the three counties of Fresno, Santa Barbara and Yolo established volunteer programs. Napa County planned to establish a program effective July 1988.

Several Northern California counties formed a committee to explore the possibility of establishing a regional civil delay reduction program.

Legislative Amendments Approved

Two proposals to seek legislative amendments to the Trial Court Delay Reduction Act were approved by the Judicial Council at the November 21, 1987, meeting.

The council approved a proposal that would permit the superior court of any county to establish an exemplary civil delay reduction program under the act any time during the three-year experimental period. The action was taken in response to interest expressed by trial courts that were not designated as one of the nine pilot courts and to encourage participation in delay reduction efforts.

The council also approved a proposal that would expressly authorize local exemplary delay reduction program rules to shorten any time limits specified by statute, and to specify procedures for filing and distributing local rules.

At the time of publication, the two proposed amendments were introduced by Assembly Speaker Willie L. Brown, Jr. (Assem. Bill No. 3830, Feb. 18, 1988).

Appendix to the

CALIFORNIA RULES OF COURT

Division I
Standards of Judicial Administration
Recommended by the Judicial Council

Sections 2 and 2.1 are added to the Judicial Council's recommended Standards of Judicial Administration, effective July 1, 1987, to read:

Sec. 2. Caseflow management and delay reduction—statement of general principles Trial courts should be guided by the general principle that from the commencement of litigation to its resolution, whether by trial or settlement, any elapsed time other than reasonably required for pleadings, discovery, and court events is unacceptable and should be eliminated. To enable the just and efficient resolution of cases the court, not the lawyers or litigants, should control the pace of litigation. A strong judicial commitment is essential to reducing delay and, once achieved, maintaining a current docket. [Adopted effective July 1, 1987.]

Sec. 2.1. Case disposition time standards The recommended time standards in this section are adopted pursuant to chapter 1335 of the Statutes of 1986 (Gov. Code, § 68603).

(1) [Statement of purpose] These recommended time standards are intended to guide the trial courts in applying the policies and principles of section 2 of the Standards of Judicial Administration. They are administrative, justice-oriented guidelines to be used in the management of the courts. They are not to be used as the basis for sanctions against any court or judge.

(2) [Superior court civil cases—processing time] Each superior court general civil case disposed of between July 1, 1987, and June 30, 1988, should have a total elapsed processing time of no more than four years from filing to disposition.

(3) [Superior court civil cases—rate of disposition] From July 1, 1987, through June 30, 1988, each superior court should dispose of at least 25 percent more general civil cases than are filed during that period. By thus disposing of cases that are no longer active, the courts should identify active pending cases that may require judicial attention.

(4) [Definition] As used in this section, "general civil case" means all civil cases except probate, guardianship, conservatorship, family law, and juvenile proceedings, *and "other civil petitions" as defined in the Regulations on Superior Court Reports to the Judicial Council.* [Amended effective Jan. 1, 1988.]

(5) [Felony cases] All felony cases disposed of between July 1, 1987, and June 30, 1988, should have a total elapsed processing time of no more than one year from first court appearance to disposition.

(6) [Exceptional cases] A civil case that involves exceptional circumstances or will require continuing review is exempt from the time standards in subdivision (2). *An exceptional case is not exempt from the time standard in subdivision (5), but case progress should be separately reported under the Regulations on Superior Court Reports to the Judicial Council.* [Amended effective Jan. 1, 1988.]

(7) [ABA standard 2.52] Effective July 1, 1991, the case disposition time standards set forth in standard 2.52 of the American Bar Association's Standards Relating to Court Delay Reduction are adopted for civil and criminal cases. [Adopted effective July 1, 1987.]

CHAPTER 8

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE PROCEDURES

On May 6, 1987, Chief Justice Malcolm M. Lucas appointed an advisory committee under Government Code section 68501 to review pending proposals affecting the discipline of judges. The committee was appointed in response to a recommendation of the Judicial Council, adopted on March 28, 1987. The recommendation was based on the perceived need to create an effective and expeditious mechanism to review an accumulation of pending proposals, which would affect the rules that govern proceedings before the Commission on Judicial Performance.

The committee was charged with reviewing the following issues or proposals:

☐ Creation of a public reproval procedure which, with the consent of the judge, would not require Supreme Court review;

☐ Consideration of proposed adjustments in the terms of commission members;

☐ Creation of a new private disapproval or counseling procedure;

☐ Clarification of the definition of "submission of a cause" for puposes of determining the 90-day period during which a judge may decide a case and execute a salary affidavit;

☐ Consideration of the scope of confidentiality in commission proceedings and proposals for either extending or limiting the period of confidentiality;

☐ Imposition of a requirement that the commission issue a written explanation when no disciplinary action is taken;

☐ Consideration of a commission proposal to transfer rule making authority from the Judicial Council to the commission itself;

☐ Suggestions to extend or protect the rights of judges before the commission to be submitted by the California Judges Association; and

☐ Consideration of the proper mechanism for reviewing and analyzing future proposals affecting judicial conduct.

The committee met for the first time in San Francisco at the Administrative Office of the Courts on June 8, 1987, and again on five other occasions.

At the committee's invitation, three distinguished guests addressed proposals on its agenda.

Presiding Justice John T. Racanelli of the Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, Division One, and then Chairperson of the Commission on Judicial Performance, discussed issues of confidentiality in commission proceedings.

Mr. Jack E. Frankel, the commission's director and chief counsel, also attended a meeting. Mr. Ephraim Margolin, who has represented several judges in proceedings before the commission, discussed issues and problems confronting judges charged with acts of misconduct.

Proposals Recommended

The advisory committee presented its recommendations to the Judicial Council on November 21, 1987. The council approved circulation of a series of proposals for statewide comment.

The proposals are summarized as follows:

Public reproval

A new provision would be added to article VI, section 18 of the California Constitution to create the option of public reproval as a possible penalty for judicial misconduct. The new option would require the consent of the judge and would not permit further review in the Supreme Court.

Staggered terms

Article VI, section 8 of the California Constitution would be amended to create staggered four-year terms for commission members; permit members to remain in office after expiration of their terms until the vacancies are filled; and limit membership on the commission to two full terms.

Commencement of commission proceedings and private admonishment

Rules 904 and 904.5 governing the commencement of commission proceedings and private admonishment would be amended and augmented to provide for:

- A confidential advisory letter procedure to be used after commencement of either a staff inquiry or a preliminary investigation (proposed new rules 904.1 and 904.2(c));
- Clarification of the initial steps of a commission proceeding (proposed amendment to rule 904);
- Notice to the residence address of a judge, if easily ascertainable, or to an address designated by the judge (proposed new rule 904.4);
- Deletion of the requirement that limits the commission to no more serious penalty than private admonishment if a judge contests the commission's notice of intended private admonishment (proposed amendment to rule 904.5);
- Creation of an observation period not to exceed two years during a preliminary investigation (proposed new rule 904.2(d)).

Submitted matters in trial courts

- New rule 825 would be adopted to define submission of a cause in a trial court;
- New rules 205.1 and 532.6 would be adopted to impose the duty upon presiding judges of municipal and superior courts to monitor and supervise causes under submission;
- A new recommended salary affidavit form would be distributed to the municipal courts and suggested to the State Controller's Office. It would clarify a judge's duty to decide causes within 90 days of submission.

Exceptions to confidentiality

Existing rule 902(b) permits the commission to release a brief announcement after a formal hearing has been ordered in a proceeding that is known to the public and of broad public interest. The proposed amendment to the rule would permit release of the announcement in the same context after initiation of a preliminary investigation, which is an earlier stage in the proceeding.

Work continues

In order to permit analysis of the comments received so that final action on the committee's recommendations might be taken by the council, the committee was authorized to continue its work for an additional year. This extension would also allow the committee to complete consideration of significant issues, including proposals by the California Judges Association.

Advisory Committee on Judicial Performance Procedures

Hon. Richard Schauer,
Chair; Retired Presiding
Justice, Court of Appeal,
Second Appellate District,
Division Seven

Hon. Harmon G. Scoville
Presiding Justice, Court of
Appeal, Fourth Appellate
District, Division Three,
Santa Ana

Hon. Elwood Lui
Retired Associate Justice, Court
of Appeal, Second Appellate
District, Division Three,
Los Angeles

Hon. David M. Rothman
Judge, Superior Court,
Los Angeles County

Hon. William P. Hogoboom
Retired Judge, Superior Court,
Los Angeles County

Hon. Thomas Konsgaard
Retired Judge, Superior Court,
Napa County

Hon. Susan P. Finlay
Judge, Municipal Court, South
Bay Municipal Court District

Mr. Dale Hanst
Attorney, Santa Barbara

CHAPTER 9

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON

GENDER BIAS IN THE COURTS

On July 15, 1986, then Chief Justice Rose Elizabeth Bird appointed a special committee of Judicial Council members to review issues of gender bias in the California court system. The committee's formation was inspired in part by the active interest in issues of gender bias demonstrated by persons and organizations in California and the states of New York and New Jersey.

The Judicial Council committee was chaired by then Associate Justice Elwood Lui of the Court of Appeal for the Second District, Division Three. It was charged with reviewing specific suggestions for changes in court practice and procedure designed to ensure equal treatment for men and women in the court system, and with reporting its recommendations to the full Judicial Council.

After an extensive review of proposals pending in California and proposals contained in the reports from the states of New York and New Jersey, the committee submitted its recommendations for changes in court practice and procedure and specific issues for further study. The committee's recommendations concerned:

☐ Judicial education;

☐ Training conducted by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC);

☐ Standards of Judicial Administration governing bias in the courtroom, waiting rooms for children and gender neutral language in local rules, forms and documents;

☐ Review by the AOC of all statewide rules, standards and forms to ensure the use of gender neutral language;

☐ Formal transmittal of reports from New York and New Jersey to other state agencies; and

☐ Further study of gender bias issues by an advisory committee.

In accordance with the council's usual practice, a preliminary report summarizing the eight proposals was circulated for statewide comment in September 1986.

The committee's final recommendations were modified slightly and approved by the Judicial Council Court Management Committee at its November 1986 meeting, and, as modified, were adopted by the full council on December 6, 1986.

Implementing Council Proposals

The following actions were taken after the December 1986 meeting, pursuant to the recommendations adopted by the Judicial Council:

A letter dated December 30, 1986, was transmitted to the California Center for Judicial Education and Research (CJER) from the Administrative Director of the Courts. The letter commended CJER for its educational programs on fairness and urged expansion of those programs to include specific gender bias components at the substantive law institutes, orientation programs and the judges' college.

A gender bias component was contained in CJER's Family Law Institute in March of 1987 and at the Cow County Judges Institute conducted in late May of 1987.

A gender bias component was a part of the workshop for presiding judges and court administrators conducted by the AOC on April 3 and 4, 1987.

Copies of the newly adopted Standards of Judicial Administration and a manual on how to establish a children's waiting room prepared by Judge Alice A. Lytle of the Sacramento Municipal Court were distributed to the courts on January 5, 1987.

Copies of the New York and New Jersey reports were mailed with letters of explanation to the Commission on Judicial Performance, the Attorney General, the State Bar of California, the Committee of Bar Examiners, and the dean of each law school registered with that committee.

Advisory Committee Appointed

On January 2, 1987, pursuant to Government Code section 68501, then Chief Justice Bird appointed 27 members to the Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Gender Bias in the Courts.

Then Associate Justice Elwood Lui of the Court of Appeal for the Second Appellate District, Division Three, and Senator Diane Watson of the Twenty-eighth Senate District were named cochairs.

Thereafter, Chief Justice Malcolm M. Lucas appointed two additional members on March 16, four additional members on September 23, and four additional members on November 16.

Three of the initially appointed members have resigned from the committee.

On September 23, Chief Justice Lucas named Los Angeles Superior Court Judge David M. Rothman as cochair to replace Justice Lui, who retired and returned to private practice. Justice Lui remained a member of the executive committee and the full committee. Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Judith C. Chirlin was selected as vice-chair. Chief Justice Lucas also selected a recognized expert in the field with substantial experience in other states, Dr. Norma J. Wikler, to serve as an advisor and consultant to the committee. A roster of the committee is set forth below.

The committee was charged with conducting a comprehensive review of gender bias issues, consistent with the scope of the Judicial Council's authority and with special focus on:

☐ judicial branch employment practices;
☐ gender bias within the judiciary;
☐ selection of court-appointed counsel;
☐ jury instructions;
☐ domestic violence;
☐ custody;
☐ child support;
☐ economic consequences of dissolution;
☐ data collection; and
☐ family law education and assignment procedures.

Tentative Projects Designated

At the first meeting of the advisory committee on April 24, 1987, and subsequent subcommittee meetings held on June 19, 1987, the committee identified and discussed a list of specific issues and research projects in addition to general issues of gender bias. The committee's list of projects was based in part on the findings of other states, and in part on the knowledge and experience of individual committee members.

The purpose of developing this list of issues and projects was to provide a framework for a more general inquiry incorporating the knowledge already acquired in other states and in California. The list was formulated as a guideline only and was slated for re-evaluation as information gathered in a more general inquiry would be analyzed. The committee's proposed projects included:

☐ A quantitative analysis of civil damage awards to determine whether there is evidence of disparate amounts based on the sex of the plaintiff;
☐ Development of an educational videotape that examines jury deliberations using the method of a mock trial;
☐ A comprehensive review of law school education and continuing education for attorneys to determine whether courses typically contain relevant information on gender bias issues;

☐ A survey of employment conditions in four to five counties to determine whether sex-based discrimination or sexual harassment occurs in the courts;

☐ A comprehensive exit poll of litigants in a limited number of courts, or in certain types of proceedings, to determine whether the litigants polled have perceived instances of gender bias in the course of their contact with the court system;

☐ A survey of attorney's fees awards and appointment procedures to determine whether awards and appointments are made fairly and without regard to the sex of the attorney;

☐ A quantitative analysis of whether adult sentencing and juvenile dispositions reflect gender-based discrimination or bias;

☐ A review of resources and alternatives available to men and women in the criminal justice system to determine whether one sex is disadvantaged;

☐ A quantitative analysis of the declination rate in rape and prostitution cases;

☐ A survey of women judges designed to determine whether gender bias is reflected in the selection of presiding judges, assignment procedures, or committee appointments;

☐ A statistical analysis of the adequacy of child support and spousal support awards;

☐ An analysis of the effectiveness of the court's response to the needs of domestic violence victims.

Committee's Research Plan Announced

The advisory committee announced its proposed research plan on September 19, 1987, as part of the program sponsored by the Committee on Women in the Law at the State Bar Annual Meeting. The draft plan used a composite of data collection methods to determine whether there are patterns and problems of bias in the California courts. The plan highlighted three phases.

In the first general data collection phase, the committee would conduct six regional meetings with bar associations and three public hearings. The regional meetings would begin in late January of 1988. The proposed meeting sites were Chico, Sacramento, San Francisco, Fresno, Los Angeles, and Santa Ana. The public hearings were to follow in Sacramento, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

In the second or evaluation phase, the general data would be evaluated and more specific research projects and technical assistance programs would be developed if appropriate.

The third phase would include a comprehensive report to the Judicial Council and implementation of approved reforms.

Judge Meredith C. Taylor of the Los Angeles Superior Court was selected to head a group planning the format and logistics of the regional meetings. The meetings were to be cosponsored by a consortium of bar associations from each of the six designated regions. Participants would be invited to address a list of questions and issues prepared in advance by the subcommittees and relating to the following general subjects:

☐ Civil litigation and courtroom interaction;

☐ Court administration;

☐ Family law and domestic violence; and

☐ Juvenile law and criminal law.

Written forms would be provided in advance and at the meeting for those who did not wish to participate directly.

Advisory Committee on Gender Bias in the Courts

Hon. David M. Rothman, Co-chair
Judge, Superior Court,
Los Angeles County

Hon. Diane Watson, Co-chair
Member of the Senate
Twenty-eighth Senatorial District

Hon. Judith C. Chirlin, Vice-chair
Judge, Superior Court,
Los Angeles County

Hon. Lisa Hill Fenning
Judge, United States
Bankruptcy Court,
Los Angeles

Hon. Elwood Lui
Retired Associate Justice,
Court of Appeal,
Second Appellate District,
Division Three

Hon. Sheila Prell Sonenshine
Associate Justice,
Court of Appeal,
Fourth Appellate District,
Division Three

Hon. Norman L. Epstein
Judge, Superior Court,
Los Angeles County

Hon. Judith McConnell
Judge, Superior Court,
San Diego County

Hon. Linda Hodge McLaughlin
Judge, Superior Court,
Orange County

Hon. Sheila F. Pokras
Judge, Superior Court,
Los Angeles County

Hon. Sara K. Radin
Judge, Superior Court,
Los Angeles County

Hon. Fern M. Smith
Judge, Superior Court,
City and County of San Francisco

Hon. Meredith C. Taylor
Judge, Superior Court,
Los Angeles County

Hon. Jack Tenner
Judge, Superior Court,
Los Angeles County

Hon. Kathryn Doi Todd
Judge, Superior Court,
Los Angeles County

Hon. Judith Donna Ford
Judge, Municipal Court,
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville
Municipal Court District

Hon. Alice A. Lytle
Judge, Municipal Court,
Sacramento Municipal Court District

Hon. Frances Munoz
Judge, Municipal Court,
Orange County Harbor Municipal
Court District

Hon. Brian L. Rix
Judge, Municipal Court,
North (Butte) County Municipal
Court District,
Paradise Branch

Hon. Elihu M. Harris
Member of the Assembly
Thirteenth Assembly District

Ms. Linda Broder
Past president, California League
of Women Voters, Los Angeles

Mr. James J. Brosnahan
Attorney at Law, San Francisco

Mr. Kenneth Mark Burr
Deputy District Attorney
Alameda County

Ms. Juana C. Conrad
Court Administrator
East Los Angeles Municipal
Court District

Ms. Tamara C. Dahn
Attorney at Law
Auburn

Mr. Rene Davidson
Alameda County Clerk

Prof. Jack H. Friedenthal
Professor of Law
Stanford University

Ms. Marian McClure Johnston
Deputy Attorney General
Sacramento

Prof. Sheila James Kuehl
Associate Professor of Law
Loyola Law School

Ms. Andrea Sheridan Ordin
Chief Assistant Attorney General
Los Angeles

Mr. Herbert M. Rosenthal
Executive Director
State Bar of California

Ms. Marjorie Swartz
Attorney at Law, Sacramento

Ms. Patricia Ann Shiu
Attorney at Law, San Francisco

Mr. Frank Zolin
County Clerk/Executive Officer
Los Angeles Superior Court

Dr. Norma J. Wikler, Advisor
Associate Professor of Sociology
University of California-Santa Cruz

CHAPTER 10

FAMILY LAW AND THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For nearly two decades, the Judicial Council has been involved in the implementation of pioneering laws governing areas of social concern, such as families, domestic violence and harassment. California's adoption of "no fault" divorce in 1969 was the harbinger of the council's broadened role. Since then, the council has assisted many historic transitions under the authority given it by Civil Code section 4001 of the Family Law Act:

> Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Judicial Council may provide by rule for the practice and procedure under [the Family Law Act].

Legislation directs the Judicial Council to implement a number of complex areas of the law, but only in family law has it been given the express authority to override statutes. Several significant laws enacted during the past decade are explicitly to be implemented by forms and instructions adopted by the Judicial Council. The history of this development is noteworthy.

When the Family Law Act was signed in September 1969, to become effective January 1, 1970, neither courts nor attorneys were prepared to use the new laws since books with the text of the new law would not be available until March.

Furthermore, long-standing habits would have to be unlearned. No longer would evidence of "extreme cruelty" be admissible; evidence of misconduct would be admissible only when relevant to contested child custody. The grounds for the divorce (renamed "dissolution") would be "irreconcilable differences" or "incurable insanity." Since no one was at fault, there would not be a plaintiff and defendant; there would be a petitioner and a respondent.

The transition was eased with the adoption by the Judicial Council of mandatory family law forms as rules of court in all family law proceedings, effective January 1, 1970. In addition, the council adopted an extensive set of procedural rules for use during the transition period and under the new law.

Classes for attorneys introduced the rules and the new forms, whose check boxes outlined the alternatives of the new law. For attorneys, checking boxes saved both research and preparation time. Non-attorneys could get their own dissolutions. After initial complaints, lawyers learned to like forms. A Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Legal Forms, half of which comprised lawyers nominated by the State Bar, was established to recommend future forms.

Moreover, the Legislature discovered that some family law problems could be alleviated by passing a law, especially if the Judicial Council were directed to adopt forms and instructions for implementing the law.

Legislative Mandates

The Legislature's first explicit mandate for Judicial Council forms came with the enactment of the Summary Dissolution Procedure (Civ. Code, § 4550 et seq.). Signed by the Governor late in the 1978 session, this act required the Judicial Council to adopt forms and instructions in both English and Spanish by January 1979. Necessary forms and 23-page instructional brochures were prepared on time. Since then, all new legislation requiring extensive forms has had, at the request of the Administrative Office of the Courts, a deferred effective date to provide time for development of forms and instructions.

Civil Code section 527.6, Civil Harassment Injunctions, was adopted in 1978 but reenacted in 1979 with a deferred effective date of July 1, 1980, to give the Judicial Council time to "promulgate forms and instructions therefore...." The forms were to be simple and concise. After the forms were available, the law became a convenient dissolution for non-marital households and solved a number of landlord-tenant disputes and other problems.

The Domestic Violence Prevention Act was adopted in 1979 with a deferred effective date of July 1, 1980. To develop these forms and instructions, staff worked closely with organizations of domestic violence victims, who continue to provide input regarding desirable changes.

Mediation and Conciliation Services

In March of 1980, legislation mandating mediation of child custody disputes became effective. This legislation, Civil Code section 4607, required all superior courts to provide mediation services where custody or visitation was contested. The qualifications of mediators and parameters of services were specified, but counties were allowed to provide mediation services in a variety of ways. Most counties provide the services through existing Family Conciliation Courts or Family Court Services. Some counties provide services through another agency designated by the court or through contract arrangements with private service providers.

When the California chapter of the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts (AFCC) sought the evaluation of past family laws and the coordination and provision of services to these county Family Court Services, it approached the Judicial Council, which was already conducting training for judges and other court-related personnel. The result was the enactment of Civil Code sections 5180-5183 (1984), which charged the Judicial Council with the task of statewide coordination of family mediation and conciliation services.

Family Court Services

Program and administrative responsibility for the statewide coordination function is now assigned to the Family Court Services unit of the Administrative Office of the Courts. Statewide coordination, as set out in sections 5180-5183, includes coordination of the application of the recent family laws, especially those on custody and mediation; the establishment of uniform statistical reporting on family law matters; ongoing training for personnel involved in the expanded family law system; evaluation of the effectiveness of current law in order to shape future public policy presumably based on research evaluation; the administration of grants for research, study, and demonstration projects in family law, including new alternative dispute resolution techniques; the establishment of criteria for adequate child support; the development of methods to insure that a child support order is paid; and the establishment of an advisory committee for purposes of establishing grant criteria.

Current program activities include a statewide needs assessment study for county Family Court Services, including identifying needs for research, statistical reporting, management, planning, training and education and pressing issues; video educational programs and equipment for each family court; the preparation of a legal desk reference for Family Court Services personnel; a statewide directory; pretests of the statistical reporting procedures; the development and administration of training programs; the establishment of a counselor exchange program; and the establishment of a permanent advisory committee.

Child Support

An increasingly significant issue in family law is child support. The council's substantial role, of course, stems from its involvement in family law generally.

Several significant events have increased the importance of this issue.

First, Congress passed the Child Support Improvement Act of 1984 that provided for an increased effort on the part of district attorneys to collect child support, including "expedited processes" for the creation and enforcement of child support obligations. Federal regulations provided that expedited processes meant a judge could not handle the initial determination of child support.

In cooperation with the California Family Support Council, a statewide organization of government attorneys and personnel handling establishment and enforcement of child support cases, the Administrative Office of the Courts helped develop legislation to apply to counties required to use expedited processes. This legislation enacted Code of Civil Procedure section 640.1 to provide for the initial hearing of district attorney child support matters by a commissioner or referee with review by a judge. Strict time limits assure timely processing of the cases.

Also in 1984, the Legislature passed the Agnos Child Support Standards Act of 1984 (Stats. 1984, ch. 1605, found at Civ. Code, §§ 4720-4732). This act requires that a minimum amount of child support be awarded in each case, depending on the income of the parties, with a lesser amount to be awarded only upon a statement of reasons by the judge. The council was directed not only to develop the forms for implementing the act but also to "publish informational material describing [the act] and its implementation." Since the amount of support depends partly on AFDC payment amounts, these materials are amended annually to incorporate new amounts.

Both the state and federal acts require that courts use discretionary child support schedules to establish awards above the mandatory minimum amount. The council was directed to adopt a discretionary schedule to be used by those counties that have not established their own schedules; this schedule is Division VI of the Appendix to the California Rules of Court. A booklet containing information about the discretionary schedule and tables for use in computing the amount of child support was distributed to the courts.

Senate Task Force on Family Equity

As noted, during the past decade the Legislature has been very active in the family law area. The 1985 publication of *The Divorce Revolution: The Unexpected Social and Economic Consequences for Women and Children in America* by Lenore Weitzman, an associate professor of sociology at Stanford and Harvard, discussed research that disclosed a serious post-dissolution deterioration in the economic status of women and the children in their custody, accompanied by a noticeable rise in the standard of living of the father.

Responding to the book, a Senate Task Force on Family Equity was created in 1986. Legislative measures embodying the recommendations of the task force (and of Weitzman, who was a task force member) were introduced in the 1987 session, three of them winning legislative approval, with the others put over for further action during the 1988 legislative session.

Adding to the impact of the Task Force Report was a report issued by an advisory panel convened by Senator Alan Robbins. The report, with 15 recommendations, entitled the Child Oriented Divorce Act of 1987, has been circulated for comment prior to the introduction of legislation based on its recommendations in 1988. Its recommendations generally relate to improvement of family court service practices in California, and suggest a number of projects to be undertaken by the Judicial Council as part of its family court services coordination program.

Recognizing intense legislative interest in matters relating to the family, the Judicial Council recommended, and the Chief Justice appointed, an Advisory Committee on Family Law in November 1987. The committee will advise the Judicial Council on its duties under the Family Law Act, and will help the council develop proposals to enable the family law courts to improve their methods of handling cases involving families. A dialogue between the courts, family court service workers, families, family law attorneys and legislators is well under way.

Advisory Committee on Family Law

Hon. William P. Hogoboom, Chair
General Counsel
University of Southern California

Hon. Rodney Davis
Judge, Superior Court,
Sacramento County

Hon. Melinda A. Johnson
Judge, Superior Court,
Ventura County

Hon. Anthony C. Joseph
Judge, Superior Court,
San Diego County

Hon. Billy G. Mills
Judge, Superior Court,
Los Angeles County

Hon. Rex H. Sater
Judge, Superior Court,
Sonoma County

Hon. Beverly Bloch Savitt
Judge, Superior Court,
Marin County

Hon. James W. Stewart
Judge, Superior Court,
Santa Clara County

Hon. John C. Woolley
Judge, Superior Court,
Orange County

Commissioner Robert Schnider
Sherman Oaks

Ms. Margaret Anderson
Attorney at Law
Santa Rosa

Mr. Irwin Buter
Attorney at Law
Los Angeles

Mr. Christopher F. Emley
Attorney at Law
San Francisco

Ms. Suzanne Harris
Attorney at Law
Los Angeles

Mr. Hugh McIsaac
Director, Family Court Services
Los Angeles

Mr. George O. Nielsen
District Attorney's Office
San Francisco

Mr. Lee Palmer
Assistant County Clerk
Fresno County

Ms. Diana Richmond
Attorney at Law
San Francisco

CHAPTER 11

WEIGHTED CASELOAD STUDIES

During 1987, the Judicial Council took several actions related to the weighted caseload/judgeship needs system.

First, after reviewing assumptions inherent in the current process and some alternative approaches developed by other states, the council directed staff to conduct an in-depth methodology study starting in 1988 to identify a more sensitive means of assessing the need for judgeships throughout the state.

A preliminary step was a survey of the Senate and Assembly Judiciary Committees and their staffs to elicit concerns about the current system and suggestions for improving it. A similar survey of presiding judges, court administrators/executive officers and clerks is also planned.

Along with the survey, the council initiated the development of profiles of each court in the state to identify significant characteristics of each one. The profiles would be available in conjunction with weighted caseload (WCL) information to assess the need for judgeships as well as to provide more comprehensive management information for use by trial courts, legislators and the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). A project committee of judges, administrators, and legislative staff was established late in the year to develop the conceptual model of a court profile.

In another action, the Judicial Council requested staff to study alternatives and make recommendations on a method to determine the pro-rata block grants for part-time justice courts under the Trial Court Funding Act.

The majority of justice courts are part-time. Workload equivalencies, however, range from .03 to 1.71. Because municipal and justice court jurisdictions are identical, municipal court WCL study results have been used in the past to estimate the full-time equivalency of the part-time courts. Concern was expressed that operational requirements may be different between the two courts. All justice court judges were surveyed regarding this question and requested to identify and quantify perceived differences.

As a result, an approach was developed and proposed that would continue to use WCL to assess the workload level, but would also provide several adjustments in applying those results to the issue of trial court funding:

First, justice court computations in the past reported workload equivalency to two decimal places (hundredths); the recommended formula would establish workload levels in increments of only one decimal place (tenths).

Second, a threshold equivalency would be established recognizing that a certain minimum amount of judicial time is required to operate the smallest courts.

Lastly, equivalency computations that are not a full tenth would be increased to the next higher category to avoid an adverse impact resulting from the reduction in number of categories.

Results of the survey and staff recommendations will be presented to the Judicial Council for action in 1988 and will be distributed for comment shortly thereafter.

In another action, the Judicial Council considered the impact of a change made to the calculation formula during the 1984 superior court study. That study averaged each court's reported time, rather than averaging each participating judicial officer's time, as was done in the past.

In preparing judgeship needs studies for superior courts in 1987, it was observed that the calculated number of judges needed was unrealistically high in the larger courts. Analysis revealed that this disparity was indeed due to the change in calculation methods. Basically, by averaging each court's time rather than each participant's time, the resultant time requirements (case weights) were higher in the high-volume case categories. Thus, the larger the court, the greater the observable discrepancy in judgeship need assessments.

Based on these findings, staff recommended that, as an interim measure pending completion of the methodology study, the Judicial Council consider using the prior computation method both for the current superior court weights as well as to complete the pending municipal court study which was held during the preceding year. The council directed staff to use the prior approach to complete the municipal court study and took under consideration, until its February 1988 meeting, the recommendation to change the current superior court weights.

A comparison of the case weights for superior courts using the two methods is shown below:

Case Category	*1984 Approved Weights*	*Computed Weights Based on Prior Method*
Criminal	287	236
Juvenile Delinquency	58	67
Juvenile Dependency	88	67
Probate & Guardianship	35	36
Family Law	61	52
Personal Injury, Death & Property Damage	81	67
Eminent Domain	120	171
Other Civil Complaints	117	112
Other Civil Petitions	13	12
Appeals	49	51

Evaluation of WCL Continues

Major efforts during 1988 will be directed toward a methodology study to examine alternative approaches to the current WCL process. Many conceptual and technical alternatives exist that warrant consideration for use in California, some of which are addressed below.

Because case weights and judge-year values are based on averages, they have been criticized in the past for being potentially unrepresentative of need in an individual court. By the very nature of an average, some individuals can be expected to be imprecisely represented by computed results: some will be faster, some slower, than the average time.

Although use of statewide averages based on study experience has proved to be a more accurate predictor of statewide need than application of other simpler indicators (e.g., population, raw filings, and contested dispositions), the current process was not designed to address or evaluate individual need based on court-specific criteria.

Another criticism of the WCL method is that it institutionalizes what is, rather than establishing what should be. Conceptually, case processing times might therefore be faster than what would be desirable in the interests of justice. Alternatively, judge-year values may be lower than required for operational accountability. The approach is said to be deficient, since too many or too few judgeships could be authorized based on the averages reported during the study.

Absent other specific policy determinations, the California model currently assumes that the average times reported, and subsequently adopted, will represent the mean of actual experience and thus provide sufficient accuracy for use in most cases.

Instead, some states incorporate established standards, either within the WCL formula or as separate measures, to assess the need for judgeships. For example, court administration, sick leave, or judicial education time allowances are set by policy, as is done now for vacation time. This approach establishes policy norms and reduces some of the changes in judge-year value that presently occur between studies.

Other states specify an acceptable caseload level per judge against which to test the need for new positions. Each of these approaches warrants further investigation.

A long-standing debate also exists on the best way to account for the larger courts' workload and the resulting statewide statistical implications in determining averages. Los Angeles Superior Court accounts for more than 30 percent of the total work and judicial time of all superior courts. Until the 1984 study, separate case weights were established for Los Angeles Superior and Municipal Courts. The Advisory Committee to Review the Weighted Caseload System in 1982 recommended, and the Judicial Council then adopted, a single, statewide set of weights policy.

A similar question is often posed by the Legislature and by smaller courts about perceived economies available to larger courts, and to a more limited degree, about regional differences in court operations and experiences.

Best Available Demand Measurement

Since 1966 California has used a weighted caseload (WCL) approach to assess the need for new judgeships. The process was originally developed at the request of the Legislature to provide comparative and more objective information for use in considering judgeship needs bills.

Although periodic changes have been made to the methodology, the basic process has entailed the determination of relative time requirements (case weights) for each major type of case filing and a judge-year value representing the average amount of time a judge has available to handle case-related matters.

These weights and values are determined through periodic time studies held for two-month periods in the superior and municipal courts. Average times are computed from time reports submitted by the participating judicial officers themselves. WCL studies thus provide a picture of actual experience for one-sixth of a year in each court level.

Almost all states use filings as a prime indicator of judgeship requirements. Literature in the field of court administration often cites weighted filings as the best available measurement of demand for services. By weighting the filings, time and complexity differences inherent in case types are recognized and accounted for and the results provide clearer, more sensitive comparative data to measure demand in and between courts.

Case weights are defined as the average amount of time required to handle cases of a certain type. The basic formula divides the time reported by the number of dispositions occurring during the study period. Case time, reported in the same categories used for monthly statistical reports, includes time spent on any activity directly related to a case (e.g., probation revocation or supervision, hearings, research, etc.). Times for each case type are computed separately.

To account for judicial time required for non-case-related duties (court administration, civic activities, general research, and travel between court branches), a descriptive component—justice system support value—was added to the WCL formula during the 1984 superior court study. Non-case-related time as a percentage of case-related time is added both to the time required to handle a court's workload (total weighted units) and to the average time available (judge-year value).

The judge-year values for each court level are computed by multiplying the available days per year by the average minutes per day reported. Days/year are determined by subtracting weekends, holidays and vacation (as allowed), as well as sick leave and training or judicial conference time (as computed from study data) from a calendar year of 365 days. An average for the case-related minutes per day is computed from the study data and then multiplied by the number of days per year available to arrive at the final judge-year value.

When a court requests a judgeship needs study, or if a judgeship bill is introduced, the court's projected filings are determined and applied to the weighted caseload results. Filings are multiplied by the appropriate case weight to arrive at a court's total weighted units. This reflects the total amount of time expected to be needed to handle the incoming caseload during the projection year. In order to compare the incoming work with the judicial resources needed to handle the work, the total weighted units are then divided by the judge-year value to calculate the anticipated number of judges needed.

Alternative methods of computing a judge-year value exist in other states. Rather than base the value on computed averages, some assume a basic workday of a certain number of hours per day and then determine an expected amount or percentage of time to be available for both case and non-case duties.

Alternatively, some states have made a policy determination on an acceptable caseload per judge for use as a divisor to the weighted filings.

These and other approaches will be studied next year and will be evaluated for applicability in California.

Several technical issues warrant further study as well. In computing case weights, the current methodology adjusts the reported processing time by a disposition-to-filing ratio (D/F). In theory, this is to account for the fact that not all filings reach disposition as reported in monthly statistics to the AOC. However, the ratio may be due to reporting errors, or it may reflect a substantial increase or decrease in filings or in dispositions, indicating a major change within the court environment.

The wisdom of using this factor in the current manner bears further scrutiny. Only one other state uses the D/F ratio in calculating case weights, but several use the ratio separately as an indicator of performance or caseload status.

In reviewing the statistical information available through monthly reports, a number of variables exist that are not currently utilized in the WCL process and which, if correlating, might be applied to produce more accurate judgeship need appraisals: trial rate, uncontested dispositions, etc.

A number of states currently use separate case weights for each disposition type within a case category. This alternative as well bears further analysis for use in California.

Concern has also been expressed about the case categories, which are felt to be too inclusive. Superior court criminal cases now include all felonies. A suggestion has been made to separate capital cases for evaluation as a separate case weight because of their distinctly different time requirements.

Several states employ subjective criteria in the judgeship study process, such as on-site evaluations of new judgeship requests, consideration of several ranked or unranked, but significant, factors or the conducting of hearings.

The "court profiles" project is expected to provide new information about court operating environments that can be evaluated with existing information to develop an improved process for judgeship needs assessments.

That effort is expected to require some time to complete because of both the size of the undertaking and the amount of interest and concern in the subject. Once information is gathered on court variables and alternative approaches, data must be tested for significance and reliability prior to acceptance as an indicator of need.

No state surveyed thus far feels that its own judgeship needs assessment process is perfect. As a result, efforts to develop a new approach are under way in several. Cooperative efforts, therefore, among court personnel both within California and among the states are needed to develop an adequately sensitive, fair and representative system.

CHAPTER 12

REPORT ON

CRIMINAL APPEALS

Complexity and cost of criminal appeals for indigents with court-appointed counsel

Item 0250-001-001, subparagraph 1 of the 1985 Budget Act requires the State Public Defender and Judicial Council to report on the complexity of criminal appeals for indigents represented by the State Public Defender or court-appointed counsel.

This is the third report filed by the Administrative Office of the Courts concerning the complexity and cost of those appeals.[1] The data reported here concerning the complexity of cases handled by private appointed counsel covers 4,114 cases concluded in the Courts of Appeal and the Supreme Court during the last fiscal year, July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987.

This report includes complexity studies, data on the cost of appointed counsel services, and profiles of the services performed by counsel and specific types of cases.

In addition, the methodology has been adapted to that employed by the State Public Defender.

In 1986-87, there were 4,091 Court of Appeal cases and 23 Supreme Court cases reported, including two death penalty appeals.[2] The total 4,114 cases represent an increase of approximately one-third more cases than in previous studies.

For the cost studies and the case profiles, appeals were grouped according to the major Penal Code section or other statute involved. On the other hand, the complexity studies were performed according to the factors considered most important in determining the difficulty of each case.

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[1] The first report, filed on December 27, 1985, included 6,047 cases completed during the two-year period of November 1, 1983, through October 31, 1985. The second report, filed on January 15, 1987, included 1,751 cases completed during the six-month period from January 1, 1986, through June 30, 1986.

[2] There were only seven death penalty cases decided in 1986-87, due largely to the interruption of the judicial retention election in November 1986 and the seating of new justices. Only two complete data forms were received for these automatic appeals.

To give a better basis of comparison to data obtained by the State Public Defender, the courts instructed appointed counsel to use uniform measurements for key factors, including the length of the trial record, briefs and petitions.

In addition, the complexity studies use the same incremental ranges of record length as the State Public Defender. Of course, the length of the records in the more serious cases handled by the State Public Defender tends to be substantially greater than in most cases to which counsel are appointed.

The figures below represent averages for cases reported in the Courts of Appeal during 1986-87, compared, with the cases reported in the previous six-month period.

	1986-87 Study (4,091 cases)	*1986 Study (1,743 cases)*
Average hours claimed	42.25	39.59
Average hours approved	38.27	34.86
Average expenses claimed	$82.55	$75.76
Average expenses approved	$77.06	$67.04
Average compensation claimed	$2,172.51	$2,006.13
Average compensation approved	$1,974.41	$1,772.51

For the reported cases on review in the Supreme Court the averages were:

	1986-87 Study (21 cases)	*1986 Study (6 cases)*
Average hours claimed	39.05	47.33
Average hours approved	37.66	47.26
Average expenses claimed	$138.67	$221.33
Average expenses approved	$128.11	$218.52
Average compensation claimed	$2,198.57	$2,585.08
Average compensation approved	$2,120.87	$2,581.44

Averages for the two death penalty cases included in the present study compared with those for the two cases in the January 1987 study are as follows:

	1986-87 Study (2 cases)	*1986 Study (2 cases)*
Average hours claimed	1,191.38	857.41
Average hours approved	1,183.35	819.41
Average expenses claimed	$6,904.41	$4,174.97
Average expenses approved	$6,493.93	$2,179.14
Average compensation claimed	$62,944.41	$50,200.82
Average compensation approved	$61,977.85	$46,351.34

Specific findings according to the statutes involved are set forth, respectively, in Tables 1-A, 1-B and 1-C.

Case Profiles

This study is designed to illustrate the services that generally are performed in different types of cases. It also is structured according to the major statute involved in the appeal.

For the 4,091 included cases for the Courts of Appeal, the average case shows the following profile:

Record length (pages)	590
Hours to review record	7.55
Number of motions	1
Number of pages of motions	3
Number of hours for motions	1.03
Number of briefs	1
Number of pages of briefs	19
Number of hours for briefs	15.37
Number of petitions	0
Number of pages of petitions	3
Number of hours for petitions	1.85
Number of hours for oral argument	0.86

Specific findings are set forth in Table 2-A.

The average profile for cases on review in the Supreme Court was:

Record length (pages)	467
Hours to review record	2.74[3]
Number of motions	0
Number of pages of motions	6
Number of hours for motions	1.88
Number of briefs	1
Number of pages of briefs	11
Number of hours for briefs	19.19
Number of petitions	1
Number of pages of petitions	6
Number of hours for petitions	4.11
Number of hours for oral argument	4.00

Specific findings are shown in Table 2-B.

Table 2-C shows the average profile for the two reported death penalty appeals.

Complexity Studies

The complexity studies were introduced in the January 1987 report. Experienced appellate attorneys who represent indigents in criminal cases were asked to identify the most important factors in determining the complexity of an appeal. They chose the length of the record, the length of the sentence, the number of pages of briefs and the number of pages of petitions. These factors were selected over others for two reasons.

First, a sufficient basis was needed to compare the complexity of cases handled by private appointed counsel with those handled by the Office of the State Public Defender. More than four factors probably would dilute the data base of common characteristics to a level where few cases could be compared.

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[3] Since counsel generally has read the record for the Court of Appeal proceedings, the average time for record review is less for cases on review in the Supreme Court.

Second, some of the factors reflect others. For example, the length of the record reflects the number of days of trial and, to some extent, the number of counts of conviction. Similarly, the length of the briefs generally gives some idea of the number and complexity of the issues involved.

There are three tables involved. Table 3-A is for the Courts of Appeal and Tables 3-B and 3-C for the Supreme Court. Each table shows all possible combinations of the four factors involved as well as the number of cases for each combination, the percentage that the number of cases bears to the total cases in the study, the average compensation awarded for the cases fitting each combination of factors, the minimum compensation awarded, and the maximum compensation awarded.

Table 3-B shows cases on review only, while Table 3-C includes only death penalty appeals.

The following tables report data on cases handled by private appointed counsel according to cost, services, and complexity. When the complexity studies are compared with those conducted by the Office of the State Public Defender for similar cases, the results should indicate the level of complexity of the cases handled by each and the cost for representation in those cases.

Reviewing Future Reporting Requirements

This is the third report prepared by the Administrative Office of the Courts concerning the complexity and cost of criminal appeals handled by court-appointed counsel. The Judicial Council respectfully submits that this should be the last such report.

The purpose of these reports is to give the Legislature a basis for comparing the complexity and cost of cases assigned to appointed counsel with those handled by the State Public Defender. To date, however, the State Public Defender has not been able to report any comparable information on the complexity of its case load other than that it is handling matters substantially more serious than the majority assigned to appointed counsel.

A second problem is that it is impossible for the Judicial Council and the State Public Defender to collect data with the same degree of accuracy. Although every attempt has been made to use the same categories of data, the State Public Defender is in a far better position to collect data in a uniform manner from its deputies than is the Judicial Council, which must deal with independent attorneys throughout the state. As a result, there is no uniformity in the way data forms are completed.

As a result, a number of forms must be discarded, leaving the remainder as representative, but not really complete for comparison with State Public Defender data. The Judicial Council and the State Public Defender have worked hard to avoid an apple and orange comparison, but the necessary methodology precludes the precision apparently desired by the Legislature.

The last consideration is the significant time and expense involved in preparing these reports. Each requires approximately 18 weeks of personnel time for the Administrative Office of the Courts. This includes eight weeks for Accounting personnel to prepare the data forms for data entry by an outside contractor and to check the resulting data tapes for errors. Six weeks is required from the Data Processing unit of the Administrative Office of the Courts for designing a program for the data and producing the data reports. The remaining four weeks involve the Legal unit, which coordinates preparation of the report, converts code sections into legal descriptions, and drafts the report narrative. Additional expense is incurred for the data entry contractor and a law student, who helps with editing.

The time factor must be viewed in more than absolute terms. Preparation of these reports has diverted valuable time from other Judicial Council priorities, a number of which are in furtherance of legislative goals. For example, the highest priority of the current Judicial Council is implementation of Assembly Bill No. 3300 (Stats. 1986, ch. 1335), the Trial Court Delay Reduction Act. Another priority has been implementation of Trial Court Funding under Senate Bill No. 709 (Stats. 1987, ch. 1211).

These projects and others for which the Legislature regularly requires Judicial Council action appear far more deserving of the substantial time involved than does the continuation of the complexity and cost reports.

For these reasons, the Judicial Council respectfully requests that the requirements of Item 0250-001-001, subparagraph 1 of the 1985 Budget Act be rescinded.

Description of Studies of Case Complexity Factors

After discussions with experienced appellate attorneys who represent indigent defendants in criminal cases, the Administrative Office of the Courts determined the most important factors in the complexity of an appeal to be the length of the record, the length of the sentence, the number of pages of briefs and the number of pages of petitions. These factors then were divided into ranges of difficulty, again with the assistance of experienced counsel. These factors were then discussed with the State Public Defend-er and adjusted to be as consistent as possible with the categories of data gathered by the State Public Defender. The pertinent factors are:

A. *Length of the record (in pages)*
1. Under 300
2. 300-799
3. 800-1499
4. 1500-1999
5. 2000-2999
6. 3000-3999
7. 4000-4999
8. 5000-5999
9. 6000-6999
10. 7000-7999
11. 8000-8999
12. 9000-9999
13. 10,000-10,999
14. 11,000-11,999
15. 12,000-12,999
16. 13,000-16,999
17. 17,000-20,999
18. 21,000+

B *Length of the sentence (in years)*
1. Probation-5
2. 5-15
3. 15-life
4. Life without possibility of parole (LWOP)
5. Death penalty (Supreme Court only)

C. *Number of pages of briefs*
1. Under 20
2. 20-30
3. 30-40
4. Over 40

D. *Number of pages of petitions*
1. Under 10
2. 10-20
3. 20-30
4. Over 30

The four factors then were used in all possible combinations, according to the ranges selected, to yield the following information from the data base:

1. *Number of cases in the sample fitting each combination of factors*
This shows how many cases have been handled by appointed counsel for each combination of factors. If there is a significant number, the cases fitting each combination may be compared to a significant number of cases with the same combination of factors handled by the Office of the State Public Defender.

2. *The percentage the number of cases bears to the total sample*
For example, the first entry in Table 3-A shows that 16.21 percent of the cases handled by appointed counsel in the study period had the most basic combination of the four complexity factors.

3. *Average compensation awarded*
This figure may be compared to the cost of representation by the Office of the State Public Defender to provide representation in cases with a similar combination of factors.

4. *Minimum and maximum compensation*
These factors, stated separately, show the range of the cost of representation for each combination of complexity factors.

TABLE 1-A
Page 1

Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	*Number Of Cases*	*Average Hours Claimed*	*Average Hours Approved*	*Average Expense Claimed*	*Average Expense Approved*	*Average Compensation Claimed*	*Average Compensation Approved*
CC232 (Freedom of child from parental custody)	79	46.83	40.67	$87.79	$78.88	$2,402.48	$2,099.03
Corp. Code 25110 (Selling securities without permit)	7	77.57	75.52	$94.04	$93.95	$3,816.61	$3,714.38
HS11350-53 (Narcotic controlled substance offenses)	255	33.19	29.97	$72.30	$71.93	$1,733.78	$1,581.55
HS11355(A) (Delivery of falsely represented controlled substance-narcotic)	1	10.06	10.60	$11.46	$11.46	$0.00	$541.46
HS11357-61 (Marijuana offenses)	90	37.79	34.20	$56.04	$52.96	$1,884.66	$1,744.27
HS11377-78 HS11379 (Non-narcotic offenses)	78	36.30	32.05	$76.52	$74.76	$1,874.18	$1,675.76
HS11378.5 HS11379.5 HS11383-84 (PCP offenses)	35	31.16	28.95	$63.56	$61.10	$1,621.20	$1,507.94
HS11380 (Non-narcotic offenses)	1	37.00	29.30	$34.00	$34.00	$1,544.00	$1,236.00
HS11390(A) (Cultivation of controlled substances-narcotics)	1	13.70	13.70	$12.10	$12.10	$697.10	$697.10
HS11550(b) (Controlled substances violations)	6	28.70	26.04	$28.34	$28.34	$1,463.76	$1,330.42
HS12303 (Possession of explosives)	1	16.00	16.00	$118.83	$118.83	$918.83	$918.83
IC556 (Submitting false insurance claim)	3	23.73	20.06	$32.43	$32.06	$1,219.10	$1,035.40

TABLE 1-A
Page 2

Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	*Number Of Cases*	*Average Hours Claimed*	*Average Hours Approved*	*Average Expense Claimed*	*Average Expense Approved*	*Average4 Compensation Claimed*	*Average Compensation Approved*
PC32 (Accessory to felony)	11	47.22	37.29	$80.91	$72.71	$2,442.05	$1,937.26
PC68 (Officer asking or receiving bribes)	1	30.03	30.30	$67.80	$67.80	$1,503.80	$1,503.80
PC71 (Threat of injury to officer)	2	49.35	41.85	$236.43	$236.43	$2,703.93	$2,328.93
PC118 (Perjury)	7	80.21	71.60	$132.32	$90.46	$4,068.75	$3,640.61
PC136.1 (Attempting to dissuade person who was victim of crime)	2	25.05	24.70	$9.37	$9.37	$1,261.87	$1,244.37
PC148 (Resisting or obstructing peace officer)	8	27.86	22.87	$108.28	$108.28	$1,501.41	$1,139.47
PC171(b) (Bringing weapons into Courthouse)	1	25.80	25.80	$20.83	$20.83	$1,310.83	$1,310.83
PC182 (Conspiracy)	38	85.19	75.27	$126.89	$126.88	$4,277.14	$3,781.07
PC187 (Murder-unspecified)	227	86.32	77.69	$178.94	$150.59	$4,381.34	$3,948.50
PC187 (Murder-first degree)	78	82.13	78.38	$157.20	$154.56	$4,231.44	$4,045.07
PC187 (Murder second degree)	55	73.49	70.01	$168.28	$141.16	$3,786.99	$3,616.90
PC187/664 (Attempted murder-unspecified)	67	43.54	40.66	$60.78	$59.41	$2,235.89	$2,044.55
PC187/664 (Attempted first degree murder)	2	153.30	121.30	$178.90	$178.90	$7,515.40	$5,993.90
PC187/664 (Attempted second degree murder)	2	57.25	57.25	$115.88	$115.88	$2,978.38	$2,978.38

TABLE 1-A
Page 3

Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	*Number Of Cases*	*Average Hours Claimed*	*Average Hours Approved*	*Average Expense Claimed*	*Average Expense Approved*	*Average Compensation Claimed*	*Average Compensation Approved*
PC192 (Manslaughter-unspecified)	26	49.08	44.76	$76.35	$73.00	$2,530.58	$2,311.17
PC192/664 (Attempted vehicular manslaughter)	3	54.03	53.80	$94.60	$94.60	$2,796.27	$2,784.60
PC192.1 (Voluntary manslaughter)	29	55.42	49.27	$94.80	$94.36	$2,934.66	$2,621.57
PC192.1/664 (Attempted voluntary manslaughter)	4	69.77	62.35	$152.47	$152.47	$3,641.22	$3,269.97
PC192.2 (Involuntary manslaughter)	14	60.85	58.07	$84.22	$84.22	$3,125.47	$2,986.54
PC192.3 (Vehicular manslaughter)	24	38.14	36.16	$66.21	$62.52	$1,976.38	$1,868.63
PC192.3/664 (Attempted vehicular manslaughter)	1	75.50	75.50	$68.88	$68.88	$3,843.88	$3,843.88
PC203 (Mayhem)	4	59.07	58.80	$73.88	$73.88	$3,027.01	$3,013.88
PC207-209 (Kidnapping)	72	50.80	47.57	$117.51	$116.34	$2,632.22	$2,492.17
PC211 (Robbery)	508	39.75	36.01	$78.79	$74.97	$2,048.75	$1,852.78
PC211/664 (Attempted Robbery)	22	33.49	29.58	$96.17	$96.14	$1,744.10	$1,552.51
PC220 (Assault with intent to commit mayhem, rape, sodomy, oral copulation)	23	47.55	43.65	$85.29	$85.27	$2,456.59	$2,261.79
PC228 (Duels)	1	84.20	64.20	$175.81	$125.81	$4,385.81	$3,335.81
PC236/237 (False imprisonment)	12	43.64	43.55	$74.85	$74.85	$2,169.60	$2,165.43
PC240 (Assault)	2	20.70	20.45	$46.43	$46.43	$1,081.43	$1,068.93

TABLE 1-A
Page 4

Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	Number Of Cases	Average Hours Claimed	Average Hours Approved	Average Expense Claimed	Average Expense Approved	Average Compensation Claimed	Average Compensation Approved
PC242/243 (Battery)	41	36.67	32.73	$82.17	$77.36	$1,914.97	$1,713.41
PC245 (Assault with a deadly weapon)	213	39.62	35.46	$79.65	$76.38	$2,022.06	$1,830.28
PC246 (Prohibited discharge of firearm)	1	34.00	26.00	$30.48	$30.48	$1,730.48	$1,330.48
PC251.2 (Libel and slander)	1	20.40	20.40	$30.75	$30.75	$1,020.75	$1,020.75
PC261 (Rape-unspecified)	14	37.80	34.54	$79.80	$67.85	$1,960.51	$1,785.35
PC261/664 (Attempted rape)	6	36.16	28.80	$132.61	$132.61	$1,940.94	$1,572.61
PC261.2 (Forcible rape)	135	43.22	39.79	$84.30	$74.51	$2,197.82	$2,047.20
PC261.3 PC261.4 PC261.5 (Nonforcible rape)	10	30.73	29.81	$74.72	$74.72	$1,611.22	$1,565.22
PC262 (Spousal rape)	3	56.13	56.13	$177.46	$177.46	$2,984.12	$2,984.12
PC264 (Acting in concert with another to commit rape)	24	74.37	64.03	$116.39	$115.44	$3,539.31	$3,261.38
PC266 (Pimping)	12	46.08	44.66	$138.42	$88.42	$2,392.79	$2,321.54
PC272 (Contributing to delinquency of a minor)	2	51.65	43.35	$76.25	$76.25	$2,658.75	$2,243.75
PC273 (Child abuse)	21	59.20	55.69	$74.65	$74.53	$3,489.65	$2,840.10
PC278 (Child stealing)	4	78.92	78.92	$402.98	$110.48	$3,876.98	$4,031.98
PC285 (Incest)	2	28.05	24.55	$27.08	$27.08	$1,429.58	$1,254.58

TABLE 1-A
Page 5

Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	*Number Of Cases*	*Average Hours Claimed*	*Average Hours Approved*	*Average Expense Claimed*	*Average Expense Approved*	*Average Compensation Claimed*	*Average Compensation Approved*
PC286 (Sodomy)	12	54.95	50.44	$107.16	$107.16	$2,854.41	$2,629.20
PC288 (Lewd & lascivious acts with child under 14)	21	36.60	32.82	$51.47	$50.25	$1,880.02	$1,689.75
PC288a (Oral copulation)	263	42.36	37.79	$79.67	$75.15	$2,194.31	$1,945.96
PC288a/664 (Oral copulation-attempted)	1	31.20	31.20	$141.28	$141.28	$1,701.28	$1,701.28
PC288b (Oral copulation-acting in concert with another person)	21	46.40	44.80	$62.83	$62.93	$2,382.95	$2,303.28
PC289a (Anal or genital penetration with foreign object)	16	45.10	44.11	$63.46	$63.46	$2,318.45	$2,268.92
PC314 (Indecent exposure)	4	17.15	17.15	$41.98	$43.48	$899.48	$900.98
PC347 (Mixing harmful/poisonous substances with food, drink, and medication)	1	31.70	31.70	$78.75	$78.75	$1,663.75	$1,663.75
PC381 (Illegal possession of toluene)	1	19.00	19.00	$27.00	$27.00	$977.00	$977.00
PC415 (Fighting in public)	1	20.90	20.90	$64.89	$64.89	$1,109.89	$1,109.89
PC417 (Brandishing weapon)	8	20.93	20.18	$56.72	$56.72	$1,103.60	$1,066.10
PC451 PC452 PC453 (Arson)	28	37.98	34.33	$53.96	$53.17	$1,952.97	$1,769.96
PC455 (Attempted arson)	1	66.00	56.50	$81.13	$81.13	$3,381.13	$2,906.13

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Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	*Number Of Cases*	*Average Hours Claimed*	*Average Hours Approved*	*Average Expense Claimed*	*Average Expense Approved*	*Average Compensation Claimed*	*Average Compensation Approved*
PC459 (Burglary-unspecified)	358	33.55	30.39	$63.35	$59.34	$1,721.98	$1,563.47
PC459 (Burglary-first degree)	136	31.88	29.50	$55.77	$55.13	$1,648.27	$1,528.37
PC459 (Burglary - second degree)	35	30.97	27.43	$55.57	$50.37	$1,604.36	$1,404.49
PC459/664 (Attempted burglary-unspecified)	7	66.58	49.45	$83.99	$83.99	$2,881.20	$2,106.84
PC459/664 (Attempted burglary-first degree)	2	17.60	16.75	$24.97	$24.97	$904.97	$862.47
PC459/664 (Attempted burglary-second degree)	1	24.60	24.60	$83.99	$83.99	$1,313.99	$1,313.99
PC464 (Safe explosive offenses)	1	27.90	26.90	$65.57	$65.57	$1,460.57	$1,410.57
PC469 (Unauthorized making, duplicating or possession of key to public building)	1	68.50	68.50	$310.30	$310.30	$3,735.30	$3,735.30
PC470 PC475 PC476 (Forgery, and passing, possessing or making forged instruments)	46	23.00	20.56	$37.34	$33.29	$1,187.51	$1,061.55
PC484 (Larceny)	25	38.72	31.64	$121.78	$111.00	$2,057.86	$1,693.40
PC487 PC489 VC10851 (Grand theft and grand theft auto)	127	31.35	28.09	$60.44	$60.43	$1,614.81	$1,459.44
PC487/664	1	22.20	22.20	$54.81	$54.81	$1,164.81	$1,164.81

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Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	*Number Of Cases*	*Average Hours Claimed*	*Average Hours Approved*	*Average Expense Claimed*	*Average Expense Approved*	*Average Compensation Claimed*	*Average Compensation Approved*
PC488 (Petty theft)	3	31.73	27.60	$58.83	$58.83	$1,645.49	$1,438.83
PC496 (Receiving stolen property)	99	32.57	30.69	$54.63	$53.27	$1,680.27	$1,579.91
PC496/664 (Receiving stolen property-attempted)	2	18.30	16.35	$31.34	$31.34	$946.34	$848.84
PC499a (Theft of electricity)	1	21.50	21.50	$54.93	$54.93	$1,129.93	$1,129.93
PC502(b)(d) (Computer extortion and fraud)	1	20.90	20.90	$14.25	$14.25	$1,059.25	$1,059.25
PC504 PC508 PC510 (Embezzlement)	2	54.67	54.67	$192.48	$192.48	$2,926.23	$2,926.23
PC518 (Extortion)	2	39.50	30.90	$45.75	$45.75	$2,020.75	$1,590.75
PC532a (False financial statement)	2	38.25	38.25	$89.35	$89.35	$2,001.85	$2,001.85
PC555 (Unlawful entry upon posted prosperity)	1	76.10	65.00	$175.59	$175.59	$3,980.59	$3,425.59
PC594 (Vandalism)	7	22.18	22.12	$58.67	$47.52	$1,167.95	$1,153.95
PC597 (Killing, maiming, abusing animals)	1	38.90	38.90	$137.56	$138.00	$2,082.56	$2,083.00
PC602 (Trespasses constituting misdemeanor)	2	15.37	15.10	$46.95	$46.95	$815.70	$801.95
PC626.8 (Illegal access on school grounds)	2	12.25	11.65	$11.56	$11.56	$624.06	$594.06

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Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	*Number Of Cases*	*Average Hours Claimed*	*Average Hours Approved*	*Average Expense Claimed*	*Average Expense Approved*	*Average Compensation Claimed*	*Average Compensation Approved*
PC647 (Disorderly conduct)	11	35.82	34.88	$60.86	$60.74	$1,852.22	$1,804.83
PC653f (Solicitation to commit a felony)	6	50.14	46.65	$31.73	$31.73	$2,539.14	$2,364.23
PC660 (Mailing/forwarding criminal letters)	1	57.50	45.00	$385.00	$285.00	$3,260.00	$2,535.00
PC666 (Conviction for petty theft after prior for theft, burglary, robbery)	26	29.83	26.60	$41.77	$41.77	$1,533.26	$1,372.21
PC821.1 (Taking accused before magistrate, felony arrest out of county)	1	25.40	25.40	$34.00	$34.00	$1,304.00	$1,304.00
PC1026 (Restoration of sanity hearing)	12	39.37	35.59	$59.02	$59.02	$1,992.77	$1,806.43
PC1203 (Probation Provisions)	5	22.70	21.00	$46.49	$46.59	$1,158.29	$1,073.39
PC1320(b) (Failure to appear)	3	9.86	9.70	$26.34	$26.34	$519.67	$511.34
PC4501 (Assault and/or battery by an inmate)	10	39.15	34.41	$59.45	$59.45	$2,016.95	$1,779.95
PC4502 (Possession of a concealed weapon by an inmate)	8	33.45	32.55	$120.53	$107.78	$1,782.93	$1,735.03
PC4530 PC4532 (Escape)	16	28.50	26.27	$70.53	$67.36	$1,490.97	$1,376.39
PC4573 (Smuggling narcotics or liquor into prison)	9	31.02	28.20	$58.29	$56.30	$1,584.84	$1,441.75

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Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	*Number Of Cases*	*Average Hours Claimed*	*Average Hours Approved*	*Average Expense Claimed*	*Average Expense Approved*	*Average Compensation Claimed*	*Average Compensation Approved*
PC4574 (Smuggling firearms, deadly weapons or explosives into prison)	2	26.45	26.45	$9.90	$9.90	$1,332.40	$1,332.40
PC12020-22 PC12025 PC12031 PC12303 PC12560 (Manufacture importation, sale, possession of deadly weapon)	45	36.08	33.18	$83.09	$68.66	$2,021.91	$1,909.46
PC12026.5(b) (Possession of concealed weapon)	1	4.50	4.50	$41.00	$41.00	$266.00	$266.00
VC10852 (Tampering with vehicle parts)	2	24.30	24.30	$69.28	$69.28	$1,284.28	$1,284.28
VC14601.1 (Driving while privilege suspended)	1	72.70	64.30	$49.93	$49.93	$3,684.93	$3,264.93
VC20001 (Hit and run)	7	54.78	30.17	$160.46	$146.17	$1,323.32	$1,599.17
VC23101 VC23152 VC23153 (DUI)	32	30.58	27.44	$70.82	$63.59	$1,599.35	$1,435.77
WI300 (Dependency action-judgment that person under 18 be dependent of court)	139	30.48	27.04	$68.09	$64.24	$1,593.05	$1,408.38
WI356 (Dependent children; findings, orders)	1	24.00	24.00	$59.50	$59.50	$1,259.50	$1,259.50
WI366 (Status review of dependent child in foster care)	8	33.70	32.46	$59.89	$59.89	$1,744.89	$1,683.01

Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	Number Of Cases	Average Hours Claimed	Average Hours Approved	Average Expense Claimed	Average Expense Approved	Average Compensation Claimed	Average Compensation Approved
WI387 (Removal of minor from physical custody of parent, guardian, relative or friend)	10	21.32	20.85	$28.98	$28.98	$1,094.98	$974.58
WI602 (Jurisdiction to adjudicate ward of court status - criminal behavior)	61	29.15	24.87	$68.26	$61.14	$1,520.90	$1,298.45
WI725(A) (Judgments - minors found to be ward of court; probation)	1	12.80	12.80	$17.73	$17.00	$657.73	$657.00
WI871 (Escape from mental institution or juvenile county home/ranch)	2	9.55	7.60	$24.88	$24.88	$502.38	$404.88
WI1736 (Commitment of juvenile offenders)	1	19.40	17.00	$34.97	$34.97	$1,004.97	$884.97
WI1801 (Petition; right to appear to counsel; court determination)	1	34.40	30.00	$205.60	$203.60	$1,925.60	$1,703.60
WI5200 (Court ordered evaluation - mentally disordered persons)	1	9.80	9.80	$24.81	$24.81	$514.81	$514.81
WI5350 WI5362 (Appointment of conservator)	12	35.99	31.21	$73.26	$73.26	$1,872.63	$1,634.30
WI5352 (Appointment of psychiatrist or psychologist)	1	7.10	7.10	$0.00	$0.00	$355.00	$355.00
WI6316 (Mentally disordered sex offenders)	1	37.00	37.00	$46.95	$46.95	$1,896.95	$1,896.95

TABLE 1-B
Page 1

Court-Appointed Counsel
Supreme Court
Statistical Summary for Cases on Review
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 21 Cases)

Type Of Case	Number Of Cases	Average Hours Claimed	Average Hours Approved	Average Expense Claimed	Average Expense Approved	Average Compensation Claimed	Average Compensation Approved
HS11350--53 (Narcotic controlled substance offenses)	2	17.9	17.9	$28.73	$28.73	$923.73	$923.73
PC187 (Murder-unspecified)	1	15.6	15.60	$54.90	$54.90	$834.90	$834.90
PC187 (Murder-first degree)	1	25.8	24.8	$5.28	$5.28	$1,811.28	$1,741.28
PC192.2 (Involuntary manslaughter)	1	76.25	76.25	$396.08	$396.08	$4,208.58	$4,208.58
PC211 (Robbery)	3	8.63	8.63	$30.72	$30.72	$462.39	$462.39
PC245(a) (Assault with a deadly weapon)	2	12.75	12.75	$37.81	$37.81	$675.31	$675.31
PC245(b) (Assault with a deadly weapon on police officer)	1	42.00	42.00	$321.36	$321.36	$2,471.36	$2,471.36
PC261(2) (Forcible rape)	2	24.13	24.13	$174.97	$174.97	$1,381.22	$1,381.22
PC288(a) (Oral copulation)	2	107.87	107.35	$184.79	$161.84	$6,420.75	$6,407.84
PC459 (Burglary-unspecified)	1	94.00	94.00	$506.49	$482.20	$5,206.49	$5,182.20
PC459 (Burglary-first degree)	3	43.57	43.57	$120.14	$120.14	$2,298.47	$2,298.47
PC459 (Burglary-second degree)	1	31.6	4.4	$207.85	$56.14	$1,787.85	$276.14
XX000	1	53.00	53.00	$115.00	$115.00	$2,765.00	$2,765.00

TABLE 1-C
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Court-Appointed Counsel
Supreme Court
Statistical Summary for Automatic Appeal
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 2 Cases)

Type Of Case	Number Of Cases	Total Hours Claimed	Total Hours Approved	Total Expense Claimed	Total Expense Approved	Total Compensation Claimed	Total Compensation Approved
PC187 (Murder-first degree)	1	1009.25	1019.25	$6,892.09	$6,411.49	$55,722.09	$55,721.49
PC187 (Murder-first degree)	1	1373.50	1347.45	$6,916.72	$6,576.36	$70,166.72	$68,234.21

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Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Profile of the Average Case
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	Number of Cases	Average Record Length	Average Hours to Review Record	Average Number of Motions	Average Motion Pages	Average Motion Hours	Average Number of Briefs	Average Brief Pages	Average Brief Hours	Average Number of Petitions	Average Petition Pages	Average Petition Hours	Average Oral Argument Hours
CC232 (Freedom of child from parental custody)	79	472	7.23	1	4	1.64	1	21	16.02	0	3	2.02	1.39
Corp. Code 25110 (Selling securities without permit)	7	2,574	14.28	1	6	1.39	1	19	18.82	0	3	0.85	0.08
HS11350-53 (Narcotic controlled substance offenses)	255	356	4.97	1	3	1.07	1	17	13.41	0	2	1.00	0.69
HS11355(A) (Delivery of falsely represented controlled substance offenses)	1	16	0.06	1	3	0.10	1	5	0.32	0	0	0.00	0.00
HS11357-61 (Marijuana offenses)	90	309	4.91	1	2	0.81	1	19	15.90	0	2	1.19	1.16
HS11377-78 HS11379 (Non-narcotic offenses)	78	333	4.27	1	2	0.73	1	17	14.10	0	4	1.63	1.10
HS11378.5 HS11379.5 HS11383-84 (PCP offenses)	35	418	4.97	1	3	0.65	1	17	10.19	0	2	0.92	0.55
HS11380 (Non-narcotic offenses)	1	163	4.00	0	[illegible]	0.00	2	18	18.00	0	0	2.50	3.00
HS1390(A) (Cultivation of controlled substances (narcotics))	1	728	0.55	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
HS11550(b) (Controlled substances violations)	6	186	2.48	1	3	0.23	1	16	4.67	0	0	0.00	0.70
HS12303 (Possession of explosives)	1	276	4.50	1	4	0.50	1	12	8.80	0	0	0.00	0.00
IC556 (Submitting false insurance claim)	3	808	10.00	0	0	0.50	1	3	5.16	0	7	3.50	0.00

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Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Profile of the Average Case
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	*Number of Cases*	*Average Record Length*	*Average Hours to Review Record*	*Average Number of Motions*	*Average Motion Pages*	*Average Motion Hours*	*Average Number of Briefs*	*Average Brief Pages*	*Average Brief Hours*	*Average Number of Petitions*	*Average Petition Pages*	*Average Petition Hours*	*Average Oral Argument Hours*
PC32 (Accessory to felony)	11	611	6.35	1	2	0.60	1	19	17.70	0	0	0.12	1.63
PC68 (Officer asking or receiving bribes)	1	488	0.46	2	5	0.09	1	15	1.71	0	0	0.00	0.43
PC71 (Threat of injury to officer)	2	186	3.57	1	3	2.54	2	21	15.84	0	3	6.00	0.00
PC118 (Perjury)	7	1,714	20.48	2	5	1.78	1	20	28.16	0	0	2.95	2.64
PC136.1 (Attempting to dissuade person who was victim of crime)	2	572	7.17	0	0	0.15	1	18	2.95	0	0	0.00	0.00
PC148 (Resisting or obstructing peace officer)	8	175	2.59	0	2	1.90	1	14	13.89	0	1	0.31	0.86
PC171(b) (Bringing weapons into courthouse)	1	327	6.50	1	2	0.30	2	11	9.50	0	0	0.00	4.50
PC182 (Conspiracy)	38	2,655	28.00	1	4	2.28	1	27	21.92	0	5	2.20	1.22
PC187 (Murder-unspecified)	227	2,078	20.76	2	4	1.76	1	36	24.61	0	9	4.71	1.38
PC187 (Murder-first degree)	78	2,155	19.25	2	5	1.42	1	37	25.10	0	8	3.29	1.59
PC187 (Murder-second degree)	55	1,596	14.42	2	5	0.92	1	31	24.34	0	6	4.07	1.56
PC187/664 (Attempted murder unspecified)	67	687	7.68	1	2	0.78	1	21	15.59	0	3	1.40	1.02
PC187/664 (Attempted first degree murder)	2	913	12.25	2	10	0.60	2	79	34.85	1	22	6.71	0.17

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Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Profile of the Average Case
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	*Number of Cases*	*Average Record Length*	*Average Hours to Review Record*	*Average Number of Motions*	*Average Motion Pages*	*Average Motion Hours*	*Average Number of Briefs*	*Average Brief Pages*	*Average Brief Hours*	*Average Number of Petitions*	*Average Petition Pages*	*Average Petition Hours*	*Average Oral Argument Hours*
PC187/664 (Attempted second degree murder)	2	913	10.30	1	2	1.40	2	28	29.50	0	9	4.95	2.75
PC192 (Manslaughter-unspecified)	26	683	11.13	1	3	0.75	1	19	20.66	0	1	1.40	1.30
PC192/664 (Attempted vehicular manslaughter)	3	506	3.48	2	3	0.21	1	25	15.57	0	3	0.21	0.00
PC192.1 (Voluntary manslaughter)	29	955	14.73	1	4	1.04	1	22	22.92	0	6	2.41	1.31
PC192.1/664 (Attempted voluntary manslaughter)	4	1,246	8.49	2	6	1.69	1	31	9.97	1	34	6.92	0.16
PC192.2 (Involuntary manslaughter)	14	965	13.59	2	5	0.98	1	21	16.44	0	3	2.42	2.09
PC192.3 (Vehicular manslaughter)	24	667	7.39	1	2	1.25	1	17	14.14	0	2	1.26	0.80
PC192.3/664 (Attempted vehicular manslaughter)	1	1,954	3.30	5	6	0.15	2	29	2.70	1	10	0.75	0.25
PC203 (Mayhem)	4	829	8.44	1	2	0.31	1	36	24.65	0	18	3.63	0.00
PC207-209 (Kidnapping)	72	779	9.57	1	3	1.18	1	25	19.04	0	7	2.64	1.44
PC211 (Robbery)	508	546	7.52	1	3	0.98	1	18	14.26	0	3	1.76	0.74
PC211/664 (Attempted Robbery)	22	371	4.49	1	3	0.74	1	14	10.80	0	5	2.09	0.13
PC220 (Assault with intent to commit mayhem, rape, sodomy, oral copulation)	23	1,116	7.37	1	3	1.04	1	21	20.78	0	6	1.80	1.48

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Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Profile of the Average Case
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	*Number of Cases*	*Average Record Length*	*Average Hours to Review Record*	*Average Number of Motions*	*Average Motion Pages*	*Average Motion Hours*	*Average Number of Briefs*	*Average Brief Pages*	*Average Brief Hours*	*Average Number of Petitions*	*Average Petition Pages*	*Average Petition Hours*	*Average Oral Argument Hours*
PC228 (Duels)	1	900	1.31	1	2	0.20	1	13	3.40	0	0	0.00	1.10
PC236/237 (False imprisonment)	12	762	8.50	1	2	0.27	1	16	14.08	0	6	4.17	1.12
PC240 (Assault)	2	641	10.85	0	0	0.25	1	10	6.10	0	0	0.00	0.00
PC242 PC243 (Battery)	41	349	3.63	1	3	0.80	1	18	12.74	0	2	1.47	0.42
PC245 (Assault with a deadly weapon)	213	510	7.86	1	3	0.99	1	19	14.89	0	2	1.30	0.36
PC246 (Prohibited discharge of firearm)	1	698	12.00	0	0	0.00	1	14	22.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
PC251.2 (Libel and slander)	1	200	5.10	0	0	0.00	1	10	11.30	0	0	0.00	0.00
PC261 (Rape-unspecified)	14	617	5.57	1	3	0.61	1	21	12.18	0	2	1.30	0.83
PC261/664 (Attempted rape)	6	308	4.85	0	3	0.57	1	31	17.62	0	18	0.23	0.06
PC261.2 (Forcible rape)	135	672	8.69	1	3	1.08	1	22	16.03	0	5	2.24	0.77
PC261.3 PC261.4 PC261.5 (Nonforcible rape)	10	567	7.25	1	4	1.12	1	17	11.80	0	3	0.94	0.22
PC262 (Spousal rape)	3	627	11.41	1	1	0.16	1	40	16.78	0	6	3.14	0.00
PC264 (Acting in concert with another to commit rape)	24	1,360	16.02	1	3	0.78	1	36	31.31	0	5	2.36	2.09

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Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Profile of the Average Case
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	*Number of Cases*	*Average Record Length*	*Average Hours to Review Record*	*Average Number of Motions*	*Average Motion Pages*	*Average Motion Hours*	*Average Number of Briefs*	*Average Brief Pages*	*Average Brief Hours*	*Average Number of Petitions*	*Average Petition Pages*	*Average Petition Hours*	*Average Oral Argument Hours*
PC266 (Pimping)	12	441	7.66	1	4	1.02	1	17	21.91	0	4	1.95	1.10
PC272 (Contributing to delinquency of a minor)	2	545	8.34	1	1	0.21	1	22	27.48	0	0	0.00	1.75
PC273 (Child abuse)	21	999	17.91	2	4	1.62	1	26	28.19	0	3	0.71	0.87
PC278 (Child stealing)	4	459	4.99	3	11	3.91	1	36	39.53	1	13	6.71	2.98
PC285 (Incest)	2	562	9.35	0	0	4.15	0	21	14.75	0	0	4.15	0.00
PC286 (Sodomy)	12	791	10.02	1	3	0.62	1	36	19.26	0	3	0.50	0.27
PC288 (Lewd & lascivious acts with child under 14)	21	364	4.34	1	1	0.90	1	15	14.08	0	5	5.51	0.92
PC288a (Oral copulation)	263	580	7.31	1	2	0.78	1	18	16.55	0	3	1.81	1.01
PC288a/664 (Oral copulation-attempted)	1	904	12.50	2	4	0.80	1	10	8.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
PC288b (Oral copulation-acting in concert with another person)	21	806	10.04	1	2	1.13	1	18	16.57	0	4	1.71	0.60
PC289a (Anal or genital penetration with foreign object)	16	576	7.23	1	2	0.43	1	21	15.99	0	5	2.01	1.52
PC314 (Indecent exposure)	4	103	1.95	0	0	0.17	1	12	10.07	0	0	0.00	1.05
PC347 (Mixing harmful/poisonous substances with food, drink, and medication)	1	275	5.00	4	8	2.75	1	14	16.95	0	0	0.00	0.00

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Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Profile of the Average Case
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	*Number of Cases*	*Average Record Length*	*Average Hours to Review Record*	*Average Number of Motions*	*Average Motion Pages*	*Average Motion Hours*	*Average Number of Briefs*	*Average Brief Pages*	*Average Brief Hours*	*Average Number of Petitions*	*Average Petition Pages*	*Average Petition Hours*	*Average Oral Argument Hours*
PC381 (Illegal possession of toluene)	1	0	2.00	2	5	2.00	1	12	10.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
PC415 (Fighting in public)	1	431	0.84	0	0	0.00	1	9	0.83	0	0	0.00	0.00
PC417 (Brandishing weapon)	8	252	2.11	1	1	0.17	1	10	4.35	0	0	0.00	0.10
PC451 PC452 PC453 (Arson)	28	448	6.68	1	3	0.71	1	18	16.79	0	2	0.88	0.50
PC455 (Attempted arson)	1	568	11.00	1	2	1.00	2	33	49.50	0	0	0.00	0.00
PC459 (Burglary-unspecified)	358	340	5.04	1	2	0.99	1	15	13.95	0	2	1.34	0.56
PC459 (Burglary-first degree)	136	360	4.30	1	3	0.67	1	15	12.80	0	2	1.43	0.50
PC459 (Burglary-second degree)	35	323	3.95	1	3	0.61	1	14	9.58	0	0	0.05	0.69
PC459/664 (Attempted burglary-unspecified)	7	312	9.57	2	4	1.90	1	15	25.84	0	7	5.90	1.00
PC459/664 (Attempted burglary-first degree)	2	249	2.09	0	0	0.27	1	2	3.17	0	0	0.00	0.00
PC459/664 (Attempted burglary-second degree)	1	110	0.20	2	0	0.09	1	9	1.40	0	0	0.00	0.00
PC464 (Safe explosive offenses)	1	139	2.20	0	0	7.70	1	14	10.00	0	0	0.00	0.00

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Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Profile of the Average Case
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	*Number of Cases*	*Average Record Length*	*Average Hours to Review Record*	*Average Number of Motions*	*Average Motion Pages*	*Average Motion Hours*	*Average Number of Briefs*	*Average Brief Pages*	*Average Brief Hours*	*Average Number of Petitions*	*Average Petition Pages*	*Average Petition Hours*	*Average Oral Argument Hours*
PC469 (Unauthorized making, duplicating or possession of key to public building)	1	585	9.00	0	0	4.00	1	39	42.00	0	0	0.00	6.00
PC470 PC475 PC476 (Forgery, and passing, possessing or making forged instruments)	46	190	2.13	0	1	0.36	1	11	7.17	0	1	0.76	0.31
PC484 (Larceny)	25	316	4.67	1	2	1.23	1	18	20.19	0	4	3.70	0.98
PC487 PC489 VC10851 (Grand theft and grand theft auto)	127	312	4.15	1	3	1.09	1	14	12.22	0	2	1.48	0.83
PC487/664 (Attempted grand theft)	1	329	7.40	1	5	0.60	1	9	12.80	0	0	0.00	0.00
PC488 (Petty theft)	3	163	0.84	0	1	0.20	1	12	4.55	0	0	0.00	0.33
PC496 (Receiving stolen property)	99	408	5.53	1	2	0.80	1	15	13.41	0	3	1.09	0.55
PC496/664 (Receiving stolen property-attempted)	2	179	0.88	0	1	0.10	1	5	8.79	0	0	0.00	0.05
PC499a (Theft of electricity)	1	253	5.25	1	2	0.25	1	10	12.50	0	0	0.00	0.00
PC502(b)(d) (Computer extortion and fraud)	1	667	12.50	0	0	0.00	1	5	5.20	0	0	0.00	0.00
PC504 PC508	2	579	13.00	2	5	0.82	2	28	29.05	0	4	5.00	0.00

PC510

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Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Profile of the Average Case
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	*Number of Cases*	*Average Record Length*	*Average Hours to Review Record*	*Average Number of Motions*	*Average Motion Pages*	*Average Motion Hours*	*Average Number of Briefs*	*Average Brief Pages*	*Average Brief Hours*	*Average Number of Petitions*	*Average Petition Pages*	*Average Petition Hours*	*Average Oral Argument Hours*
(Embezzlement)													
PC518 (Extortion)	2	332	7.50	0	0	2.00	1	18	24.75	0	0	0.00	1.00
PC532a (False financial statement)	2	485	9.50	3	4	2.00	1	31	20.50	1	7	4.00	0.00
PC555 (Unlawful entry upon posted prosperity)	1	488	1.28	1	2	0.10	1	0	2.73	2	13	0.83	0.84
PC594 (Vandalism)	7	121	0.78	1	2	0.42	1	12	1.58	0	3	0.36	0.10
PC597 (Killing, maiming, abusing animals)	1	60	1.00	1	6	0.50	2	36	32.70	0	0	0.00	0.00
PC602 (Trespasses constituting misdemeanor)	2	208	4.37	1	2	0.50	1	9	5.80	0	3	0.50	0.00
PC626.8 (Illegal access on school grounds)	2	81	2.25	1	1	0.50	1	8	7.75	0	0	0.00	0.00
PC647 (Disorderly conduct)	11	433	9.09	1	5	1.99	1	14	15.24	0	3	2.13	0.03
PC653f (Solicitation to commit a felony)	6	1,620	24.16	2	5	2.57	1	21	14.76	0	0	1.50	0.91
PC660 (Mailing/forwarding criminal letters)	1	450	14.00	3	10	3.00	1	13	10.00	0	0	0.00	8.00
PC666 (Conviction for petty theft after prior for theft, burglary, robbery)	26	256	4.07	0	1	0.51	1	15	11.21	0	2	1.88	0.34
PC821.1 (Taking accused before magistrate, felony arrest out of county)	1	393	1.12	2	2	0.02	1	11	0.77	0	0	0.00	0.00

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Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Profile of the Average Case
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	*Number of Cases*	*Average Record Length*	*Average Hours to Review Record*	*Average Number of Motions*	*Average Motion Pages*	*Average Motion Hours*	*Average Number of Briefs*	*Average Brief Pages*	*Average Brief Hours*	*Average Number of Petitions*	*Average Petition Pages*	*Average Petition Hours*	*Average Oral Argument Hours*
PC1026 (Restoration of sanity hearing)	12	247	3.75	1	5	1.02	1	18	14.36	0	2	0.72	0.10
PC1203 (Probation Provisions)	5	145	2.09	2	3	2.11	1	8	6.77	0	5	1.50	0.00
PC1320(b) (Failure to appeal)	3	85	1.20	1	2	0.86	1	10	4.16	0	5	1.06	0.00
PC4501 (Assault and/or battery by an inmate)	10	556	8.67	1	2	1.21	1	14	19.35	0	2	1.85	1.14
PC4502 (Possession of a concealed weapon by an inmate)	8	335	4.82	1	2	0.63	1	19	13.55	0	5	0.70	0.73
PC4530 PC4532 (Escape)	16	207	2.91	1	2	0.63	1	10	5.62	0	9	1.35	0.52
PC4573 (Smuggling narcotics or liquor into prison)	9	226	5.67	0	1	0.28	1	15	19.01	0	2	0.62	0.08
PC4574 (Smuggling firearms, deadly weapons or explosives into prison)	2	216	4.50	1	2	0.17	2	13	10.90	0	0	0.00	0.00
PC12020-22 PC12025 PC12031 PC12303 PC12560 (Manufacture importation, sale, possession of deadly weapon)	45	429	4.47	1	2	0.44	1	18	10.88	0	2	0.90	0.53
PC12026.5(b) (Possession of concealed weapon)	1	167	2.50	0	0	0.00	1	5	1.50	0	0	0.00	0.00

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Court-Appointed Counsel
Courts of Appeal
Profile of the Average Case
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	Number of Cases	Average Record Length	Average Hours to Review Record	Average Number of Motions	Average Motion Pages	Average Motion Hours	Average Number of Briefs	Average Brief Pages	Average Brief Hours	Average Number of Petitions	Average Petition Pages	Average Petition Hours	Average Oral Argument Hours
VC10852 (Tampering with vehicle parts)	2	81	0.83	1	3	1.91	1	15	6.87	0	10	0.43	0.00
VC14601.1 (Driving while privilege suspended)	1	385	11.80	1	3	0.50	0	0	53.60	0	0	0.00	0.00
VC20001 (Hit and run)	7	210	4.72	0	1	2.40	1	11	31.24	0	21	6.24	0.00
VC23101 VC23152 VC23153 (DUI)	32	324	3.93	1	3	0.47	1	16	9.71	0	2	1.12	1.04
WI300 (Dependency action-judgment that person under 18 be dependent of court)	139	287	3.93	1	3	1.33	1	14	10.60	0	1	0.66	0.84
WI356 (Dependent children; findings, orders)	1	65	1.50	2	11	2.50	1	13	13.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
WI366 (Status review of dependent child in foster care)	8	264	3.93	0	0	0.46	2	17	17.53	0	1	0.75	0.68
WI387 (Removal of minor from physical custody of parent, guardian, relative or friend)	10	122	1.95	0	0	0.28	1	12	9.31	0	0	0.00	0.00
WI602 (Jurisdiction to adjudicate ward of court status - criminal behavior)	61	165	2.24	1	2	0.77	1	13	11.73	0	2	1.81	1.06
WI725(A) (Judgments - minors found to be ward of court; probation)	1	198	0.10	1	3	0.15	1	14	0.80	0	0	0.00	0.00

TABLE 2-A
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Court-Appointed Councel
Courts of Appeal
Profile of the Average Case
Statistical Summary
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Type Of Case	*Number of Cases*	*Average Record Length*	*Average Hours to Review Record*	*Average Number of Motions*	*Average Motion Pages*	*Average Motion Hours*	*Average Number of Briefs*	*Average Brief Pages*	*Average Brief Hours*	*Average Number of Petitions*	*Average Petition Pages*	*Average Petition Hours*	*Average Oral Argument Hours*
WI871 (Escape from mental institution or juvenile county home/ranch)	2	135	2.30	1	1	0.35	1	6	2.95	0	0	0.00	0.00
WI1736 (Commitment of juvenile offenders)	1	180	3.00	3	0	1.50	1	0	8.00	0	0	0.00	0.20
WI1801 (Petition; right to appear to counsel; court determination)	1	887	1.26	1	3	0.15	1	18	1.60	0	0	0.00	0.00
WI5200 (Court ordered evaluation - mentally disordered persons)	1	48	0.50	2	13	6.80	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
WI5350 (Appointment of conservator)	12	124	2.59	1	3	0.63	1	21	18.24	0	3	2.92	3.85
WI5352 (Appointment of psychiatrist or psychologist)	1	54	0.11	2	6	0.35	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
WI6316 (Mentally disordered sex offenders)	1	122	2.00	1	0	0.00	2	17	25.00	0	0	0.00	0.00
WI11351.5 (Welfare fraud)	7	312	5.50	0	3	0.97	1	17	15.70	0	1	2.14	0.42
XX000	112	252	2.76	1	2	1.60	1	13	11.83	0	2	3.98	1.36

TABLE 2-B
Page 1

Court-Appointed Counsel
Supreme Court
Profile of the Average Case
Statistical Summary for Cases on Review
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 21 Cases)

Type of Case	*Number of Cases*	*Average Record Length*	*Average Hours to Review Record*	*Average Number of Motions*	*Average Motion Pages*	*Average Motion Hours*	*Average Number of Briefs*	*Average Brief Pages*	*Average Brief Hours*	*Average Number of Petitions*	*Average Petition Pages*	*Average Petition Hours*	*Average Oral Argument Hours*
HS11350-53 (Narcotic controlled substance offenses)	2	482	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	13.15	0
PC187 (Murder-unspecified)	1	439	0	0	0	0	1	8	9.5	0	0	0	0
PC187 (Murder-first degree)	1	894	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	14.9	0	0	0	0
PC192.2 (Involuntary manslaughter)	1	68	1.2	0	0	0	2	16	34.80	0	0	0	17.0
PC211 (Robbery)	3	623	1.1	0	0	0.83	0	2	1.3	0	4	2	0
PC245(a) (Assault with a deadly weapon)	2	964	7.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	1.0	0
PC245(b) (Assault with a deadly weapon on police officer)	1	200	4.0	4	100	8.0	4	0	0	2	50	0	7.0
PC261(2) (Forcible rape)	2	454	1.5	0	0	0.13	0	0	6.88	0	0	1.75	3.88
PC288(a) (Oral copulation)	2	328	3.35	1	1	0.4	1	33	73.15	1	6	16	5.45
PC459 (Burglary-unspecified)	1	0	0	0	0	5.0	2	35	47	0	0	0	21.5
PC459 (Burglary-first degree)	3	397	5.23	0	1	5.8	1	19	29.3	0	0	0	2.77
PC459 (Burglary-second degree)	1	368	0	2	5	0.6	2	24	18	1	13	9.6	0
XX000	1	330	0	1	7	5.0	2	13	27	1	7	7	11.50

TABLE 2-C
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Court-Appointed Counsel
Supreme Court
Profile of the Average Case
Automatic Appeals
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 2 Cases)

Type of Case	*Number of Cases*	*Average Record Length*	*Average Hours to Review Record*	*Average Number of Motions*	*Average Motion Pages*	*Average Motion Hours*	*Average Number of Briefs*	*Average Brief Pages*	*Average Brief Hours*	*Average Number of Petitions*	*Average Petition Pages*	*Average Petition Hours*	*Average Oral Argument Hours*
PC187 (Murder-first degree)	2	4050	66.15	3	15	35.03	4	367	738.05	2	89	168.50	96.35

TABLE 3-A
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Court-Appointed Counsel Compensation
Courts Of Appeal
Study Of Case Complexity Factors
Statistical Summary
July, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Length Of Record	*Total Length Of Sentence*	*Length Of Total Briefing*	*Length Of Total Petitions*	*Number Of Cases*	*Case Numbers Percentage*	*Average Compensation Awarded*	*Minimum Compensation Awarded*	*Maximum Compensation Awarded*
UNDER 300	PROBATION	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	663	16.21%	$829.60	$0.00	$2,906.28
UNDER 300	PROBATION	UNDER 20	10-20	33	0.81%	$1,697.80	$576.90	$4,361.23
UNDER 300	PROBATION	UNDER 20	20-30	8	0.20%	$2,091.35	$1,619.31	$2,863.70
UNDER 300	PROBATION	UNDER 20	OVER 30	2	0.05%	$3,172.80	$3,016.07	$3,329.53
UNDER 300	PROBATION	20-30	UNDER 10	110	2.69%	$1,663.50	$0.00	$4,792.28
UNDER 300	PROBATION	20-30	10-20	17	0.42%	$2,316.84	$1,375.12	$4,125.00
UNDER 300	PROBATION	20-30	20-30	4	0.10%	$2,054.24	$1,177.00	$3,181.08
UNDER 300	PROBATION	20-30	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$3,227.15	$3,227.15	$3,227.15
UNDER 300	PROBATION	30-40	UNDER 10	29	0.71%	$2,373.30	$0.00	$3,843.52
UNDER 300	PROBATION	30-40	10-20	2	0.05%	$2,078.64	$1,800.00	$2,357.27
UNDER 300	PROBATION	30-40	20-30	6	0.15%	$2,582.74	$1,105.62	$3,852.24
UNDER 300	PROBATION	30-40	OVER 30	2	0.05%	$4,738.83	$3,754.21	$5,723.44
UNDER 300	PROBATION	OVER 40	UNDER 10	11	0.27%	$2,944.11	$1,066.90	$6,380.13
UNDER 300	PROBATION	OVER 40	10-20	3	0.07%	$2,688.42	$1,807.23	$3,139.00
UNDER 300	PROBATION	OVER 40	OVER 30	3	0.07%	$5,112.97	$4,502.90	$6,249.40
UNDER 300	5-15	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	466	11.39%	$879.12	$0.00	$2,736.31
UNDER 300	5-15	UNDER 20	10-20	22	0.54%	$1,696.92	$738.84	$3,824.07
UNDER 300	5-15	UNDER 20	20-30	5	0.12%	$1,827.06	$1,062.59	$2,605.00
UNDER 300	5-15	UNDER 20	OVER 30	4	0.10%	$2,624.91	$1,512.00	$4,129.07
UNDER 300	5-15	20-30	UNDER 10	51	1.25%	$1,607.36	$633.29	$3,862.79
UNDER 300	5-15	20-30	10-20	3	0.07%	$2,413.86	$2,213.00	$2,629.29
UNDER 300	5-15	20-30	20-30	3	0.07%	$2,171.02	$1,522.00	$3,186.45
UNDER 300	5-15	30-40	UNDER 10	13	0.32%	$2,157.04	$1,045.20	$3,765.54
UNDER 300	5-15	30-40	10-20	3	0.07%	$3,492.63	$1,751.41	$4,832.08

Court-Appointed Counsel Compensation
Courts Of Appeal
Study Of Case Complexity Factors
Statistical Summary
July, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Length Of Record	*Total Length Of Sentence*	*Length Of Total Briefing*	*Length Of Total Petitions*	*Number Of Cases*	*Case Numbers Percentage*	*Average Compensation Awarded*	*Minimum Compensation Awarded*	*Maximum Compensation Awarded*
UNDER 300	5-15	30-40	20-30	3	0.07%	$2,829.86	$1,720.72	$4,081.80
UNDER 300	5-15	30-40	OVER 30	2	0.05%	$2,909.08	$2,201.93	$3,616.23
UNDER 300	5-15	OVER 40	UNDER 10	10	0.24%	$2,905.17	$1,490.00	$4,043.15
UNDER 300	5-15	OVER 40	10-20	1	0.02%	$3,681.17	$3,681.17	$3,681.17
UNDER 300	5-15	OVER 40	20-30	1	0.02%	$8,054.17	$8,054.17	$8,054.17
UNDER300	5-15	OVER 40	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$4,613.70	$4,613.70	$4,613.70
UNDER 300	15-LIFE	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	92	2.25%	$1,063.93	$0.00	$5,985.00
UNDER 300	15-LIFE	UNDER 20	10-20	5	0.12%	$1,517.99	$630.00	$3,316.57
UNDER 300	15-LIFE	UNDER 20	20-30	4	0.10%	$2,383.70	$1,650.00	$3,014.00
UNDER 300	15-LIFE	UNDER 20	OVER 30	3	0.07%	$2,777.83	$1,005.80	$4,122.37
UNDER 300	15-LIFE	20-30	UNDER 10	14	0.34%	$1,735.89	$978.50	$3,609.11
UNDER 300	15-LIFE	20-30	10-20	3	0.07%	$2,413.89	$2,238.43	$2,602.15
UNDER 300	15-LIFE	30-40	UNDER 10	4	0.10%	$2,997.32	$2,490.68	$3,910.50
UNDER 300	15-LIFE	30-40	20-30	1	0.02%	$1,007.06	$1,007.06	$1,007.06
UNDER 300	15-LIFE	OVER 40	UNDER 10	3	0.07%	$2,095.48	$1,464.33	$2,774.89
UNDER 300	LWOP	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	2	0.05%	$873.94	$630.19	$1,117.69
UNDER 300	LWOP	UNDER 20	10-20	1	0.02%	$851.47	$851.47	$851.47
UNDER 300	LWOP	20-30	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$1,308.57	$1,308.57	$1,308.57
UNDER 300	LWOP	OVER 40	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$4,784.00	$4,784.00	$4,784.00
300-799	PROBATION	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	260	6.36%	$1,384.29	$155.00	$3,871.47
300-799	PROBATION	UNDER 20	10-20	7	0.17%	$2,085.01	$1,231.35	$3,425.59
300-799	PROBATION	UNDER 20	20-30	2	0.05%	$3,121.54	$2,912.66	$3,330.42
300-799	PROBATION	UNDER 20	OVER 30	2	0.05%	$3,104.13	$2,961.00	$3,247.25
300-799	PROBATION	20-30	UNDER 10	105	2.57%	$1,884.23	$552.47	$3,529.52

TABLE 3-A
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Court-Appointed Counsel Compensation
Courts Of Appeal
Study Of Case Complexity Factors
Statistical Summary
July, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Length Of Record	Total Length Of Sentence	Length Of Total Briefing	Length Of Total Petitions	Number Of Cases	Case Numbers Percentage	Average Compensation Awarded	Minimum Compensation Awarded	Maximum Compensation Awarded
300-799	PROBATION	20-30	10-20	14	0.34%	$2,768.95	$1,031.80	$4,165.90
300-799	PROBATION	20-30	20-30	5	0.12%	$2,855.88	$1,890.00	$3,854.18
300-799	PROBATION	20-30	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$2,714.67	$2,714.67	$2,714.67
300-799	PROBATION	30-40	UNDER 10	39	0.95%	$2,678.10	$0.00	$4,785.75
300-799	PROBATION	30-40	10-20	7	0.17%	$3,326.90	$1,572.96	$4,923.00
300-799	PROBATION	30-40	20-30	6	0.15%	$4,127.58	$2,433.52	$5,334.85
300-799	PROBATION	30-40	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$4,128.83	$4,128.83	$4,128.83
300-799	PROBATION	OVER 40	UNDER 10	24	0.59%	$3,288.87	$400.00	$5,646.22
300-799	PROBATION	OVER 40	10-20	4	0.10%	$5,199.36	$3,212.00	$8,024.80
300-799	PROBATION	OVER 40	20-30	2	0.05%	$4,691.88	$4,635.98	$4,747.78
300-799	PROBATION	OVER 40	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$3,099.82	$3,099.82	$3,099.82
300-799	5-15	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	249	6.09%	$1,295.02	$137.09	$3,597.00
300-799	5-15	UNDER 20	10-20	15	0.37%	$2,102.72	$666.75	$3,674.59
300-799	5-15	UNDER 20	20-30	3	0.07%	$3,018.47	$2,376.01	$3,693.94
300-799	5-15	UNDER 20	OVER 30	5	0.12%	$3,472.95	$2,669.39	$4,115.00
300-799	5-15	20-30	UNDER 10	101	2.47%	$2,011.94	$542.59	$3,771.05
300-799	5-15	20-30	10-20	16	0.39%	$3,056.43	$1,839.13	$4,384.00
300-799	5-15	20-30	20-30	4	0.10%	$2,054.66	$1,402.32	$2,608.11
300-799	5-15	20-30	OVER 30	6	0.15%	$4,611.37	$2,143.50	$10,893.54
300-799	5-15	30-40	UNDER 10	35	0.86%	$2,970.26	$1,376.49	$5,994.51
300-799	5-15	30-40	10-20	2	0.05%	$3,156.47	$2,790.34	$3,522.59
300-799	5-15	30-40	20-30	6	0.15%	$2,877.26	$1,500.00	$3,709.31
300-799	5-15	30-40	OVER 30	2	0.05%	$3,071.84	$2,400.00	$3,743.67

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Length Of Record	Total Length Of Sentence	Length Of Total Briefing	Length Of Total Petitions	Number Of Cases	Case Numbers Percentage	Average Compensation Awarded	Minimum Compensation Awarded	Maximum Compensation Awarded
300-799	5-15	OVER 40	UNDER 10	27	0.66%	$3,393.59	$1,027.60	$5,442.70
300-799	5-15	OVER 40	10-20	8	0.20%	$3,541.80	$2,331.46	$5,286.04
300-799	5-15	OVER 40	20-30	7	0.17%	$3,559.89	$1,869.05	$5,518.80
300-799	5-15	OVER 40	OVER 30	4	0.10%	$6,843.49	$3,487.84	$9,029.27
300-799	15-LIFE	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	65	1.59%	$1,344.64	$486.98	$4,833.80
300-799	15-LIFE	UNDER 20	10-20	5	0.12%	$2,107.09	$1,732.15	$2,415.06
300-799	15-LIFE	20-30	UNDER 10	35	0.86%	$2,055.83	$725.44	$3,054.00
300-799	15-LIFE	20-30	10-20	12	0.29%	$2,751.40	$1,540.84	$5,672.64
300-799	15-LIFE	20-30	20-30	2	0.05%	$1,940.04	$1,820.00	$2,060.07
300-799	15-LIFE	20-30	OVER 30	2	0.05%	$3,037.45	$2,515.01	$3,559.88
300-799	15-LIFE	30-40	UNDER 10	17	0.42%	$2,673.40	$1,473.34	$3,874.72
300-799	15-LIFE	30-40	10-20	2	0.05%	$3,750.19	$2,471.80	$5,028.58
300-799	15-LIFE	30-40	20-30	1	0.02%	$2,309.37	$2,309.37	$2,309.37
300-799	15-LIFE	30-40	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$8,184.98	$8,184.98	$8,184.98
300-799	15-LIFE	OVER 40	UNDER 10	17	0.42%	$4,293.19	$435.61	$8,519.00
300-799	15-LIFE	OVER 40	10-20	7	0.17%	$4,610.85	$2,964.71	$5,966.37
300-799	15-LIFE	OVER 40	20-30	2	0.05%	$6,669.59	$6,577.15	$6,762.03
300-799	15-LIFE	OVER 40	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$1,786.58	$1,786.58	$1,786.58
300-799	LWOP	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$4,701.74	$4,701.74	$4,701.74
300-799	LWOP	20-30	UNDER 10	3	0.07%	$2,355.10	$1,650.00	$2,960.54
300-799	LWOP	30-40	20-30	2	0.05%	$2,944.00	$2,913.00	$2,975.00
300-799	LWOP	OVER 40	UNDER 10	3	0.07%	$5,705.06	$867.87	$12,679.00
300-799	LWOP	OVER 40	10-20	1	0.02%	$7,101.66	$7,101.66	$7,101.66

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Length Of Record	*Total Length Of Sentence*	*Length Of Total Briefing*	*Length Of Total Petitions*	*Number Of Cases*	*Case Numbers Percentage*	*Average Compensation Awarded*	*Minimum Compensation Awarded*	*Maximum Compensation Awarded*
300-799	LWOP	OVER 40	20-30	1	0.02%	$10,840.81	$10,840.81	$10,840.81
800-1499	PROBATION	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	57	1.39%	$1,874.96	$477.50	$4,093.21
800-1499	PROBATION	UNDER 20	10-20	2	0.05%	$2,041.95	$1,562.60	$2,521.30
800-1499	PROBATION	UNDER 20	20-30	2	0.05%	$2,804.50	$2,734.00	$2,875.00
800-1499	PROBATION	UNDER 20	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$4,633.81	$4,633.81	$4,633.81
800-1499	PROBATION	20-30	UNDER 10	23	0.56%	$2,405.36	$894.94	$4,650.00
800-1499	PROBATION	20-30	10-20	1	0.02%	$4,808.33	$4,808.33	$4,808.33
800-1499	PROBATION	30-40	UNDER 10	12	0.29%	$3,764.60	$1,985.72	$5,641.97
800-1499	PROBATION	30-40	10-20	1	0.02%	$3,630.00	$3,630.00	$3,630.00
800-1499	PROBATION	30-40	20-30	4	0.10%	$3,533.74	$3,086.66	$3,795.84
800-1499	PROBATION	30-40	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$4,258.00	$4,258.00	$4,258.00
800-1499	PROBATION	OVER 40	UNDER 10	14	0.34%	$4,227.09	$666.20	$8,025.00
800-1499	PROBATION	OVER 40	10-20	1	0.02%	$4,906.06	$4,906.06	$4,906.06
800-1499	PROBATION	OVER 40	OVER 30	2	0.05%	$5,524.60	$2,152.77	$8,896.42
800-1499	5-15	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	62	1.52%	$2,054.01	$44.80	$6,277.29
800-1499	5-15	UNDER 20	10-20	9	0.22%	$2,918.63	$1,400.00	$4,242.80
800-1499	5-15	UNDER 20	20-30	2	0.05%	$1,989.86	$1,892.67	$2,087.04
800-1499	5-15	UNDER 20	OVER 30	2	0.05%	$5,870.55	$3,187.10	$8,553.99
800-1499	5-15	20-30	UNDER 10	41	1.00%	$2,576.02	$0.00	$4,945.05
800-1499	5-15	20-30	10-20	9	0.22%	$3,501.98	$2,596.30	$5,172.00
800-1499	5-15	20-30	20-30	2	0.05%	$2,633.19	$2,185.00	$3,081.38
800-1499	5-15	20-30	OVER 30	2	0.05%	$2,674.25	$2,000.00	$3,348.49
800-1499	5-15	30-40	UNDER 10	20	0.49%	$3,289.19	$1,882.25	$5,176.98
800-1499	5-15	30-40	10-20	3	0.07%	$3,810.68	$2,337.30	$5,984.24

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Length Of Record	Total Length Of Sentence	Length Of Total Briefing	Length Of Total Petitions	Number Of Cases	Case Numbers Percentage	Average Compensation Awarded	Minimum Compensation Awarded	Maximum Compensation Awarded
800-1499	5-15	30-40	20-30	2	0.05%	$4,263.91	$3,435.12	$5,092.69
800-1499	5-15	OVER 40	UNDER 10	17	0.42%	$4,772.52	$2,533.61	$6,355.61
800-1499	5-15	OVER 40	10-20	3	0.07%	$3,908.09	$2,879.27	$5,671.97
800-1499	5-15	OVER 40	20-30	4	0.10%	$5,384.70	$3,714.26	$8,048.03
800-1499	5-15	OVER 40	OVER 30	9	0.22%	$6,176.04	$2,892.88	$13,594.75
800-1499	15-LIFE	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	42	1.03%	$2,038.71	$1,000.00	$5,786.43
800-1499	15-LIFE	UNDER 20	10-20	3	0.07%	$2,736.81	$1,660.00	$3,620.79
800-1499	15-LIFE	UNDER 20	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$0.00	$0.00	$.00
800-1499	15-LIFE	20-30	UNDER 10	34	0.83%	$2,412.05	$1,282.24	$3,690.00
800-1499	15-LIFE	20-30	10-20	4	0.10%	$3,834.64	$1,329.81	$6,748.29
800-1499	15-LIFE	20-30	20-30	4	0.10%	$2,600.76	$1,612.27	$3,544.61
800-1499	15-LIFE	30-40	UNDER 10	17	0.42%	$3,280.23	$2,226.08	$5,324.37
800-1499	15-LIFE	30-40	10-20	8	0.20%	$3,397.25	$1,059.27	$4,721.50
800-1499	15-LIFE	30-40	20-30	3	0.07%	$3,288.95	$1,965.10	$4,677.10
800-1499	15-LIFE	30-40	OVER 30	3	0.07%	$4,952.43	$3,498.34	$6,115.95
800-1499	15-LIFE	OVER 40	UNDER 10	27	0.66%	$4,036.75	$1,722.09	$13,712.80
800-1499	15-LIFE	OVER 40	10-20	9	0.22%	$5,118.48	$3,000.00	$9,450.00
800-1499	15-LIFE	OVER 40	20-30	10	0.24%	$3,786.36	$0.00	$7,266.31
800-1499	15-LIFE	OVER 40	OVER 30	8	0.20%	$6,169.91	$2,824.00	$11,173.96
800-1499	LWOP	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	3	0.07%	$2,303.11	$1,518.48	$3,594.60
800-1499	LWOP	20-30	UNDER 10	3	0.07%	$4,418.20	$2,945.30	$6,084.29
800-1499	LWOP	30-40	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$2,147.00	$2,147.00	$2,147.00
800-1499	LWOP	OVER 40	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$3,221.83	$3,221.83	$3,221.83

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Length Of Record	*Total Length Of Sentence*	*Length Of Total Briefing*	*Length Of Total Petitions*	*Number Of Cases*	*Case Numbers Percentage*	*Average Compensation Awarded*	*Minimum Compensation Awarded*	*Maximum Compensation Awarded*
800-1499	LWOP	OVER 40	20-30	1	0.02%	$7,586.00	$7,586.00	$7,586.00
1500-1999	PROBATION	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	6	0.15%	$2,487.65	$1,656.71	$3,210.35
1500-1999	PROBATION	20-30	UNDER 10	4	0.10%	$3,247.06	$2,540.74	$3,602.20
1500-1999	PROBATION	20-30	10-20	1	0.02%	$5,302.99	$5,302.99	$5,302.99
1500-1999	PROBATION	30-40	UNDER 10	3	0.07%	$3,532.59	$2,887.20	$4,288.48
1500-1999	PROBATION	OVER 40	UNDER 10	2	0.05%	$5,409.22	$4,720.32	$6,098.11
1500-1999	PROBATION	OVER 40	10-20	1	0.02%	$6,385.15	$6,385.15	$6,385.15
1500-1999	5-15	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	9	0.22%	$2,720.04	$1,896.00	$4,147.72
1500-1999	5-15	UNDER 20	10-20	2	0.05%	$2,500.22	$2,415.29	$2,585.15
1500-1999	5-15	20-30	UNDER 10	9	0.22%	$2,678.44	$556.80	$4,735.92
1500-1999	5-15	20-30	10-20	1	0.02%	$3,550.00	$3,550.00	$3,550.00
1500-1999	5-15	30-40	UNDER 10	2	0.05%	$3,700.50	$2,750.00	$4,651.00
1500-1999	5-15	OVER 40	UNDER 10	8	0.20%	$5,631.51	$2,873.00	$8,666.53
1500-1999	5-15	OVER 40	10-20	1	0.02%	$5,103.09	$5,103.09	$5,103.09
1500-1999	5-15	OVER 40	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$5,107.55	$5,107.55	$5,107.55
1500-1999	15-LIFE	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	5	0.12%	$2,651.28	$917.60	$6,067.31
1500-1999	15-LIFE	UNDER 20	10-20	1	0.02%	$3,877.47	$3,877.47	$3,877.47
1500-1999	15-LIFE	20-30	UNDER 10	12	0.29%	$3,062.82	$2,520.00	$3,634.10
1500-1999	15-LIFE	20-30	10-20	3	0.07%	$4,072.64	$3,628.86	$4,745.19
1500-1999	15-LIFE	20-30	20-30	1	0.02%	$2,670.33	$2,670.33	$2,670.33
1500-1999	15-LIFE	30-40	UNDER 10	9	0.22%	$3,758.64	$2,148.35	$5,723.96
1500-1999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	UNDER 10	20	0.49%	$5,487.76	$1,899.96	$12,185.00
1500-1999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	10-20	1	0.02%	$4,861.17	$4,861.17	$4,861.17
1500-1999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	20-30	4	0.10%	$5,383.93	$4,485.72	$7,685.71

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Length Of Record	Total Length Of Sentence	Length Of Total Briefing	Length Of Total Petitions	Number Of Cases	Case Numbers Percentage	Average Compensation Awarded	Minimum Compensation Awarded	Maximum Compensation Awarded
1500-1999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	OVER 30	2	0.05%	$14,877.44	$13,301.73	$16,453.15
1500-1999	LWOP	20-30	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$3,368.75	$3,368.75	$3,368.75
1500-1999	LWOP	20-30	10-20	1	0.02%	$2,825.00	$2,825.00	$2,825.00
1500-1999	LWOP	OVER 40	20-30	1	0.02%	$8,087.80	$8,087.80	$8,087.80
2000-2999	PROBATION	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	3	0.07%	$3,160.35	$1,170.53	$4,193.91
2000-2999	PROBATION	UNDER 20	10-20	1	0.02%	$6,541.03	$6,541.03	$6,541.03
2000-2999	PROBATION	20-30	UNDER 10	3	0.07%	$3,385.29	$2,500.00	$3,995.86
2000-2999	PROBATION	30-40	UNDER 10	2	0.05%	$3,548.12	$1,328.76	$5,767.47
2000-2999	PROBATION	OVER 40	UNDER 10	2	0.05%	$4,582.44	$4,192.35	$4,972.52
2000-2999	PROBATION	OVER 40	10-20	1	0.02%	$9,840.00	$9,840.00	$9,840.00
2000-2999	5-15	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	9	0.22%	$1,670.87	$6.33	$4,104.72
2000-2999	5-15	20-30	UNDER 10	4	0.10%	$4,913.64	$3,237.97	$5,602.94
2000-2999	5-15	20-30	10-20	1	0.02%	$4,864.42	$4,864.42	$4,864.42
2000-2999	5-15	30-40	UNDER 10	2	0.05%	$4,132.44	$3,925.60	$4,339.28
2000-2999	5-15	OVER 40	UNDER 10	6	0.15%	$5,791.49	$3,244.71	$8,073.33
2000-2999	5-15	OVER 40	10-20	4	0.10%	$5,365.24	$2,934.85	$7,499.97
2000-2999	5-15	OVER 40	20-30	1	0.02%	$3,944.56	$3,944.56	$3,944.56
2000-2999	15-LIFE	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	10	0.24%	$1,768.86	$489.95	$4,619.99
2000-2999	15-LIFE	20-30	UNDER 10	8	0.20%	$3,847.32	$1,802.95	$7,506.46
2000-2999	15-LIFE	20-30	10-20	2	0.05%	$3,975.51	$3,725.52	$4,225.50
2000-2999	15-LIFE	20-30	20-30	1	0.02%	$5,318.38	$5,318.38	$5,318.38
2000-2999	15-LIFE	30-40	UNDER 10	7	0.17%	$3,832.68	$3,025.31	$5,172.85
2000-2999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	UNDER 10	11	0.27%	$5,577.09	$3,436.32	$9,580.50

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Length Of Record	*Total Length Of Sentence*	*Length Of Total Briefing*	*Length Of Total Petitions*	*Number Of Cases*	*Case Numbers Percentage*	*Average Compensation Awarded*	*Minimum Compensation Awarded*	*Maximum Compensation Awarded*
2000-2999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	10-20	5	0.12%	$6,254.61	$3,867.51	$11,725.72
2000-2999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	20-30	1	0.02%	$9,219.22	$9,219.22	$9,219.22
2000-2999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	OVER 30	6	0.15%	$6,261.31	$3,011.30	$10,003.16
2000-2999	LWOP	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$5,700.94	$5,700.94	$5,700.94
2000-2999	LWOP	UNDER 20	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$6,898.39	$6,898.39	$6,898.39
2000-2999	LWOP	20-30	10-20	1	0.02%	$2,822.50	$2,822.50	$2,822.50
2000-2999	LWOP	30-40	20-30	2	0.05%	$5,180.79	$4,512.50	$5,849.07
2000-2999	LWOP	OVER 40	10-20	1	0.02%	$5,151.01	$5,151.01	$5,151.01
2000-2999	LWOP	OVER 40	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$8,727.00	$8,727.00	$8,727.00
3000-3999	PROBATION	30-40	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$5,281.00	$5,281.00	$5,281.00
3000-3999	PROBATION	OVER 40	UNDER 10	5	0.12%	$7,126.61	$5,095.19	$12,263.13
3000-3999	5-15	20-30	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$3,215.65	$3,215.65	$3,215.65
3000-3999	5-15	OVER 40	UNDER 10	3	0.07%	$6,661.77	$3,991.42	$8,627.40
3000-3999	5-15	OVER 40	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$25,104.30	$25,104.30	$25,104.30
3000-3999	15-LIFE	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$1,931.44	$1,931.44	$1,931.44
3000-3999	15-LIFE	20-30	UNDER 10	2	0.05%	$3,045.63	$2,552.79	$3,538.47
3000-3999	15-LIFE	20-30	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$4,769.30	$4,769.30	$4,769.30
3000-3999	15-LIFE	30-40	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$3,175.64	$3,175.64	$3,175.64
3000-3999	15-LIFE	30-40	20-30	1	0.02%	$6,978.91	$6,978.91	$6,978.91
3000-3999	15-LIFE	30-40	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$7,378.40	$7,378.40	$7,378.40
3000-3999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	UNDER 10	5	0.12%	$6,938.05	$4,866.99	$10,864.60
3000-3999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	10-20	4	0.10%	$4,776.18	$2,007.00	$6,505.34
3000-3999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	20-30	3	0.07%	$7,217.94	$6,102.47	$8,352.45
3000-3999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	OVER 30	3	0.07%	$7,185.54	$2,536.99	$11,856.52

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3000-3999	LWOP	20-30	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$4,525.95	$4,525.95	$4,525.95
3000-3999	LWOP	30-40	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$6,838.75	$6,838.75	$6,838.75
3000-3999	LWOP	OVER 40	UNDER 10	2	0.05%	$4,601.56	$3,656.48	$5,546.63
3000-3999	LWOP	OVER 40	10-20	1	0.02%	$4,637.99	$4,637.99	$4,637.99
4000-4999	PROBATION	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	2	0.05%	$4,868.56	$4,265.00	$5,472.11
4000-4999	PROBATION	UNDER 20	10-20	2	0.05%	$8,318.80	$8,158.80	$8,478.80
4000-4999	PROBATION	OVER 40	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$7,000.90	$7,000.90	$7,000.90
4000-4999	5-15	30-40	UNDER 10	2	0.05%	$8,822.36	$8,822.36	$8,822.36
4000-4999	5-15	OVER 40	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$4,200.50	$4,200.50	$4,200.50
4000-4999	5-15	OVER 40	10-20	1	0.02%	$7,322.64	$7,322.64	$7,322.64
4000-4999	5-15	OVER 40	20-30	1	0.02%	$7,134.35	$7,134.35	$7,134.35
4000-4999	15-LIFE	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	2	0.05%	$1,781.51	$438.80	$3,124.22
4000-4999	15-LIFE	20-30	UNDER 10	3	0.07%	$5,514.97	$3,933.30	$6,754.60
4000-4999	15-LIFE	30-40	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$5,502.39	$5,502.39	$5,502.39
4000-4999	15-LIFE	30-40	10-20	1	0.02%	$5,638.37	$5,638.37	$5,638.37
4000-4999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	UNDER 10	4	0.10%	$11,342.98	$7,048.11	$14,884.81
4000-4999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	20-30	3	0.07%	$8,226.63	$4,528.00	$12,241.70
4000-4999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	OVER 30	2	0.05%	$15,148.75	$13,541.96	$16,755.53
4000-4999	LWOP	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$3,145.53	$3,145.53	$3,145.53
4000-4999	LWOP	OVER 40	UNDER 10	2	0.05%	$8,670.78	$5,142.64	$12,198.92
4000-4999	LWOP	OVER 40	10-20	1	0.02%	$11,224.25	$11,224.25	$11,224.25
5000-5999	PROBATION	20-30	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$5,245.67	$5,245.67	$5,245.67
5000-5999	PROBATION	OVER 40	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$12,067.45	$12,067.45	$12,067.45

Court-Appointed Counsel Compensation
Courts Of Appeal
Study Of Case Complexity Factors
Statistical Summary
July, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Length Of Record	*Total Length Of Sentence*	*Length Of Total Briefing*	*Length Of Total Petitions*	*Number Of Cases*	*Case Numbers Percentage*	*Average Compensation Awarded*	*Minimum Compensation Awarded*	*Maximum Compensation Awarded*
5000-5999	15-LIFE	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$2,068.35	$2,068.35	$2,068.35
5000-5999	15-LIFE	30-40	10-20	1	0.02%	$5,150.00	$5,150.00	$5,150.00
5000-5999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$4,333.10	$4,333.10	$4,333.10
5000-5999	LWOP	OVER 40	10-20	1	0.02%	$7,282.65	$7,282.65	$7,282.65
5000-5999	LWOP	OVER 40	20-30	1	0.02%	$6,000.00	$6,000.00	$6,000.00
5000-5999	LWOP	OVER 40	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$17,388.25	$17,388.25	$17,388.25
6000-6999	PROBATION	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$7,080.00	$7,080.00	$7,080.00
6000-6999	15-LIFE	UNDER 20	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$8,406.39	$8,406.39	$8,406.39
6000-6999	15-LIFE	30-40	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$7,786.00	$7,786.00	$7,786.00
6000-6999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$4,410.65	$4,410.65	$4,410.65
6000-6999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	10-20	1	0.02%	$6,442.56	$6,442.56	$6,442.56
6000-6999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	OVER 30	1	0.02%	$5,386.81	$5,386.81	$5,386.81
6000-6999	LWOP	OVER 40	UNDER 10	2	0.05%	$8,597.68	$6,695.36	$10,500.00
7000-7999	15-LIFE	30-40	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$11,122.76	$11,122.76	$11,122.76
7000-7999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$9,009.26	$9,009.26	$9,009.26
7000-7999	LWOP	OVER 40	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$21,075.52	$21,075.52	$21,075.52
8000-8999	15-LIFE	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$2,500.74	$2,500.74	$2,500.74
8000-8999	LWOP	UNDER 20	10-20	1	0.02%	$3,150.52	$3,150.52	$3,150.52
8000-8999	LWOP	UNDER 20	20-30	1	0.02%	$1,931.25	$1,931.25	$1,931.25
8000-8999	LWOP	30-40	10-20	1	0.02%	$5,200.00	$5,200.00	$5,200.00
8000-8999	LWOP	OVER 40	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$14,853.63	$14,853.63	$14,853.63
9000-9999	PROBATION	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$7,143.30	$7,143.30	$7,143.30
9000-9999	15-LIFE	20-30	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$3,596.56	$3,596.56	$3,596.56
10,000-10,999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	20-30	1	0.02%	$18,648.33	$18,648.33	$18,648.33

Court-Appointed Counsel Compensation
Courts Of Appeal
Study Of Case Complexity Factors
Statistical Summary
July, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 4,091 Cases)

Length Of Record	*Total Length Of Sentence*	*Length Of Total Briefing*	*Length Of Total Petitions*	*Number Of Cases*	*Case Numbers Percentage*	*Average Compensation Awarded*	*Minimum Compensation Awarded*	*Maximum Compensation Awarded*
12,000-12,999	15-LIFE	OVER 40	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$7,857.12	$7,857.12	$7,857.12
12,000-12,999	LWOP	UNDER 20	20-30	1	0.02%	$5,783.00	$5,783.00	$5,783.00
13,000-16,999	LWOP	OVER 40	UNDER 10	1	0.02%	$6,888.12	$6,888.12	$6,888.12
OTHER	OTHER	OTHER	OTHER	530	12.96%	$1,515.24	$0.00	$11,448.36

TABLE 3-B
Page 1

Court-Appointed Counsel Compensation
Supreme Court
Study Of Case Complexity Factors
Statistical Summary for Cases on Review
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 21 Cases)

Length Of Record	*Total Length Of Sentence*	*Length Of Total Briefing*	*Length Of Total Petitions*	*Number Of Cases*	*Case Numbers Percentage*	*Average Compensation Awarded*	*Minimum Compensation Awarded*	*Maximum Compensation Awarded*
UNDER 300	5-15	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	1	4.77%	$4,208.58	$4,208.58	$4,208.58
UNDER 300	5-15	UNDER 20	10-20	1	4.76%	$5,446.50	$5,446.50	$5,446.50
UNDER 300	5-15	UNDER 20	OVER 30	1	4.77%	$2,471.36	$2,471.36	$2,471.36
300-799	PROBATION	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	2	9.52%	$498.07	$471.14	$525.00
300-799	PROBATION	UNDER 20	10-20	1	4.76%	$573.80	$573.80	$573.80
300-799	5-15	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	3	14.29%	$573.14	$425.50	$822.81
300-799	5-15	UNDER 20	10-20	1	4.76%	$1,376.36	$1,376.36	$1,376.36
300-799	15-LIFE	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	1	4.76%	$825.00	$825.00	$825.00
300-799	15-LIFE	OVER 40	UNDER 10	1	4.76%	$7,369.18	$7,369.18	$7,369.18
800-1499	5-15	UNDER 20	10-20	1	4.76%	$391.62	$391.62	$391.62
800-1499	15-LIFE	UNDER 20	UNDER 10	1	4.76%	$1,741.28	$1,741.28	$1,741.28
OTHER	OTHER	OTHER	OTHER	7	33.33%	$2,488.52	$276.14	$5,247.61

TABLE 3-C
Page 1

Court-Appointed Counsel Compensation
Supreme Court
Study Of Case Complexity Factors
Statistical Summary for Automatic Appeals
July 1, 1986 Through June 30, 1987
(Total 2 Cases)

Length Of Record	*Total Length Of Sentence*	*Length Of Total Briefing*	*Length Of Total Petitions*	*Number Of Cases*	*Case Numbers Percentage*	*Average Compensation Awarded*	*Minimum Compensation Awarded*	*Maximum Compensation Awarded*
3000-3999	DEATH PENALTY	358	68	1	50.00%	$55,721.49	$55,721.49	$55,721.49
4000-4999	DEATH PENALTY	375	110	1	50.00%	$68,234.21	$68,234.21	$68,234.21

CHAPTER 13

UTILIZATION OF JUSTICE COURT JUDGES ON ASSIGNMENT

In 1987, the Judicial Council approved a recommendation by the Municipal and Justice Court Committee to seek funding for the expansion of the circuit justice court program.

Article VI, section 6 of the California Constitution vests authority in the Chief Justice to assign judges. Courts may request assigned judicial assistance from the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) for the following reasons: calendar congestion (danger of dismissing criminal case; Pen. Code, § 1382); vacancies due to elevation, retirement or resignation; judges' illness; disqualification (Code Civ. Proc., § 170 et seq.); back-up for judges attending training programs; vacation coverage; special calendaring problems (i.e., congestion due to passage of new legislation and extended trials in capital cases); back-up for change of venue cases; and completion of matters upon elevation or retirement.

In fiscal year 1985-86, justice court judges provided 56 percent of the total assistance through assignments received by municipal courts statewide and 80 percent of the total assistance through assignments received by justice courts statewide (*1987 Annual Report*, p. 153; see Table T-54).

In fiscal year 1985-86, 51 active justice court judges were available for assignment. In September 1987, 37 justice court judges, including three circuit judges, were available for assignment. During fiscal year 1986-87, nine justice court judges, including one circuit judge, were available for assignment averaging two weeks or more per month; 15 judges, including two circuit judges, were available for assignment averaging one or more, but less than two, weeks per month; and 13 judges were available for assignment averaging less than one week per month.

While the number of justice court judges available for assignment has continued to decrease due to consolidation, increased justice court workload, or lack of financial incentive to sit on assignment, the need for additional assignable judges for all court levels has increased.

The reasons for the increase include: longer and more complex litigation causing severe calendar congestion in smaller municipal courts; insufficient judgeship positions in some courts; unfilled vacancies; new programs, such as trial court delay reduction (Assem. Bill No. 3300; Gov. Code, § 68600 et seq.) that may require assigned help; and the absence of financial incentive for retired judges to participate in the state assignments program.

Compensation Inequities

The following issues and concerns related to the service of justice court judges—to be distinguished from circuit justice court judges—on assignment were raised at the committee's October 1987 meeting:

Assigned judges are costly to receiving counties; from an economic standpoint, judges are reluctant to accept partial-day assignments; judges who accept assignments estimated to last several days may lose the balance of an assignment (and thus, income) if the case settles or defendants plead when judges arrive; and guaranteed income, and sick leave, vacation and retirement benefits, are not tied to time served on assignment.

In summary, the level of compensation for justice court judges on assignment did not appear to function as an incentive to serve and may have been inequitable.

"Regular" Justice Court Judges

(Gov. Code, §§ 68540.7, 68541(a)-(d), and 71702.)

The compensation system is complex.

Justice court judges' salaries are paid by the county (Gov. Code, § 71220) and regulated by each County Board of Supervisors (Gov. Code, § 71600). Present salaries range from $4,950 to $74,432. Part-time judges may supplement their income through the private practice of law[a] and service on assignment.

Judges assigned out of county are entitled to reimbursement for expenses incurred for travel, board and lodging on each day of service to the assigned court. (Gov. Code, §§ 68540.7 and 68547.)

In addition, delays in direct payment from receiving counties to serving judges occur, and local compensation policies vary due to counties' differing interpretations of statutes (i.e., travel compensation).

	SAME COUNTY ASSIGNMENT		**OTHER COUNTY ASSIGNMENT**	
	Justice Court	*Municipal Court*	*Justice Court*[b]	*Municipal Court*[b]
"Regular" Justice Court Judge	Paid circuit judge's salary[c] by county	Paid municipal court judge's salary by county	Paid circuit judge's salary; receiving county reimburses lending county judge's regular salary; receiving county pays judge the difference between his or her regular salary and circuit judge's salary	Paid municipal court judge's salary; receiving county reimburses lending county judge's regular salary; receiving county pays judge the difference between his or her regular salary and municipal court judge's salary

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[a] Pursuant to Gov. Code § 68083, a judge of the justice court may not practice law before any justice court in the county in which he or she resides. However, in any county, the Board of Supervisors may provide by two-thirds vote that a justice court judge of that county who is designated and compensated as a full-time justice court judge shall not practice law in any court.

[b] Senate Bill No. 1431 (Stats. 1987, ch. 670; Doolittle) amends Government Code section 68547 as follows: If a judge who serves his or her court on a part-time basis has completed the business of the home court for all days affected by any assignment, compensation attributable to the home court shall only be deducted from the amounts to be paid pursuant to section 68540.7 for the days the judge is serving on assignment to the extent necessary to limit the assigned judges' total judicial compensation for the month to the amount earned by a regular judge of the court to which the judge is assigned.

This bill seeks to equalize the salary received by assigned "regular" justice court judges and circuit judges. A "regular" judge would receive a full municipal court judge's salary for days served on assignment in municipal court *and* his or her regular salary to the extent that the judge's total salary did not exceed that of a municipal court judge. The bill does not address retirement credits, vacation and sick leave or guaranteed income. Existing statutes governing the reimbursement of "regular" justice court judges on assignment were not amended.

[c] A circuit justice court judge receives the salary of a municipal court judge (Gov. Code, § 71702).

The perceived inequity rested in part in the distinction between the form and level of compensation received by "regular" justice court judges and that received by circuit justice court judges.

Circuit Justice Court Program

Article 3 of title 8, chapter 7 of the Government Code (§§ 71700-71704) governing the "circuit justice court judge" program was adopted at the request of the Judicial Council following the decision in *Gordon* v. *Justice Court* (1974) 12 Cal.3d 323.[1]

The purpose of the legislation was to provide a cadre of full-time attorney justice court judges to assist in justice courts presided over by lay judges to hear matters for which the latter judges may have been disqualified under *Gordon.*

In summary, the system results in a compensation disparity between "regular" and circuit judges for the same service in two major respects: "Regular" justice court judges do not receive a guaranteed monthly income at a municipal court judge salary level, and "regular" judges do not receive retirement credits or vacation and sick leave benefits based upon service on assignment.[2]

Reviewing the Circuit Judge Program

The committee requested staff to report on a proposal to expand the circuit judge program as a solution to the above problems. At its November 6 meeting, the staff reported the following:

An analysis of AOC statistics indicated that although a "need" for more assignable judges may be established, the actual number of additional circuit judges required in 1988 was difficult to estimate.

Three separate methods were used in an attempt to predict that number.

One was to calculate the need for assigned judges in the municipal courts. This estimate was made by the AOC Court Consultative Services Unit by comparing authorized judgeship positions with estimated need for judgeship positions based on the weighted caseload methodology for the calendar years 1985 and 1986. Based upon that comparison, 125 additional municipal court judicial positions were needed in 1985 and 114 additional judges were needed in 1986.

The judge-year equivalents served by justice court judges on assignment to municipal courts during 1985 and 1986 were then calculated. In both years, 10.5 full-time judge-year equivalents were served by justice court judges in out-of-county municipal courts.

It was thus shown that the judge-year equivalents served by justice court judges on assignment to out-of-county municipal courts in both 1985 and 1986, when doubled by a roughly equivalent amount of time served by judges other than justice court judges, was only a fraction of that amount needed to "bridge the gap" between authorized and needed positions.

This analysis appears to conclude that the need for assigned judges to the municipal courts would have been met in 1985 and 1986 had service by justice court judges been multiplied by a factor of roughly 10.[3]

The analysis also suggests that at least 20 circuit judges (2 weeks per month service x 20 = 10 full-time judges) would be required to maintain 1985 and 1986 levels of assignment service to out-of-county municipal courts alone.

A second method was to tabulate unfilled requests for assigned judges. Using records reflecting the period from April to October during 1986 and 1987, the AOC Assignments Unit

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[1] Gov. Code, § 71700 et seq., authorizing circuit justice court judges, was enacted in 1974 and became operative in February 1975 as an "interim solution for a judicial crisis" created by the decision in *Gordon* v *Justice Court* (1974) 12 Cal.3d 323. In that case the Supreme Court held that a defendant charged with an offense carrying a possible jail sentence must, absent a waiver, be provided an attorney judge.

Section 71700 provided that a maximum of 22 new circuit court judges could be appointed by the Governor in non-attorney judge districts, after a finding of necessity made by the Judicial Council. No finding of necessity was made and no appointments were made under this section. The term for any judges appointed under section 71700 would have expired in January 1977.

Section 71702 provided for certification by the Chairman of the Judicial Council of incumbent justice court judges to act as circuit justice court judges. The number of certifications under this section was limited only by available funding, the number of eligible judges and the need for their services. Judges certified under section 71702 were required to have been members of the bar for five years and to assume inactive bar status.

Between April and June 1975, 30 attorney justice court judges were certified by Chief Justice Donald R. Wright to act as circuit judges for terms expiring in January 1977.

Substantial state and local efforts to achieve lower court reorganization occurred between 1974 and 1977. Of the 213 justice courts existing at the time of the *Gordon* decision, 111 remained in 1977. During this period, concurrent with local consolidation efforts, Chief Justice Wright appointed an Advisory Committee on Justice Court Organization to seek solutions to three major problems facing the justice court system: 1) the need for assignable justice court judges (this included a review of inequities in assignment pay), 2) the problems created by a part-time law practice, and 3) the jurisdictional and procedural differences between justice and municipal courts In March 1976, the Judicial Council adopted the following recommendations of the advisory committee:

1. The state should continue the funding of 15 state-paid, full-time circuit justice court judges;
2. The state should provide for more equitable compensation for a justice court judge sitting on assignment in another justice court; and
3. The jurisdictional and procedural differences between justice and municipal courts should be eliminated.

Legislation incorporating all three proposals was enacted and became effective January 1, 1977.

In January 1977, 15 justice court judges, 14 of whom had been previously certified, were certified to act as circuit judge by orders that provided: "This certification shall remain in effect until otherwise ordered by the Chairman of the Judicial Council."

Although requests for certification have been received throughout past years, no certifications have been issued since 1977. By attrition, the number of circuit judges has decreased to three.

Present Gov. Code, § 71702 remains in effect until January 1, 1990, unless that date is deleted or extended by statute. Section 71702 operative January 1, 1990, would provide that circuit judges receive an annual salary of $30,000.

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] This analysis relies only upon the weighted caseload methodology and does not account for factors such as the condition of calendar and court productivity.

Circuit Justice Court Judges

(Gov. Code, § 68541(a)-(b) and Cal. Rules of Court rules 781, 782 and 783.)

Circuit justice court judges presently receive the annual salaries of municipal court judges (Gov. Code, §§ 71702, 68202(b), 68203), which are paid by the judges' counties and reimbursed by the state "from any funds made available to the Judicial Council for the assignment of judges" (Gov. Code, § 71702(b)). However, state reimbursements may only be claimed for services rendered in justice courts (see Cal. Rules of Court, rule 781).

An assigned circuit judge is thus less costly than a "regular" justice court judge to a receiving county when the assignment is to a justice court; a receiving county pays the same amount for a circuit judge and a "regular" justice court judge assigned to a municipal court, but the procedure for payment differs. And, although home counties of circuit judges provide benefits based upon full-time service, they do not pay the salaries of their circuit court judges assigned to justice court service.

Retirement, sick leave and vacation benefits, while tied to county programs, are based upon full-time service at a salary of $74,432.

	SAME COUNTY ASSIGNMENT		**OTHER COUNTY ASSIGNMENT**	
	Justice Court	*Municipal Court*	*Justice Court*	*Municipal Court*
Circuit Justice Court Judge	No extra compensation or reimbursement	No extra compensation; deduct from state circuit judge reimbursement; county pays for municipal court service	No extra compensation or reimbursement	No extra compensation; deduct from state reimbursement to lending county; circuit judge salary receiving county reimburses lending county for time served in receiving county

tabulated the number of days of assistance requested by municipal and justice courts that remained unfilled due to lack of judicial resources (figures for justice court requests in 1986 were unavailable).

This procedure indicated that 560 days of assistance were requested by municipal courts but not filled in 1986 and 676 days were requested but not filled in 1987. In 1987, 60 days were requested by justice courts but not filled.

These figures indicate that approximately 20 additional weeks of service per month would have filled the need for assistance in the municipal and justice courts as measured by recorded unfilled requests between April and October 1987.[4] It should be noted that courts may call the Assignments Unit to request assistance but may not submit a formal request when advised of a current backlog.

These figures also suggest that the need for assigned judges has increased over the past two years. Whereas an increase in the number of unfilled requests for assistance might indicate either increased need for assigned judges, decreased availability of assignable judges, or both, it is known that the number of assignable active justice court judges listed with the AOC has decreased (from 51 in fiscal year 1985-86 to approximately 37 in fiscal year 1986-87) and the effect that decrease has had on the number of unfilled requests can be estimated.

Active justice court judges were assigned to serve 3,211 days in municipal and justice courts between October 1, 1985, and September 30, 1986. They were assigned to serve 3,043 days between the same period in 1986-87. The 168-day decrease in total number of days served between October and September in the years compared does not fully account for the dramatic increase in the number of unfilled requests for assistance between April and October of those two years.

Consequently, it appears that the marked increase in the number of unfilled requests for assistance is only minimally attributable to decreased availability of assignable judges.

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[4] A total of 736 days of assistance requested but unfilled, divided by seven months (100 days per month) divided by 5 days per week (20 weeks).

This analysis suggests that at least 10 circuit judges (20 weeks per month divided by 2 weeks service per judge per month) would be required to fill assignments needs *over and above* the present level of service.

The third method used was the 1976 calculation, as modified.
In March 1976, the Advisory Committee on Justice Court Organization appointed by Chief Justice Donald R. Wright recommended that the Judicial Council seek funding for the continuation of the circuit justice court judge program at a level of 15 judges.

The Court Consultative Services Unit modified the methodology used to estimate the number of full-time circuit justice court judges that might be required in 1977 to estimate the number of full-time circuit judges that might be required in 1988.

According to the *1987 Annual Report*, it is known that 1,745 days of assistance were received by justice courts in fiscal year 1985-86.[5] Justice court judges provided 1,396 days or 80 percent of that assistance.

Municipal Courts received 5,745 days of assistance during fiscal year 1985-86 and justice court judges provided 3,217 days or 56 percent of that assistance.

In view of the fact that not all requests for assistance could be met during this period, it is assumed that the municipal courts will require the same level of assistance from other courts in 1988.[6]

Although there will be at least four fewer justice courts in 1988 (from 83 justice courts in 1985-86 to 79 justice courts in 1987-88), this analysis assumes that the days of assistance supplied to the municipal courts by justice court judges will remain at approximately 3,217 days. These days, added to the 1,396 days of assistance needed for justice courts, would total 4,613 days.

There appeared to be, at a minimum, a need for 30 circuit justice court judges. Assuming that a circuit justice court judge devoted, on average, 50 percent of his or her time to a home court and 50 percent on assignment, this would provide 3,225 days (0.50 x 215 days x 30 judges) of assistance.

Even with this assistance, there still would be an estimated deficit of 1,388 days (4,613 days-3,225 days).

Active Justice Court Judges Surveyed

A telephone survey was conducted by the Assignments Unit from October 13 to 23, 1987, to determine whether and to what extent expansion of the circuit judge program would result in the availability of justice court judges for the statewide assignment program.

Of the 75 active justice court judges who were not currently circuit judges, 64 responded to the telephone survey, 1 responded in writing and 10 either were unable to be reached by telephone or did not respond in writing.

Of the 65 judges surveyed, 44 responded that they would be interested in being certified as a circuit judge. Of that number, 5 judges indicated that they would be available for assignment more than 15 days per month, 11 indicated that they would be available from 11-15 days per month, 14 indicated that they would be available from 6-10 days per month and 14 indicated that they would be available from 1-5 days per month.

Expansion of the circuit judge program would thus result in a greater number of justice court judges willing to serve on assignment and higher levels of service per judge than is now available.

Of the 65 judges surveyed, 17 were engaged in the practice of law. Only one would not give up practice in order to become a circuit judge.

Program Expansion Recommended

The AOC's above analyses indicated a clear need for more circuit judges and that expansion of the circuit judge program would result in greater availability of justice court judges for assignment purposes.

The committee also considered several other factors related to expansion of the circuit judge program, such as funding, geographic areas of need and workload of judges indicating a willingness to become circuit judges.

Despite some difficulties in estimating the number of circuit judges required to fill present and future needs for assignable judges, the three methods described indicated that ***at least*** 30 circuit judges are needed to maintain services at the 1986 level, which may not even be adequate.

The Judicial Council on November 21, 1987, approved the committee's recommendation to seek funding for the expansion of the circuit justice court judge program to a level of 30 judges, and to seek legislation extending the sunset clause under current Government Code section 71702.

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[5] This figure includes back-up assistance furnished to justice courts for judges assigned to municipal courts.

[6] The level of asistance needed by the municipal courts may be affected by the 34 new judgeships created by trial court funding (Sen. Bill No. 709).

CHAPTER 14

CHANGES IN THE CALIFORNIA RULES OF COURT

During 1987, the Judicial Council adopted 21 amendments to the appellate and trial court rules and the recommended Standards of Judicial Administration.

Appellate Rules

Notice of election to use appendix method reporter's transcript when appendix method is used (rule 5.1)

Rule 5.1(a) was amended (1) to require the party electing the appendix method to serve a copy of the notice of election and of any designation of a reporter's transcript on the clerk of the Court of Appeal and (2) to conform the appendix method (in lieu of a clerk's transcript) to the long-standing provisions of rule 5(f), which prevent a respondent from compelling preparation of a reporter's transcript if the appellant did not order one.

Returned checks (rule 10)

Rule 10(a) was amended to treat a bank's return of a check for the filing fee in the same way as an initial failure to pay the fee. If the default is not cured within 15 days of notice from the clerk of the Court of Appeal, the appeal may be dismissed.

Service of criminal defendants' briefs on defendants (rule 37)

Rule 37(a) was amended to require a defendant's brief to be sent to the defendant unless service is expressly waived by the defendant in writing.

Appeal in action to free child from parental custody (rule 39)
Rule 39 was amended to make it applicable to appeals in actions under Civil Code section 232 to declare a child free from parental custody and control. Previously the rule was only applicable to appeals from the juvenile court.

Special appeal rules for dependency and freedom from custody appeals (rule 39.1)
Rule 39.1 was adopted for appeals under Civil Code section 232 and Welfare and Institutions Code section 300. It requires the clerk to give notice of the filing of the appeal and exempts the appeals from the requirement that a copy of the record and briefs be served on the People and that copies of the briefs be delivered to the Supreme Court.

Appeals in cases seeking waiver of parental consent re abortion (rule 39.3)
Rule 39.3 was adopted to provide procedure for appeals in cases seeking waiver of parental consent for abortions on unemancipated minors under Health and Safety Code section 25958. The rule requires the appeal record to be prepared within two court days and hand-carried or transmitted by express mail to the reviewing court. The hearing may be tape recorded and the tape recording may constitute the transcript on appeal.

LPS conservatorship appeals (rule 39.4)
Rule 39.4 was adopted to define the record on appeal in a conservatorship proceeding under Welfare and Institutions Code section 5350 (Lanterman-Petris-Short Act), and to state special rules applicable to these appeals.

Record supporting application for writ (rule 56)
Rule 56 was amended to restate the material needed to constitute an adequate record for writ review of trial court action (see *Sherwood* v. *Superior Court* (1979) 23 Cal.3d 183) and to require index-tabbing and consecutive pagination of each exhibit to the petition. A modification was made to the proposal previously published for comment to make it clear that the consecutive pagination requirement does not mean that all exhibits must be paginated consecutively to one another as in a clerk's transcript, but only that each exhibit be paginated.

Trial Court Rules and Standards

Limiting the filing of papers (rules 201.5 and 501.5)
New rules 201.5 (superior courts) and 501.5 (municipal and justice courts) were adopted to curtail the filing of routine and inessential papers. The rules specify the papers that may not be routinely filed. Filing is permitted if ordered by the court for good cause or if relevant to an issue in a law and motion proceeding or other hearing.

Voir dire (rule 228 and Standards of Judicial Administration section 8.5)
Rule 228 and Standards of Judicial Administration section 8.5 were amended to exempt pilot project courts utilizing judge-conducted voir dire (Pen. Code, § 1078(b)) from the standard voir dire procedures.

Procedure in cases involving waiver of parental consent re abortion (rule 240)
Rule 240 was adopted to provide a procedure for cases involving waiver of parental consent for an abortion on an unemancipated minor under Health and Safety Code section 25958. The rule provides for expedited handling of the petition and hearing and confidentiality of the proceeding.

Stipulations for temporary judges (rules 244 and 532)
Rules 244 and 532 were amended to streamline the appointment of temporary judges. The amendments (1) permit the order designating a temporary judge to be signed by the supervising judge in a branch court, (2) allow a temporary judge to execute a blanket oath, and (3) allow the court to sign a blanket order designating a temporary judge.

Rules on discovery and discovery motions (rules 331, 333, 335, 337, 339 and 341)
Rules 333, 339 and 341 were repealed because their substance has been incorporated in the revised discovery statutes. Rules 331, 335 and 337 were amended to provide for the format of supplemental, amended or further discovery, the service of papers on a nonparty deponent and the format of discovery motions.

Word processor produced forms (rule 982.9, renumbered from rule 1280)
Rule 1280 was renumbered as rule 982.9 and amended to permit the use of a typewriter or word processing printer to produce the mandatory Proof of Service (Summons) form (rule 982(a)(23)). Special requirements for the word processor version of the form were adopted. The rule was also amended to extend its expiration date through December 31, 1988, to allow further review of the experience of judges with the forms, especially with regard to objections to their readability and clarity.

Arbitration amount increased to $50,000 (rules 1600, 1600.5 and 1601)
Rules 1600, 1600.5 and 1601 were amended to conform to recent legislation that increases the eligibility of cases for judicial arbitration from those with $25,000 in controversy to those with up to $50,000 in controversy.

Arbitration rules not a mandate independent of statute or board of supervisors resolution (rule 1600.1)
Rule 1600.1 was adopted to clarify that the arbitration rules do not constitute a mandate unless statewide legislation or a resolution of the board of supervisors is in effect mandating the arbitration program. This change was made to ensure consistency with recent legislation that suspended the state-mandated arbitration program during the period January 1 through June 30, 1988, but authorizes locally mandated programs pursuant to resolutions of the board of supervisors during that period.

Local procedures for selecting an arbitrator (rule 1605.5)
Rule 1605.5 was adopted to encourage local courts to establish local procedures to ensure that all steps in selecting an arbitrator take place at or immediately after the conference at which the court determines the amount in controversy and that the case is suitable for arbitration.

Arbitration: relaxed evidence rule expanded (rule 1613)
Rule 1613(b) was amended to permit the admission of documents typical of business contract disputes in court-annexed arbitration hearings under the relaxed requirements for admissibility already stated in that rule. This action was taken in order to facilitate the use of court-annexed arbitration in commercial disputes.

Eight-member civil jury experiment in Los Angeles County (rule 1860)
Rule 1860 was adopted to implement an experimental project to compare the performance of eight-member and twelve-member juries in designated municipal courts in Los Angeles County. The experiment is required by legislation (Stats. 1986, ch. 1337, amending Code Civ. Proc., § 194.5).

Case disposition time standards (Standards of Judicial Administration, sections 2 and 2.1)
Sections 2 and 2.1 of the Standards of Judicial Administration were adopted to provide statewide standards for the timely disposition of civil and criminal cases in superior courts. The standards, required under the Trial Court Delay Reduction Act (Stats. 1986, ch. 1335) provide that from July 1, 1987, through June 30, 1988, civil cases should have a total elapsed processing time of no more than four years from filing to disposition and felony cases should have a total elapsed processing time of no more than one year from first court appearance to disposition. The standards also provide, pursuant to policies recommended by the American Bar Association, that the court should control the pace of litigation. American Bar Association Standard Relating to Court Delay Reduction 2.52 was adopted effective July 1, 1991.

Suggestions for proceedings involving waiver of parental consent re abortion (Standards of Judicial Administration, section 23)
Section 23 of the Standards of Judicial Administration was adopted to suggest procedures for the expeditious and confidential conduct of proceedings involving waiver of parental consent for an abortion on an unemancipated minor under Health and Safety Code section 25958. That section also suggests that courts provide an information sheet which should be translated into appropriate languages and made widely available throughout the county.

CHAPTER 15

JUDICIAL COUNCIL LEGAL FORMS

During 1987, the Judicial Council approved 36 new and revised forms for statewide use in the courts and revoked 2. The forms were prepared and recommended for approval by the Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Legal Forms, a statewide committee with representation from the State Bar, the judiciary and the court clerks' offices.

Camera-ready masters of the new and revised forms were sent to the trial courts, allowing each court to reproduce the forms for local use. Several legal publishers reproduce and supply the forms.

An explanation of the new forms and background on the changes to existing forms follow.

General Legal Forms (Rule 982)

Civil Subpena forms

In response to the Civil Discovery Act of 1986 (Stats. 1986, ch. 1334), the council revised the mandatory Civil Subpena form (rule 982(a)(15)) and adopted two new subpena forms for mandatory use. The previous subpena form was designed for both pretrial discovery and trial use. Changes were necessary because the new law contains some requirements that apply only to personal appearance depositions and other requirements that apply only to records production. The two new forms are Deposition Subpena—Personal Appearance (rule 982(a)(15.1)) and Deposition Subpena—Business Records (rule 982(a)(15.2)).

In Forma Pauperis forms

The Information Sheet on Waiver of Court Fees and Costs (rule 982(a)(A)) was revised to reflect the new poverty income guideline figures published by the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Proof of Service of Summons form

A new mandatory Proof of Service (Summons) (rule 982(a)(23)) was adopted as required by section 417.10(f)of the Code of Civil Procedure. The council authorized continued use of the proofs of service on the backs of all current summons forms. The council also authorized use of a word processor version of the new proof form if the word processor version complies with rule 982.9(a)(3) of the California Rules of Court (see chapter C, above).

Family Law Forms

General Family Law forms (Rule 1280 et seq.)

Several family law forms were revised. The Temporary Restraining Orders (rule 1285.05) was revised in conformance with the orders requested in the application.

The Application for Order and Supporting Declaration (rule 1285.20) was revised to permit a request of restraining orders against either party or the request of mutual restraining orders. A request for an order shortening time was added.

The Responsive Declaration to Order to Show Cause (rule 1285.40) was revised to allow more precise responses to the application.

Minimum Child Support forms

Two forms used in calculating minimum child support were revised to reflect changes in the AFDC minimum basic standards of care as approved by the California Department of Social Services. The forms are the Minimum Child Support Worksheet (rule 1285.25) and Appendix A of the Minimum Child Support Information Booklet (rule 1285.25(B)).

Simplified Modification of Support forms

In response to legislation (Stats. 1987, ch. 1086), eight child support modification forms were revised to allow them to be used in simplified spousal support modification proceedings. The following forms were revised:

☐ Notice of Request to Change Support Order (rule 1285.30)
☐ Information Sheet—New and Simplified Way to Change Child or Spousal Support (rule 1285.30(A))
☐ Notice of Hearing and Notice of Opposition to Request to Change Support Order (rule 1285.32)
☐ Information Sheet—How to Oppose a Request to Change Child or Spousal Support (rule 1285.32(A))
☐ Order Changing Support (Uncontested) (rule 1285.34)
☐ Order Changing Support (Contested—No Attorneys) (rule 1285.36)
☐ Proof of Service (Simplified Support Modification) (rule 1285.38)
☐ Certificate of Filing with District Attorney (rule 1285.39)

Abortion forms (Rule 240)

In response to legislation requiring unemancipated minors to have the written consent of a parent or a court order waiving parental consent before obtaining an abortion (Stats. 1987, ch. 1237), seven forms were adopted to implement the court procedure. (For a report on rules, see chapter C, above.) The new forms are as follows:

☐ Petition for Waiver of Parental Consent re Abortion (AB-100)
☐ Questionnaire and Declaration of Petitioner (AB-105)
☐ Confidential Affidavit of Minor (AB-110)
☐ Declaration Regarding Maturity and Best Interest (AB-115)
☐ Findings and Order re Abortion Without Parental Consent (AB-120)
☐ Order Authorizing Abortion Without Parental Consent (AB-125)
☐ Notice of Appeal (AB-130)

Probate Forms

In response to legislation reforming parts of the Probate Code (Stats. 1986, ch. 783), the Judicial Council revised two probate forms, approved three new forms, and revoked two forms.

The Community Property Petition (DE-220) and the Community Property Order (DE-225) were revoked, and the Spousal Property Petition (DE-221) and Spousal Property Order (DE-226) were revised. The revised spousal property forms may be used to transfer property to a surviving spouse no matter when the deceased spouse died (Prob. Code, § 13505).

The new Affidavit re Real Property of Small Value (DE-305) is to be used to establish title to real property worth $10,000 or less without the need for further administration (Prob. Code, § 13200 et seq.). The form is mandatory (Prob. Code, § 13209).

A new procedure allows claimants to real property to petition the court for an order determining their right to succeed to the property without further administration (Prob. Code, § 13150 et seq.). The council approved for optional use the Petition to Determine Succession to Real Property (Estates $60,000 or Less) (DE-310) and the Order Determining Succession to Real Property (Estates $60,000 or Less) (DE-315).

Miscellaneous Forms

Form Interrogatories and Request for Admissions

Anticipating increased use of the form interrogatories because of the new Civil Discovery Act (Stats. 1986, ch. 1334), the council approved technical changes to the following optional forms:

☐ Request for Admissions (FI-100)
☐ Form Interrogatories (FI-120) (superior courts only)
☐ Form Interrogatories—Unlawful Detainer (FI-128)
☐ Form Interrogatories—Economic Litigation (FI-129) (municipal and justice courts only)

Crime Victims' Compensation Pamphlet

The information sheet on crime victims' compensation was revised to reflect legislative changes and to make certain provisions more clear. The Judicial Council is required by Penal Code section 1191.2 to prepare the information pamphlet for probation officers to distribute to crime victims. The pamphlet is published in English and Spanish.

CHAPTER 16

SUMMARY OF 1987 LEGISLATION

The final hours of the 1987 session saw passage of legislation to implement state funding of the trial courts, commencing with the 1988-89 budget year. Although a number of other measures had proposed state funding plans, Senate Bill No. 709 (Lockyer) was amended in its last fiscal committee to provide for the implementation of chapter 1607, Statutes of 1985.

Enactment of the state funding legislation was predicated on a number of improvements in court procedure, including establishment of a juror voir dire experiment and the use of teleconferencing procedures, required by Assembly Bill No. 2294 (Killea).

Judicial arbitration was affected by several measures during the year.

The budget trailer bill (Assem. Bill No. 439—Vasconcellos) eliminated the state mandate supporting judicial arbitration programs. However, Assembly Bill No. 846 (Stirling) was then enacted to extend the mandate through the end of 1987. The mandate is reestablished effective July 1, 1988, by the state funding legislation (Sen. Bill No. 709).

Finally, as part of the compromise reached during the closing hours of the session on tort liability, judicial arbitration was extended to controversies involving up to $50,000 by Assembly Bill No. 1173 (W. Brown).

Assembly Bill No. 846 (Stirling) authorizes early implementation of delay reduction rules in San Diego County and funding for case tracking programs in the delay reduction pilot counties. In addition, Senate Bill No. 379 (Presley), with the goal of clearing unnecessary actions from court calendars, authorizes an experimental rule with more stringent sanctions governing abuse of judicial process and permitting the prevailing party to recover attorney's fees in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.

In the family law area, expansion of domestic relations mediation is provided by Senate Bill No. 907 (Lockyer) and extended judicial education programs are required by Senate Bill No. 1209 (Roberti). Dependency procedures are revised by Senate Bill No. 243 (Presley).

Penalty Assessments

The following bills expanded the use of penalty assessments.

Senate Bill No. 12, introduced by Senator Ken Maddy, permits counties to add a $1 assessment to all fines and forfeitures to fund county emergency medical services. The bill was enacted as chapter 1240.

Senate Bill No. 1148, by Senator Marian Bergeson, which authorizes an assessment to fund automated fingerprint identification systems, was enacted as chapter 1239.

Assembly Bill No. 1223, by Assembly Member Calderon, increases the assessment for the benefit of the restitution fund and was enacted as an urgency measure effective September 27, 1987, chapter 1232.

Assembly Bill No. 1455 by Assembly Member Hannigan authorizes the Boards of Supervisors of Solano and Orange Counties to establish an assessment for jail transition planning trust funds and was enacted as an urgency measure effective July 30, 1987, chapter 300.

Senate Bill No. 349 by Marian Bergeson imposed an additional assessment and increased parking surcharges for courthouse and criminal justice facilities in 21 counties, but the bill was partly chaptered out, and only the surcharges became effective in a number of counties as chapter 1082.

Civil Tort Reform

Senate Bill No. 241, introduced by Senator Lockyer, was amended in the closing hours of the session to become the focus of a compromise, changing product liability, punitive damages and other aspects of tort law. The bill was enacted as chapter 1498.

Juvenile Dependency Hearings

Senate Bill No. 243, introduced by Senator Presley, generally revises procedures relating to juvenile court dependency hearings, providing for termination of parental rights by the juvenile court and requiring appointed counsel to represent minors and the parent or guardian if the minor is placed in out-of-home care. The bill was enacted with partially delayed effective dates as chapter 1485.

Temporary Court Commissioners

Senate Bill No. 369, introduced by Senator Boatwright, prescribes the qualifications of part-time commissioners. These previously had been established in Contra Costa and Napa Counties on an experimental basis. The bill was enacted as chapter 428.

Settlement Incentives Project

Senate Bill No. 379, introduced by Senator Presley, establishes experimental procedures in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties that govern the award of attorney's fees and the sanctions for improper delay tactics in civil cases. The Judicial Council is to determine whether the experimental award of attorney's fees to the prevailing party in contract actions and the imposition of sanctions for delay tactics will result in reduced caseloads, fewer frivolous actions, and speedier settlements. The bill was enacted as chapter 1003.

Contempt; County Officials

Senate Bill No. 433, introduced by Senator McCorquodale, requires the stay of any order of contempt affecting members of the Board of Supervisors or other county government officials for acts pursuant to constitutional or statutory authority. The bill was enacted as an urgency measure effective March 11, 1987, chapter 3.

Out of County Jury

Senate Bill No. 445, introduced by Senator Kopp, permits a court, on the unanimous consent of all defendants, to accomplish a change of venue by selecting the jury in the county to which venue would otherwise have been transferred and by moving the jury to the court where the action is pending. The bill was enacted as chapter 780.

Trial Court Funding

Senate Bill No. 709 was introduced by Senator Lockyer. Beginning with the 1988-89 fiscal year, it provides for the state funding of trial courts at the option of counties through a system of block grants and state contributions to the salaries of municipal and superior court judges. The bill also reestablishes state-mandated judicial arbitration, provides for 109 additional trial and appellate judges, and experimental voir dire projects in Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and Fresno Counties. In addition, for violent felony offenses, it permits an additional opportunity to refile charges following dismissal. Also included are provisions for the funding of certain cities from county property taxes. The measure was enacted with delayed effective dates as chapter 1211.

Dissolution Actions

Senate Bill No. 907, introduced by Senator Lockyer, authorizes mediation petitions in dissolution matters relative to existing orders for custody and visitation. It gives courts indefinite jurisdiction to award support in marriages of long duration and provides a simplified procedure for modification of spousal support orders. The bill also directs the Administrative Office of the Courts to review pamphlets describing procedures for support collection. The bill was enacted as chapter 1086.

Family Law Training

Senate Bill No. 1209, introduced by Senator Roberti, requires the Judicial Council to establish training programs for judges, referees, commissioners, mediators and others who perform duties in family law matters. The programs include studying of the effects of gender on family law proceedings and of the economic effects of dissolution. The bill was enacted as chapter 1134.

Assigned Justice Court Judges
Senate Bill No. 1431, introduced by Senator Doolittle, equalizes the salary of justice court judges when sitting on assignment with the salary of the court to which they are assigned. The bill was enacted as chapter 670.

Lawyer Referral Services
Assembly Bill No. 29, introduced by Assembly Member Killea, tightens regulation of lawyer referral services. The bill provides that, with Supreme Court approval, the State Bar may require lawyer referral services to pay application and renewal fees for certification. This includes nonprofit lawyer referral services within exemptions from civil liability granted under existing law to professional societies. The bill was enacted as chapter 727.

State Mandate Repeals
Assembly Bill No. 439, introduced by Assembly Member Vasconcellos, eliminated various mandates that related to court operations, including compensation of trial jurors at $10 per day, and requirements that probation reports contain a victim's statement and that probation officers file juvenile court petitions with the district attorney in certain cases. The bill also requires the State Personnel Board, rather than the superior court of each county, to publish the list of recommended court interpreters. And until Assembly Bill No. 846 (Stirling) became effective (see Sen. Bill No. 1386—Montoya) the bill deleted the state mandate requiring judicial arbitration in certain courts. The bill was enacted as an urgency measure, chapter 134.

Survey of Lawyer E&O Coverage
Assembly Bill No. 483, introduced by Assembly Member Connelly, requires the State Bar to survey lawyers on matters relating to legal malpractice insurance. The bill was enacted as an urgency measure, chapter 557.

Collection of Fines
Assembly Bill No. 569, introduced by Assembly Member Leslie, permits a fine imposed as a condition of probation to be enforced as a civil money judgment. The bill was enacted as an urgency measure, chapter 454.

Bail Schedule; Seriousness of Offense
Assembly Bill No. 630, introduced by Assembly Member Stirling, directs the judges of each county to revise bail schedules annually, and requires consideration of additional bail for aggravating or enhancing factors chargeable in the complaint, with the protection of the public as the primary consideration. Where drug offenses are alleged, the amounts of substances involved should be considered. The bill was enacted as chapter 644.

Voir Dire
Assembly Bill No. 631, introduced by Assembly Member Stirling, clarifies court control of the content, form and duration of voir dire examination. It prohibits questions intended solely to educate the jury panel, or to accomplish any other improper purpose. The bill was enacted as chapter 737.

Freeway Speed Limits
Assembly Bill No. 669, introduced by Assembly Member Katz, increases the maximum speed limit on specific sections of interstate freeways from 55 mph to 60 or 65 mph as permitted by federal law. The bill was enacted as an urgency measure, chapter 25.

Central Mail Service
Assembly Bill No. 727, introduced by Assembly Member Lancaster, authorizes a government agency or private business to effect service of process by mail by directing employees to deposit certain documents into the entity's centralized mail system for delivery to the U.S. Postal Service by their regular mailroom staff. The bill was enacted as chapter 190.

Delay Reduction; Judicial Arbitration
Assembly Bill No. 846, introduced by Assembly Member Stirling, authorizes a majority of San Diego County Superior Court judges to adopt local rules of court for civil case tracking under the Trial Court Delay Reduction Act of 1986. It extends judicial arbitration (which had become a local option pursuant to Assembly Bill No. 439—Vasconcellos) until January 1, 1988, and appropriates $225,000 to the Judicial Council for allocation to courts participating in the Trial Court Delay Reduction Project. The bill was enacted as an urgency measure, chapter 238.

Clerks Omnibus Bill
Assembly Bill No. 848, introduced by Assembly Member Frazee, deletes provisions requiring the clerk to mail copies of temporary restraining orders to certain law enforcement agencies. It authorizes destruction of registers of actions without microfilming and provides that microfilmed minute book entries, minute books, and judgment books constitute the record for all purposes in lieu of records, papers, and exhibits destroyed. The bill also authorizes the clerk of the superior court to destroy all or a portion of the register of actions, and gives statutory recognition to the use of a facsimile signature initialed by the deputy in filing certain court documents. The bill was enacted as chapter 1493.

Ticket Fixing; Speed Violations
Assembly Bill No. 1032, introduced by Assembly Member Stirling, restores established subsection references in the prohibition against speeding over 100 mph and lane changes by trucks. The bill also prohibits the alteration or destruction of notices of violation or parking citations by law enforcement officers and establishes a procedure for dismissal of charges. The bill was enacted as an urgency measure, chapter 72.

Tort Liability Omnibus Bill
Assembly Bill No. 1173, authored by Assembly Member Willie Brown, increases the judicial arbitration limit to $50,000. It immunizes members of city councils and other local entities from liability for certain injuries, requires claims to be made to government entities within 6 months after accrual, and revises methods of satisfying judgments against public entities. Assembly Bill No. 1173 incorporates the provisions of Assembly Bill Nos. 344, 1909, 1912, and 2616, and Senate Bill Nos. 23, 1382, 1526, and 1598, which were enacted on public liability issues. The bill was enacted as chapter 1201.

Youthful DUI Visitation Program
Assembly Bill No. 1400, introduced by Assembly Member Duplissea, establishes guidelines for judges to order youthful offenders to make supervised visits to emergency medical care facilities, coroner's facilities or chronic alcoholism treatment centers to witness the aftermath of vehicle accidents caused by drinking/drugged drivers. The bill was enacted as chapter 166.

Oral Orders Against Domestic Violence
Assembly Bill No. 1599, introduced by Assembly Member Speier, requires a judge, commissioner, or referee to be available in each county to orally issue emergency protective orders against domestic violence when the court is not in session. Police and sheriff's officers would reduce the orders to writing. The emergency order may continue in effect until the close of business on the next judicial day. The bill was enacted as chapter 758.

Costs of Emergency Response
Assembly Bill No. 1612, introduced by Assembly Member O'Connell, requires the court to consider whether restitution to the public agency for the cost of emergency response should be a condition of probation. The bill was enacted as chapter 713.

Truth in Sentencing
Assembly Bill No. 1731, introduced by Assembly Member Areias, requires the court, at the time of sentencing in felony cases, to state that the law permits the award of credits against a sentence for presentence incarceration, for good conduct and for work time. The probation officer must provide an estimate of the credits to which a defendant may become entitled, which shall become a part of the court record. The bill was enacted as chapter 1247.

DUI Ignition Interlocks
Assembly Bill No. 2098, introduced by Assembly Member Peace, permits a court in Alameda, Sonoma, and San Diego Counties to use a portion of the fine imposed for driving under the influence to defray the cost of the ignition interlock pilot program. The bill was enacted as chapter 719.

Judicial Order for Minor's Abortion
Assembly Bill No. 2274, introduced by Assembly Member Frazee, requires an unemancipated minor to petition the superior court for approval if she seeks an abortion and is unable or unwilling to obtain consent from a parent or guardian.

Appearance by Telephone
Assembly Bill No. 2294, introduced by Assembly Member Killea, permits telephone appearances on the law and motion calendar and in nonevidentiary probate hearings, subject to local rules to become effective January 1, 1989. It also directs the Judicial Council to establish a pilot project. The bill was enacted as chapter 1431.

Continuances and Precedence
Assembly Bill No. 2452, introduced by Assembly Member Bronzan, permits continuances in child abuse cases if the prosecuting attorney assigned to the case has other hearings in progress in order to facilitate vertical prosecutions. The bill was enacted as an urgency measure, chapter 461.

CHAPTER 17

SENTENCING PRACTICES ANNUAL REPORT

California's determinate sentencing law, in Penal Code section 1170.6, requires the Judicial Council to "continually study and review the statutory sentences and the operation of existing criminal penalties" and report its findings to the Governor and Legislature. It also requires reports on proposed legislation affecting felony sentences.

Reports on bills affecting felony sentences are forwarded to the Governor and Legislature during each legislative session by the Administrative Director of the Courts under authority delegated by the Judicial Council.

Impact of the Law

After July 1, 1977, when the determinate sentencing law became operative, dispositions by trial began to decrease and guilty pleas to increase relative to total dispositions in superior courts.

Data for 1986-87 show that guilty pleas remained at the previous year's record high of 87 percent of total dispositions. Trials remained at their historic low, 7 percent of total dispositions, and now stand about 10 percentage points lower than before determinate sentencing became effective.

In the past two years, total felony dispositions were increasing at an unusually rapid rate: from 74,591 in 1984-85 to 98,734 in 1986-87—an increase of almost one-third over the two-year period. Because of the increase in dispositions by plea, however, this increase of more than 24,000 dispositions was accomplished with only 663 more trials than in 1984-85. In fact, there were almost exactly the same number of trials in 1986-87 as there were in 1978-79, a year with half as many total dispositions (49,264).

The indicated shift of thousands of cases per year from dispositions-by-trial to dispositions-by-guilty plea is reducing overall time for criminal cases in superior courts, even after allowing for some increase in the time for sentencing proceedings under the determinate sentencing law.

Superior court time savings are offset significantly by increased appellate workload. Cases involving sentencing questions now appear in the published appellate decisions with some frequency. A recent study indicated that sentencing errors are the greatest single cause for reversals on appeal.

The courts now dispose of twice as many felony defendants as they did 10 years ago, due to a 139 percent increase in guilty pleas. (See chart, top right.)

Dispositions and Length of Sentences

The Judicial Council has compiled data through December 1986 for publication in the *Sentencing Practices Quarterly*. These publications included tables showing the type of disposition and length of prison sentences imposed upon conviction of commonly committed felonies. That information is summarized in tables titled "Prison Commitments" Per 100 "Convictions" and "Average Determinate Sentence Imposed" on the following pages, reproduced from the *Quarterly* covering 1986.

The first of these two tables shows that the rates of prison commitments for selected major crimes have not changed significantly in the past several years. The state total for all felonies is about 10 percent higher than it was in the late 1970's.

The table showing the average determinate sentence imposed for selected major crimes also indicates little significant change over the past few years, although changes in statutory penalties have caused longer term increases in sentences for voluntary manslaughter and rape.

	1977-78	*1986-87*
Total dispositions (defendants)	49,003	98,734 — +101%
Convictions by plea	35,787	85,622 — +139%
Trials	7,493	6,775 — -10%

Criminal Case Dispositions in Superior Courts

Fiscal Year	*Total Dispositions**	*Pretrial* *Total Pretrial*	*Pretrial* *Guilty Pleas*	*Pretrial* *Other Pretrial*	*Total Trials*
		Number			
1977-78	49,003	41,510	35,787	5,723	7,493
1978-79	49,264	42,499	36,586	5,913	6,765
1979-80	51,281	44,924	38,690	6,234	6,357
1980-81	58,314	51,826	45,082	6,744	6,488
1981-82	60,998	53,860	47,664	6,196	7,138
1982-83	67,261	59,461	52,933	6,528	7,800
1983-84	66,535	59,825	54,217	5,608	6,710
1984-85	74,591	68,479	63,121	5,358	6,112
1985-86	[R]88,212	[R]81,993	[R]76,341	[R]5,652	[R]6,219
1986-87	98,734	91,959	85,622	6,337	6,775
		Percent			
1977-78	100	85	73	12	15
1978-79	100	86	74	12	14
1979-80	100	88	75	12	12
1980-81	100	89	77	12	11
1981-82	100	88	78	10	12
1982-83	100	88	79	10	12
1983-84	100	90	81	8	10
1984-85	100	92	85	7	8
1985-86	100	93	[R]87	6	7
1986-87	100	93	87	6	7

* Includes cases resulting in acquittal or dismissal or misdemeanor convictions.

[R] Revised.

Prison Commitments Per 100 Convictions, Selected Crimes, Six-Month Periods Ending December 1977 through June 1981, Six-Month Periods Ending June 1981 through December 1985, and Quarters Ending March 1984 through December 1986, California

		Crimes Against Persons				Crimes Against Property							Narcotics And Drug Laws			
Time Period	State Total –All Felonies	Homicide (see note 1)	Forcible Rape (see note 2)	Robbery	Assault with a Deadly Weapon	Burglary First Degree	Burglary Second Degree	Grand Theft (see note 3)	Grand Theft (Auto)	Forgery	Checks (NSF)	Receiving Stolen Property	Possession of Narcotics	Possession of Narcotics For Sale	Sale of Narcotics	All Drug Law Violations
Quarter Ending																
Dec. 31, 1986	44	91	96	72	46	72	48	35	51	40	30	44	31	39	28	32
Sept. 30, 1986	43	94	95	76	46	68	50	30	48	41	35	40	28	36	25	30
June 30, 1986	41	92	97	75	44	66	46	31	49	35	30	41	25	33	22	26
March 31, 1986	43	93	95	76	43	67	50	36	51	41	26	40	26	35	23	26
Six Months Ending																
Dec. 31, 1985	42	91	94	77	44	67	50	31	48	43	26	41	26	35	24	26
June 30, 1985	43	92	94	78	46	68	50	33	47	42	32	39	23	35	26	25
Dec. 31, 1984	42	88	95	76	44	65	48	34	48	39	30	38	24	35	29	25
June 30, 1984	41	86	96	74	40	62	47	31	45	44	28	33	21	37	27	23
June 30, 1981	37	83	83	68	33	55	38	27	33	36	24	30	26	32	27	21
Dec. 31, 1980	36	79	80	65	33	47	36	25	35	38	23	28	29	40	29	21
June 30, 1980	35	79	85	64	33	45	36	29	34	33	23	29	28	41	28	21
Dec. 31, 1979	34	83	75	63	32	44	35	30	30	33	24	22	25	41	29	22
June 30, 1979	34	81	71	62	29	41	33	28	29	35	21	26	28	43	35	23
Dec. 31, 1978	34	80	71	64	28	44	35	26	33	38	19	23	36	44	32	26
June 30, 1978	33	80	64	63	30	41	32	21	28	35	19	24	33	49	31	24
Dec. 31, 1977	29	72	63	59	28	37	29	20	23	31	26	22	24	40	26	20
Approximate Convictions																
In 1986	91,361	1,272	619	5,653	4,134	6,331	7,000	2,983	3,463	1,865	784	3,667	9,099	4,393	5,779	32,261
In 1985	77,100	1,100	700	5,600	3,700	5,700	6,800	3,000	2,800	1,700	700	3,400	5,400	2,700	3,000	22,600
In 1984	61,700	1,000	600	4,400	3,200	4,600	6,300	2,400	2,200	1,600	600	3,000	3,300	1,800	1,900	15,000

Note 1: For six-month periods through 1981, includes only second degree murder and voluntary manslaughter. First degree murder data were not available and thus could not be tabulated. First degree murder (and death penalties) are included in the 1984, 1985 and 1986 data.

Note 2: A high percentage of rape cases formerly received "other" dispositions. Most of those involved incarceration, either as a mentally disordered sex offender, or commitments to the Youth Authority. Probation was prohibited by Stats. 1979, ch. 944, Pen. Code. §1203.065. Mentally disordered sex offender ("MDSO") commitments were prohibited for crimes committed after December 31, 1981 (Stats. 1981, ch. 928). Some MDSO commitments continue to come in on crimes committed before 1982.

Note 3: Amount over $200 through 1982, $400 thereafter or unspecified.

Average* Determinate Sentence Imposed, Selected Crimes, California

Average Determinate Sentence Imposed — In Years

Quarter Ending		Voluntary Manslaughter	Assault with a Deadly Weapon	Forcible Rape (not in concert)	Robbery	Burglary First Degree	Burglary Second Degree	Grand Theft**	Forgery	Receiving Stolen Property	Possession of Narcotics
Dec.	31, 1986	8.2	3.9	15.3	4.8	4.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.8
Sept.	30, 1986	7.9	3.9	16.2	5.0	4.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8
June	30, 1986	8.7	3.9	15.5	5.4	4.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8
March	31, 1986	8.2	3.7	14.8	5.1	4.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8
Dec.	31, 1985	7.4	3.8	14.5	5.0	4.3	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.9
Sept.	30, 1985	8.2	3.8	16.0	5.1	4.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9
June	30, 1985	7.2	3.8	15.5	4.9	4.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.7
March	31, 1985	7.0	3.9	13.5	5.1	4.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.7
Dec.	31, 1984	7.2	3.8	12.0	4.9	4.2	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.9
Sept.	30, 1984	6.9	4.0	14.0	5.1	4.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
June	30, 1984	6.2	3.8	15.3	4.8	4.3	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0
March	31, 1984	5.6	3.8	13.4	4.8	4.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0
Dec.	31, 1983	5.5	4.0	12.3	5.1	4.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1
Sept.	30, 1983	5.5	3.9	13.9	4.9	4.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0
June	30, 1981	5.3	4.0	10.7	4.9	4.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0
March	31, 1981	5.1	3.9	9.9	5.0	4.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1
Dec.	31, 1980	5.2	3.8	12.7	4.8	4.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.1
Sept.	30, 1980	4.7	3.9	8.9	5.0	4.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.8
June	30, 1980	5.2	4.0	7.7	4.7	4.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0
March	31, 1980	5.1	3.7	6.7	4.5	4.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.9

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* Average—(Arithmetic Mean).

** Grand theft—(Over $200 through 1982, $400 thereafter or unspecified).

CHAPTER 18

TRIAL COURT COST AND REVENUE ESTIMATES

Due to recent trial court funding legislation, 1987-88 will be the last year that trial courts are subject to the existing funding arrangement. In 1988-89 counties will have the option of entering into a block grant funding program whereby the state assumes primary responsibility for funding the costs of court operations.

This report outlines the historical relationship between the annual trial court cost estimates prepared by the Judicial Council and the development of block grant amounts to fund the trial courts. It also presents 1987-88 trial court costs and revenue estimates and describes the methodology used to develop these estimates.

Care is taken to distinguish between the 1987-88 total estimated "cost per judicial position" and the block grant amounts authorized for counties in recent state funding legislation.

Development of Trial Court Cost Estimates

Since the early 1970s, the Judicial Council and other groups have sponsored various measures to promote additional state funding of the trial courts. In order to provide current cost information, it is necessary to collect trial court cost estimates. In addition, the council's legislative office is often asked to respond concerning the estimated fiscal impact of proposed legislation on the courts, which also requires current trial court cost estimates, including the average cost of supporting each judicial position.

Block grant formulation

The council's annual cost estimates were designed so that total trial court costs are apportioned among total judicial positions for superior and municipal courts. Judicial positions include judges, referees, and commissioners and each position is accorded an equal share of total trial court costs.

As various legislative proposals were put forward to address state funding of the trial courts in the post-Proposition 13 era, they were generally based upon a block grant concept whereby counties would receive from the state an annual amount for each judicial position serving in their trial courts. Since the council's trial court cost estimates were displayed on a "cost per judicial position" basis, it was logical that they were considered when block grant amounts were established by the Legislature.

Trial Court Funding Act of 1985

In 1985, the Legislature enacted Assembly Bill No. 19 (Robinson), the Trial Court Funding Act of 1985 (ch. 1607). However, the act was operative only upon a subsequent appropriation of funds.

The measure was to provide annual block grants to counties which elected into the program in the amounts of $495,895 for a superior court judgeship; $483,052 for a superior court commissioner or referee; $489,641 for a municipal court judgeship; and $469,435 for a municipal court commissioner or referee. The block grant amounts set forth in the Trial Court Funding Act of 1985 were derived from 1984-85 trial court cost estimates prepared by the Administrative Office of the Courts (see *Judicial Council 1985 Report to the Governor and Legislature*, pp. 43-53).

Two adjustments were required in the 1984-85 cost estimate amounts before their inclusion in the 1985 Trial Court Funding Act.

First it was necessary to adjust the amount per judicial position to provide for separate amounts for judges and other judicial positions (commissioners and referees).

For superior courts a 15 percent differential between the salary of a judge and other judicial positions was built into the estimate. For municipal courts a differential of 25 percent between the salary of a judge and other judicial positions was calculated.

The second adjustment required in the 1984-85 trial court cost estimates was to reduce the cost per judicial position by the amount of the trial court programs that the state would continue to fund. The state was to continue to assume responsibility and funding for the major portion of superior court judges' salary and the annual funding of the judges' retirement benefits. This adjustment was evenly distributed among all judicial positions in the superior and municipal courts for purposes of calculating the block grant.

Below is a summary of the 1984-85 estimated "cost per judicial position" and the adjustments required to equal the block grant amounts in the 1985 legislation.

	Superior Court		***Municipal Court***	
	Judge	*Other Judicial Positions*	*Judge*	*Other Judicial Positions*
Total 1984-85 Estimated Cost Per Judicial Position	$534,302	$534,302	$526,581	$526,581
Adjustment to Allow for Differential Between Salary of Judge and Other Judicial Positions	1,637	(11,206)	3,077	(17,102)
Adjustment to Recognize Continuance of State Funding of Selected Programs	(40,044)	(40,044)	(40,044)	(40,044)
Block Grant Amounts Set Forth In Trial Court Funding Act of 1985	$495,895	$483,052	$489,614	$469,435

Senate Bill No. 709 (Stats. 1987, ch. 1211)

This measure, passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor in September 1987, makes operative on July 1, 1988, the Trial Court Funding Act of 1985. (See chapter 6 of this publication, *State Trial Court Funding Act*, for a thorough review of the provisions of Sen. Bill No. 709.) Among other things, the bill amends certain sections of the Trial Court Funding Act, including block grant amounts, and implements state assumption of municipal court judges' salaries on the same formula as currently applied to superior court judges.

The amended block grant amounts in Senate Bill No. 709 for counties that elect into the funding program are $480,000 for a superior court judgeship; $468,000 for a superior court commissioner or referee; $474,000 for a municipal court judgeship; $455,000 for a municipal court commissioner or referee; and $474,000 for a full-time justice court judge with the amount to be prorated for less than full-time justice court judges.

The 1987 amended block grant amounts for superior and municipal court judicial positions are about $15,000 less than the 1985 legislative amounts. However, the 1987 legislation extends block grant funding to justice court judgeships. Thus, the total amount of block grant trial court funding assumed by the state is approximately the same under both the

1985 Act and the 1987 amendments. A comparison of the 1987 amended block grant amounts and the block grant amounts in the 1985 Trial Court Funding Act are set forth to the side.

	Superior Court		***Municipal Court***		***Justice Court***
Block Grant Amounts	*Judge*	*Other Judicial Positions*	*Judge*	*Other Judicial Positions*	*Judge*
Trial Court Funding Act of 1985 (based on 1984-85 estimated trial court costs)	$495,895	$483,052	$489,614	$469,435	-0-
Senate Bill 709, Ch. 1211, Stats. 1987 Operative July 1, 1988)	480,000	468,000	474,000	455,000	$474,000

1987-88 Trial Court Costs and Revenue Estimates

This portion of the report estimates California trial court costs and revenues for fiscal year 1987-88 featuring assorted financing data. It begins with a brief summary of the 1987-88 estimates and the relationship of these cost estimates to the block grant amounts authorized by recent legislation. Then the 1987-88 estimating methodology is presented, followed by the cost and revenue tables.

Summary of 1987-88 estimates

Total estimated trial court costs for 1987-88 are $983,415,000, an increase of 10.97 percent above the prior year's (1986-87) revised estimate of $886,230,000. The state's share of this amount is $108,400,000, or 11 percent of 1987-88 total trial court costs.

Apportionment of 1987-88 total trial court costs among judicial positions results in an annual cost per judicial position of $629,957 in superior court and $628,137 in municipal court. This includes the state contribution at existing levels, the last year before implementation of the Trial Court Funding Act.

Trial court revenues for 1987-88 are estimated to be $815,281,000. This is an increase of 6.8 percent per year for counties and 4.3 percent per year for cities above the actual collections reported to the State Controller for 1985-86.

Distinction between 1987-88 cost estimates and block grant amounts

It is important to distinguish between block grant amounts in the Trial Court Funding Act, as amended, and the larger estimated cost per judicial position calculated in the 1987-88 trial court cost and revenue estimates.

The reasons for the difference are:

☐ The 1987-88 estimated costs per judicial position include both county costs and the current state funding contribution whereas the block grant amounts in the Trial Court Funding Act are exclusive of ongoing state-funded items, such as judges' salaries and retirement contributions.

☐ The 1987-88 estimates are based on the latest available cost information whereas the block grant amounts in the Trial Court Funding Act, as amended, are derived from 1984-85 cost data. By the time the Trial Court Funding Act becomes operational in July 1988, a total of four years will have elapsed since the block grant amounts were originally established for purposes of the state funding bill.

☐ The 1987-88 estimated costs per judicial position are not adjusted for differentials in salary between judges and other judicial positions whereas the block grants include the adjustment. The result is block grant amounts that are somewhat larger for judges than for commissioners and referees in both superior and municipal courts.

☐ The 1987-88 trial court cost estimates prepared by staff are, in some respects, more comprehensive than block grant amounts authorized by legislation. For example, the annual court cost estimates include amounts in court budgets allocated for court appointed counsel, where public defender services cannot be used due to a possible conflict of interest. Statutory language prohibits block grant funds being used for indigent criminal defense in counties over 350,000 population except in juvenile court dependency proceedings.

1987-88 cost and revenue estimating procedures

The procedures followed in estimating trial court costs and revenues are described below. The estimating process has remained essentially the same for the past six years. Trial court cost and revenue calculations follow on attachments A-1 through A-6. Then a summary of frequently requested court financing data follows.

Definition of trial court costs

Trial court costs include costs designated in county budgets for superior, municipal and justice courts, the county clerk's office and bailiffing personnel. Some budget categories have required further determination. For example, grand juries and pretrial release programs are excluded from trial court costs. However, budget programs for court-appointed private counsel are included in trial court costs.

Countywide indirect costs attributable to court budget activities are then calculated and applied. Indirect costs include county government functions, such as a personnel or purchasing office, whose costs are attributed to the courts by local prorated estimates.

Also, included within the total cost is the state's contribution to the trial courts in the form of superior court judges' salaries and judges' retirement. Counties receive state block grants and reimbursement for specific legislative mandates such as subvention payments.

Therefore, these costs represent the total operational costs of the trial courts. The only category of costs not included are capital outlay expenditures for such purposes as site acquisition and construction of new court facilities.

The trial courts, of course, are only one part of justice system costs at the county level. Other activities that interact with the courts, but are not included in this definition of court costs, are public defender, district attorney and probation services.

Eight-county cost survey

Local trial court cost estimates are based on a survey of current court costs in eight counties. The results are extrapolated into statewide totals. The counties surveyed were: Alameda, Fresno, Los Angeles, Orange, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Ventura. Current budgets (1986-87) from those counties were obtained and carefully reviewed along with supplemental data supplied by county budget, personnel and auditor offices.

The superior courts in the eight survey counties have 495 authorized judicial positions comprising 60 percent of the total superior court judicial positions in the state for 1986-87. Local 1986-87 costs in these eight counties for superior courts, including county clerks, bailiffs and indirect costs, totaled $244.2 million. When this amount is extrapolated statewide and added to state assistance, the result is 2.99 percent below the 1986-87 estimate published last year. The effect of the 2.99 percent decrease on last year's 1986-87 superior court estimates are set forth on attachment A-2 entitled *Revised* 1986-87 Trial Court Cost Estimates.

There were 41 municipal courts in the eight counties with 418 authorized judicial positions comprising 61.7 percent of the total judicial positions in all municipal courts. The sum total of local 1986-87 municipal court expenditure estimates in these eight counties totaled $232.5 million. When this amount is extrapolated statewide and added to state assistance, the result is 3.74 percent below last year's 1986-87 cost projection. The effect of the 3.74 percent decrease on last year's 1986-87 municipal court estimates are set forth on attachment A-2 entitled *Revised* 1986-87 Trial Court Cost Estimates.

1987-88 cost adjustment

The 1987-88 estimated trial court costs are presented on attachment A-1. Total 1987-88 trial court costs are 10.97 percent above the revised 1986-87 estimates on attachment A-2. The county share of trial court costs is 11.73 percent above the 1986-87 revised estimates. The 11.73 percent adjustment represents the average annual increase of trial court expenditures in the eight survey counties over a 10-year period, 1976-77 through 1985-86, as reported in the State Controller's *Report of Financial Transactions.* The state share of estimated trial court costs is from the 1987-88 *Governor's Budget* and can be examined in more detail on attachment A-5.

Cost per judicial position

Trial court cost data is arranged so that total trial court costs are apportioned among total judicial positions for municipal and superior courts (see attachments A-1 through A-4). "Total judicial positions" includes judges, referees, and commissioners. Therefore, each judicial position represents an equal share of total trial court costs.

The "cost per judicial position" includes not only the salary and benefits for the judicial position itself, but also a proportionate share of all costs of nonjudicial positions, services and supplies and countywide indirect costs attributable to the courts. Finally, the cost of a bailiff and a court reporter position are added to the above to provide the total costs assignable to each judicial position.

The division of trial court costs into annual costs per judicial position allows for a further breakdown into costs per judicial case-related minute, hour and day as illustrated in attachment A-3 and A-4. This is possible because of data accumulated by the Judicial Council weighted caseload studies, such as the minutes per year and days per year that are available for case-related work for the average judicial position. This type of detail is very useful when estimating the additional court costs that may be required by a legislative proposal, which would add minutes or hours of time to a judicial proceeding or impose a new judicial duty.

Justice court costs are not presented in the same detail as superior and municipal courts because they account for only a small portion of the workload of the trial courts. Also, nearly all justice court judges are part-time and a cost per judicial position would not be applicable. Therefore, justice court costs are presented as a lump sum amount, approximately equivalent to their share of the lower courts' workload.

State judicial budget

Attachment A-5 is a summary of the various program categories that comprise the state judicial budget as included in the *Governor's Annual Budget.* Those categories are grouped into state operations and local assistance.

"State judicial operations" include

Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Judicial Council and Commission on Judicial Performance.

"Local assistance" comprises the state's contribution to trial court costs. This includes the major portion of superior court judges' salaries, annual block grants for superior court judgeships created after January 1, 1973, contributions to the judges' retirement fund and funding for specific programs mandated on the trial courts by the state.

The "local assistance" amounts are included within the total estimated trial court costs for 1987-88 as presented on attachment A-1.

Trial court revenues

Attachment A-6 contains 1987-88 estimates of trial court revenues. The estimates are based on 1985-86 actual amounts. The 1985-86 "actuals" are from two sources. The revenue to counties and cities is from the State Controller's *Annual Report of Financial Transactions*. Revenues to the state are from the *Governor's Budget* as reported in various penalty assessment funds and the Judges' Retirement Fund. A minor amount in fines is received by the state as miscellaneous revenue and an estimate is included for this item.

In the past, court revenues to counties and cities have been projected based on the average annual increase of actual trial court revenues for the 10 preceding years, excluding specific years of abnormally high rates of increase. However, revenue amounts reported in the last two issues of the State Controller's *Annual Report of Financial Transactions* have demonstrated a lower growth rate than the 10-year average computation would suggest. Therefore, while awaiting more experience with current trends, projections for 1986-87 and 1987-88 are based on the average rate of increase in court revenues realized in the two preceding years, i.e., 1984-85 and 1985-86. The resultant average annual increase projected for counties is 6.8 percent and for cities the average annual projected increase is 4.3 percent.

The revenue amounts distributed to the state for 1987-88 are from the Governor's Budget with the miscellaneous revenue from court fines estimated independently.

Court financing summary

The Court Financing Summary includes total California court costs, including state judicial operations, state assistance to trial courts, and local trial court costs. Also presented are calculations of court costs as a percent of budget expenditures for various levels of government.

Other portions summarize trial court costs by level of court and the degree of state and local funding for each level of court; trial court costs apportioned to each judgeship in superior and municipal courts and the state and county shares for each additional position; and trial court revenues by type and amounts distributed to counties, cities and state.

ATTACHMENT A-1

Summary of Total Estimated Trial Court Costs[a] *1987-88*

	Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position	*Judicial Positions*	*Estimated Total Trial Court Costs*
Superior Courts			
Judicial Position ($81,505 + 29.4%)	$105,467		
Nonjudical Personnel	195,581		
Services and Supplies	191,785		
Subtotal	$492,833		
Indirect Costs (9.9%)	48,790		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporter and Bailiff	$541,623		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter and Bailiff	$629,957	831 jud. pos. (725 judges)	$523,495,000
Municipal Courts			
Judicial Position ($74,432 + 29.8%)	$96,613		
Nonjudicial Personnel	238,221		
Services and Supplies	162,150		
Subtotal	$496,984		
Indirect Costs (13.9%)	69,081		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporter and Bailiff	$566,065		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter and Bailiff	$628,137	687 jud. pos. (567 judges)	$431,530,000
Justice Courts		79 pt jud. pos.	$28,390,000
Total All Trial Courts			$983,415,000[b]

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[a] 1987-88 total trial court costs are 10.97% above the revised 1986-87 total on attachment A-2. County costs were adjusted 11.73% for 1987-88. Sate costs are based on the 1987-88 Governor's Budget and subsequent legislative action. Judges salaries are included at the July 1, 1986 level.

[b] Included in this amount is the state's contribution to the trial courts of $108.4 million. See attachment A-5 of this appendix for the detail of the state's share of costs.

ATTACHMENT A-2

Summary of Total Estimated Trial Court Costs[a] *Revised 1986-87*

	Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position	*Judicial Positions*	*Estimated Total Trial Court Costs*
Superior Courts			
Judicial Position ($81,505+22.8%)	$100,088		
Nonjudicial Personnel	172,158		
Services and Supplies	168,843		
Subtotal	$441,089		
Indirect Costs (9.9%)	43,668		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporter and Bailiff	$484,757		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter and Bailiff	$573,091	825 jud. pos. (725 judges)	$472,800,000
Municipal Courts			
Judicial Position ($74,432+22.5%)	$ 91,179		
Nonjudicial Personnel	210,905		
Services and Supplies	143,553		
Subtotal	$445,637		
Indirect Costs (13.9%)	61,943		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporter and Bailiff	$507,580		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter and Bailiff	$569,652	677 jud. pos. (564 judges)	$385,655,000
Justice Courts		83 pt jud. pos.	$ 27,775,000
Total All Trial Courts			$886,230,000[b]

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[a] Revised 1986-87 total trial court cost estimates were reduced 3.33% based on final 1986-87 county budgets and other updated supplemental state and county data. Superior courts were reduced 2.99% and municipal courts were reduced 3.74%.

[b] Included in this amount is the state's contribution to the trial courts.

ATTACHMENT A-3

Superior Courts, Total Estimated Costs Per Judicial Position 1987-88

Cost Category	*Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position*	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Minute*[a]	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Hour*[a]	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Day*[a]
Judicial Position (7-1-86 $81,505+29.4%)	$105,467	$ 1.4000	$ 84.00	$ 482
Nonjudicial Personnel	$195,581	$ 2.5961	$155.77	$ 892
Services & Supplies	$191,785	$ 2.5457	$152.74	$ 876
Subtotal	$492,833	$ 6.5418	$392.51	$2250
Indirect Costs (9.9%)	$ 48,790	$ 0.6476	$ 38.86	$ 223
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff excluded)	$541,623	$ 7.1894	$431.37	$2473
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff included)	$629,957	$ 8.3620	$501.72	$2877

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[a] An estimated 219 days per year or 75,336 minutes per year is available for case-related activity for each judicial position in the superior courts.

ATTACHMENT A-4

Municipal Courts, Total Estimated Costs Per Judicial Position 1987-88

Cost Category	*Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position*	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Minute*[a]	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Hour*[a]	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Day*[a]
Judicial Position (7-1-86 $74,432+29.8%)	$ 96,613	$ 1.2951	$ 77.71	$ 447
Nonjudicial Personnel	$238,221	$ 3.1933	$191.59	$1103
Services & Supplies	$162,150	$ 2.1736	$130.42	$ 751
Subtotal	$496,984	$ 6.6620	$399.72	$2301
Indirect Costs (13.9%)	$69,081	$0.9260	$55.56	$320
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff excluded)	$566,065	$ 7.5880	$455.28	$2621
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff included)	$628,137	$ 8.4201	$505.21	$2908

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[a] An estimated 216 days per year or 74,600 minutes per year (78,000 Los Angeles) is available for case-related activity for each judicial position in the municipal courts.

ATTACHMENT A-5

Proposed State Judicial Budget 1987-88 (Million $)

Supreme Court		$11.4	
Courts of Appeal		59.3	
Judicial Council		15.9	
Commission on Judicial Performance		0.9	
Judges Retirement Fund (Appellate Courts)		1.9	
Total State Judicial Operations			$89.4
State Mandates - Local Assistance		$16.9	
Superior Court Judges Salary		54.1	
Superior Court Block Grants		13.6	
Judges Retirement Fund			
Superior Courts, estimated	$13.9		
Municipal Courts, estimated	9.9	23.8	
Total Local Assistance			$108.4[a]
Total 1987-88 State Judicial Budget			$197.8 million

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[a] These items, totaling $108.4 million, are the state's contribution to the funding of the trial courts. This amount is included within the total estimated trial court costs for 1987-88 as displayed on attachment A-1 of this appendix.

ATTACHMENT A-6

Trial Court Revenues
Actual: 1985-86
*Estimated: 1987-88**

	1985-86 Actual	*1987-88 Estimated*
TO COUNTIES[a]		
Fines, Forfeitures, Penalties		
Vehicle Code Fines	$126,637,024	$144,445,229[c]
Other Court Fines	77,371,918	88,252,267
Forfeitures and Penalties	52,351,645	59,713,543
Charges for Current Services		
Civil Process Services	15,835,640	18,062,511
Court Fees and Costs	128,022,784	146,025,860
TOTAL	$400,219,011	$456,499,410
TO CITIES[a]		
Fines and Penalties		
Vehicle Code Fines	$125,361,554	$136,374,441[d]
Other Fines, Forfeitures & Penalties	68,349,520	74,353,957
TOTAL	$193,711,074	$210,728,398
TO STATE OF CALIFORNIA[b]		
Assessments on Fines	$124,600,000	$140,796,000[e]
Court Fees (Judges Retirement Fund)	3,720,000	4,257,000
Court Fines (estimates of state share of specified violations of Bus. & Prof. Code and Health & Safety Code	3,000,000	3,000,000
TOTAL	$131,320,000	$148,053,000
SUMMARY		
To Counties	$400,219,011	$456,499,410
To Cities	193,711,074	210,728,398
To State	131,320,000	148,053,000
TOTAL	$725,250,085	$815,280,808

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[*] Revenue to **counties** has been adjusted 6.8% per year for 1986-87 and 1987-88. That is based on the average annual increase of trial court revenues to the counties for the two preceeding years. Revenue to **cities** has been adjusted 4.3% per year for 1986-87 and 1987-88 based on the average annual increase of trial court revenues to cities for the two preceeding years. Revenue to the state is from the 1987-88 Governor's Budget except for court fines which have been estimated independently.

[a] Source: State Controller's Reports—Financial Transactions Concerning Counties and Cities. (Adjustment made to reflect San Francisco County under "Counties" instead of "Cities.")

[b] Governor's Budget and Judicial Council estimates.

[c] 50% Vehicle Code fines restricted as to use per Vehicle Code §42201.

[d] All Vehicle Code fines restricted as to use per Vehicle Code §42200.

[e] Fine assessments are designated by statute for specific purposes. The 1987-88 distribution and amounts are as follows:

Peace Officers Training Fund	$ 39,071,000
Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund	41,859,000
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	535,000
Indemnity (Restitution) Fund	31,561,000
Corrections & Probation Training Fund	12,840,000
Local Public Prosecutors and Public Defender Training Fund	850,000
Victim Witness Assistance Fund	14,080,000
	$140,796,000

COURT FINANCING SUMMARY
1987-88

Total Court Costs by Funding Source (State and Local)

State Judicial Operations[a]	$ 89.4 million	8.3%
State Assistance to Trial Courts[b]	108.4	10.1
Total State Costs	$ 197.8 million	18.4%
County Costs (Trial Courts)	875.0	81.6
Total Court Costs (est.)	$1,072.8 million	100.0%

Total Court Costs as Percent of Total Budget Expenditures

State's Share of Total Court Costs as Percent of Total State General Budget [c]	0.5%
Total Court Costs as Percent of Total State General Budget [d]	2.8%
Total Court Costs as Percent of Total Estimated State and Local Budget Expenditures [e]	1.5%

Trial Court Costs by Level of Court

Superior Courts	$523.5 million	53.2%
Municipal Courts	431.5	43.9
Justice Courts	28.4	2.9
Total Trial Court Costs (est.)	$983.4 million	100.0%

Trial Court Costs by Funding Source (State and Local)

Superior Courts		
County Costs	$426.7 million	81.5%
State Assistance [f]	96.8	18.5
Total Superior Court Costs (est.)	$523.5 million	100.0%
Municipal Courts		
County Costs	$419.9 million	97.3%
State Assistance [g]	11.6	2.7
Total Municipal Court Costs (est.)	$431.5 million	100.0%

COURT FINANCING SUMMARY–Continued

Justice Courts		
County Costs	$ 28.4 million	100.0%
State Assistance		
Total Justice Court Costs (est.)	$ 28.4 million	100.0%
Total All Trial Courts		
County Costs	$875.0 million	89.0%
State Assistance	108.4	11.0%
Total Trial Court Costs (est.)	$983.4 million	100.0%

Costs Per Additional Superior Court Judgeship

County Costs	$456,825
State Assistance[h]	173,132
Cost Per Judgeship (est.)	$629,957

Costs Per Additional Municipal Court Judgeship

County Costs	$608,342
State Assistance[i]	19,795
Cost Per Judgeship (est.)	$628,137

Trial Court Revenue By Type

Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	$506.1 million
Assessments on Fines	140.8
Civil Filing Fees and Costs	150.3
Civil Process Services	18.1
Total Revenue (est.)	$815.3 million

Distribution of Trial Court Revenue

To Counties	$456.5 million
To Cities	210.7
To State	148.1
Total Revenue (est.)	$815.3 million

COURT FINANCING SUMMARY–Continued

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[a] State judicial operations includes the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Judicial Council, and Commission on Judicial Performance.

[b] State assistance to the trial courts includes contributions to the Judges' Retirement Fund, a major portion of superior court judges' salaries, a $60,000 annual block grant towards the support cost for judgeships created since January 1973, and reimbursements for legislative mandates.

[c] States' share of total court costs is $197.8 mill. State general budget is $37.9 bill. Thus, $197.9 mill./$37.9 bill. = 0.5%

[d] Total court expenditures are $1.0004 bill. State general budget is $37.9 bill. Thus $1.0728 bill./$37.9 bill. = 2.8%

[e] The Controller's Office reports the following local government expenditures:

1985-86 county expenditures exclusive of enterprise and bond funds	$15.683 billion
1985-86 city expenditures exclusive of enterprise and bond funds	10.260
1985-86 special district expenditures non-enterprise activities only	2.756
1985-86 school district expenditures	18.385
Total local expenditures	$47.084 billion
Application of 13.27% per year average increase for 86-87 and 87-88	$60.410 billion
Add state budget less local assistance	11.470
Total state and local exp.	$71.880 billion
Thus, $1.0728 billion/$71.880 billion =	1.5%

[f] State assistance to superior courts includes:

(1) Contribution to judges' salary	$54.1 million
(2) Block grants ($60,000)	13.6
(3) Judges' Retirement Fund (8% of salary plus additional appropriation to meet liabilities)	13.9
(4) Legislative Mandates	15.2
	$96.8 million

[g] State assistance to municipal courts is largely limited to the Judges' Retirement Fund contribution of 8% of salary plus an additional appropriation to meet liabilities of the fund. Total contribution for this purpose is $9.9 million for 1987-88. An additional $1.7 million is provided to reimburse counties for legislative mandates. Total assistance is $11.6 million.

[h] The calculation of state assistance for each *new* superior court *judgeship* is as follows:

(1) 8% of salary to Judges' Retirement Fund ($81,505 @ 8% = $6,520) plus a pro rata share of the budget act appropriation made each year to meet liabilities of the fund ($12,498) plus 4.65% of salary for health and welfare ($3,790) for a total of $22,808.
(2) State pays salary except for fixed county share of $9,500 for counties over 250,000 population, $7,500 for counties between 40,001 - 249,999 population, and $5,500 for counties 40,000 population or under. The calculation here is based on the larger sized county. Thus, the current annual salary of $81,505 less $9,500=$72,005 as the state share.
(3) Annual block grant of $60,000 for support costs.
(4) Pro rata share of legislative mandates @ $18,319.

In summary, total assistance per *new* superior court *judgeship* as calculated here includes $22,808 retirement and health, plus $72,005 salary, plus $60,000 annual block grant, plus $18,319 legislative mandates for a total of $173,132 per judgeship.

The calculation of state assistance for each *new* municipal court *judgeship* consists of contributions to the Judges' Retirement Fund of 8% of salary ($74,432 @ 8% = $5,955) plus a pro rata share of the budget act appropriation made each year to meet liabilities of the Fund ($11,411) for a total of $17,366 per judgeship for retirement. An additional $2,429 per judicial position is provided to reimburse counties for legislative mandates. Thus, the calculation for total state assistance per new judgeship is $19,795 ($17,366 + $2429).

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF
EUREKA
CALIFORNIA

1988 • ANNUAL • REPORT

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF
EUREKA
CALIFORNIA

A Summary of Activities During Fiscal Year 1986-87

JUDICIAL • COUNCIL OF • CALIFORNIA

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MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

This report cites the beginning of a number of new and dramatic changes in the California courts. Most significant were the Legislature's passage of the Trial Court Delay Reduction Act in 1986 and the State Trial Court Funding Act in 1987. These two legislative enactments have created a profound change in the courts of this state.

Historically, the pace of litigation in California had been measured from the date of filing the at-issue memorandum by attorneys. At that juncture, the courts began to schedule trials. This procedure has been in the statewide rules since they were first adopted in 1929, and probably reflects a practice that pre-dated the formation of the Judicial Council in 1926.

The Trial Court Delay Reduction Act requires courts to monitor cases from the date of filing through final disposition. The nine superior courts with the greatest delay were required to develop experimental programs designed to find ways to speed case processing. Future annual reports will have more statistical data on how the courts of California are complying with the act. A more thorough analysis of the act and its workings is found in Part I, chapter 7.

In 1985, the California Legislature passed the Trial Court Funding Act but it was not funded. In 1987, similar legislation was enacted and the funding was provided. This act shifts responsibility for funding trial courts from the counties to the state, ending several decades of effort by the Judicial Council.

The Judicial Council's priorities, which are discussed in Part I, chapter 1, reflect a new direction in the way the council approaches its constitutional responsibilities. By taking initiative on the issues facing the courts, the council is asserting its leadership role for the California judiciary. The process of annually developing priorities will engage much of the California judicial community in an effort to insure that all voices are heard and that the priorities reflect the views of the largest judiciary in the United States.

The reader of this *Annual Report* will note a number of significant changes in the statistical reports in Part II. It is the intent of this section to provide comparable performance indicators of all courts in the state, so that readers will have a clear picture of court operations statewide. We anticipate being able to further refine these reports in future editions. Particular attention should be given to chapters 6 through 8, which highlight the new performance indicators.

Other sections of this report provide an insight into the many varied activities of the Judicial Council and its staff agency, the Administrative Office of the Courts. The reader will find this report an activist and healthy approach to many of the challenges facing the courts of California.

Very truly yours,

William E Davis

William E. Davis

Administrative Director of the Courts
and Secretary of the Judicial Council

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CHAPTER 1

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is the staff agency of the Judicial Council, the constitutional body that has policymaking and rulemaking authority for the California court system (Cal. Const., art. VI § 6).

The office carries out the official actions and policies of the Judicial Council under the supervision of the Administrative Director of the Courts, also provided for by the state Constitution.

The AOC was established by a Judicial Council resolution delegating authority to the Administrative Director of the Courts. The resolution was adopted in 1962 in accordance with an amendment to the Constitution, and in 1970 became a part of the California Rules of Court (rules 990-992).

The AOC consists of various units, including the Legal Section, the Legislative Office, the Court Services Division and the Administrative Services Division. Included in the Court Services Division are four units that provide key services for state courts: Court Consultative Services, Family Court Services, Records Management, and Statistics.

Administrative Services includes Fiscal and Business Services, the Data Processing Unit, Conference Coordination, and Court Security. Other AOC units are the Judicial Assignments Unit, the Personnel Office, and the Public Information Office.

In addition, the Center for Judicial Education and Research, jointly sponsored by the Judicial Council and the California Judges Association, directs a comprehensive education program for state judges.

Following is a summary of the major functions and activities of the AOC.

Legal Section

The Legal Section coordinates the preparation of agenda materials for Judicial Council meetings, maintains records of council actions and monitors implementation activities after each meeting. It also performs staff counsel and legal research functions.

The AOC receives numerous inquiries and suggestions from judges, attorneys, administrators, court clerks and other interested parties regarding court practice, procedure and administration. Many of the suggestions involve changes in court rules or forms; some involve proposed legislation.

When a suggestion is received, the legal staff prepares an "invitation to comment," which is circulated to interested persons and organizations. The staff receives the comments, researches legal questions and gathers data needed to present the proposal to a Judicial Council committee. This may involve drafting the text of a proposed rule change, which the council may then approve "for publication."

Publication of the text of proposed rule changes in the AOC Newsletter and in major legal newspapers provides an opportunity for all attorneys, judges, court clerks and other interested persons to submit detailed comments on the proposed wording before the amendment is formally adopted by the council.

New rules and forms are normally adopted effective January 1 and July 1 of each year. The text of each new rule, and camera-ready copies of each new form, are distributed to the courts and to legal publishers following each council meeting.

The Legal Section provides staff to a number of programs and advisory committees, including the Family Law Advisory Committee, the Advisory Committee on Gender Bias, the Advisory Committee on Judicial Performance Procedures, council's legal forms program, coordination of civil actions having common issues (rules 1501-1550), sentencing practices (Pen. Code, § 1170.3), criminal change of venue (rules 840-844) and special projects and studies.

Recent examples of special projects are domestic violence training for mediators, guidelines for child support awards, rules on civil discovery, "form interrogatories," uniform law and motion rules, measures to improve the accessibility of local court rules, and an experiment in the use of court forms produced by word processors.

Recent studies are described in greater detail in this and earlier annual reports.

The legal staff coordinates the efforts of various AOC units in the trial court delay reduction projects. It works with committees of the State Bar, court clerks' associations, local and specialty bar associations, and governmental agencies interested in court practice, procedure, rules and forms.

The Legal Section has provided staff to assist the appellate courts in establishing programs and procedures to improve the quality of representation of indigents in criminal appeals. For example, contracts have been negotiated through local bar associations and others to provide efficient administrative procedures for selecting private counsel to handle criminal appeals for indigent defendants.

In coordination with the Legislative Office of the AOC, the Legal Section monitors and analyzes all legislative bills that may affect court practice, procedure, or administration and all bills affecting felony sentencing.

Legislative Office

The Legislative Office in Sacramento serves two primary functions. The first is to present the legislative recommendations of the Judicial Council on the administration of justice. The second is to function as an administrative arm of the Supreme Court Clerk's Office.

The Legislative Office represents the Judicial Council before Senate and Assembly committees. It monitors legislative proceedings and reports on the progress of bills affecting the court system. The office also tracks bills of interest for the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) and prepares a legislative summary for the *AOC Newsletter*, distributed to judges and others interested in new laws.

The office coordinates legislative matters with executive branch agencies, and provides information to the Legislative Analyst, Department of Finance, and individual legislators and committee staff.

The office assists legislators by providing specific information on proposed or pending legislation, reviewing individual legislators' bills, and responding to constituent inquiries on the judicial system, its structure, and its relationship with other government agencies.

The office's legislative function includes distribution of judgeship needs reports and felony sentencing analyses prepared in the San Francisco office, and financial reports prepared in cooperation with the San Francisco staff on the fiscal impact of certain legislative proposals.

The Sacramento office prepares analyses of some bills, and identifies and distributes to the San Francisco office other bills for information and analysis. In the process, the Sacramento office reviews every bill introduced in the Legislature, and each of its amended forms.

During 1986-87, the office reviewed approximately 4,800 bills and measures.

In 1987, the office prepared its sixth annual court cost and revenue estimates for California trial courts for use in estimating the fiscal impact of court-related legislation, including additional trial court judgeships. The 1987-88 study showed that the estimated average annual cost per superior court judicial position was $629,957; the comparable municipal court figure was $628,137.

In addition, judgeship needs studies were forwarded to legislative authors and to appropriate committees upon introduction of a bill or amendment adding judicial positions.

The Sacramento staff also monitors the budget process, including conference committee action, and provides staff services to other court-related officers when working in Sacramento.

As an arm of the Supreme Court Clerk's Office, the Sacramento office receives official court documents. In 1987, approximately 1,600 transactions were filed or lodged. These filings were forwarded to the Supreme Court Clerk's Office in San Francisco on a daily basis.

Court Services Division

The Court Services Unit was formed October 1, 1987, to consolidate AOC units providing services to the trial courts and to coordinate these services with all other AOC units serving the trial and appellate courts. Requests for these services have been increasing rapidly, and are expected to expand even faster in the wake of state trial court funding. In response to requests from clerks and court administrators, the AOC plans to expand its services by developing and providing additional training programs.

Court Services consists of four sections: Court Consultative Services, Family Law Services, Records Management and Statistics. Responsibility for assisting courts with state trial court funding has been assigned to this unit.

Administration of the Trial Court Improvement Fund will be included in this division. The annual fund is designed to improve court management and efficiency, case processing and speedy trials. This will be effected by delay reduction, intercourt or county cooperative programs.

A description of existing services follows.

Court Consultative Services

The Court Consultative Services unit provides technical assistance to California's courts upon request in three primary areas: court consulting, research and development, and special projects. The courts are not charged for the unit's services.

The unit is staffed by analysts with backgrounds in state and federal court administration, systems analysis, court management and consulting, personnel administration, legal research, budget and fiscal management, and county administration. Since 1973, the unit has conducted studies in 54 of California's 58 counties, working in more than 150 different courts.

Court Consulting

The unit provides three specific types of consulting assistance to trial courts upon request: management training, consultation, and court studies. Services may be obtained through a written request to the unit.

The goal of the management training service is to increase managers' and supervisors' awareness of problems and to sharpen their analytical skills, preparing them to conduct their own management studies.

When management training is requested, unit analysts conduct a training session at the court using sample forms, sample problems and solutions, and guidelines for analyzing court operations. Management training is limited to the areas of facilities management, fiscal management, records management, exhibits management, personnel management, nonjudicial staffing, and workflow analysis.

The court consulting service is purely informational. In the past, the unit visited approximately 25 to 30 courts each year. Due to its expansion into research and special projects, visits are now limited to 10 a year. When a court requests information regarding systems and procedures used by other state courts, the unit will visit the court to discuss various alternatives without recommending a particular system. Examples of this assistance include discussions of available automated systems, types of facilities and facilities usage plans, types of calendaring systems, and workflow organizations.

Court studies are initiated by a written request from a court for assistance with a particular management problem. Analysts are then sent to the court to document and analyze operations. Following completion of the study, a written report is sent to the court for whatever action the presiding judge, county clerk, or court administrator deems appropriate.

The unit is also available to assist in implementing its recommendations. Study areas include calendar management, workflow and document processing, exhibits management, records management, jury management, fiscal management, personnel management, facilities management, equipment needs assessment, and court organizational structure.

Research and Development

Research and development projects cover all aspects of court operations and generally involve designing model systems or testing new technologies. The goal of these projects is to improve court operations statewide.

During 1987, significant staff resources were devoted to assisting courts in developing or enhancing automated case processing systems that facilitate the reduction of trial court delay. An existing computer program, SUSTAIN, was modified to meet state requirements for case processing and delay reduction. The system, installation, and ongoing assistance are provided by the unit.

Special Projects

This group is responsible for gathering and disseminating information on a statewide level, providing technical expertise in areas of statewide concern, and developing training programs for trial courts. Many of these projects are long-term and involve court personnel and other AOC units.

Among the training components is an annual conference focusing on court management issues, including court management and supervision, the roles and relationships of presiding judges and court administrators, court operations, and new legislation.

During 1987, this group began a Court Profiles Project to obtain demographic, personnel, judicial, statistical, organizational and fiscal information about each court in the state. The profiles will be used for a variety of state funding purposes, including development of methodologies to assess non-judicial and judicial workload.

Family Court Services

The Judicial Council of California has been charged with the responsibility of implementing Civil Code sections 5180-83, "Statewide Coordination of Family Mediation and Conciliation Services," (Assem. Bill No. 2445, Stats. 1984, Ch. 893).

This legislation provides for the statewide coordination of family court services in the areas of research, statistical reporting, new programs, professional education and training, and the application and evaluation of family laws. Family Court Services is a new unit within the AOC responsible for implementing these statutes.

The following is a summary of the unit's activities during 1986-87.

Research, Evaluation and Statistical Reporting

A five-year plan integrating the areas of research, evaluation and statistical reporting has been developed. In order to establish priorities for upcoming projects, a statewide needs assessment study was conducted of Family Court Services personnel, court administrators and supervisors, judges and commissioners hearing family law matters, practicing family law attorneys and child custody evaluators in private practice, and of parents using Family Court Services.

The statewide needs assessment study also assessed research needs and determined appropriate areas for study and mechanisms for conducting the evaluation research and for the grant program. Based on this information, the staff, Advisory Committee, and research consultants will develop a system with the Judicial Council for soliciting, receiving, and evaluating grant applications. Once grant recipients have been identified, projects will be funded and monitored. Research results will be distributed to the legislature and to family law personnel throughout the state.

During 1987, the first of three pretests was conducted for the uniform statistical reporting system (USRS), designed to develop methods of collecting uniform statewide statistics on certain family law matters and family court service activity.

Training of Court Personnel

Plans for developing and administering training programs encompass five areas: assessing the training needs of court personnel and implementing suitable training programs; sponsoring and conducting an annual statewide conference for judges, mediators, and evaluators; providing regional conferences focused on regional concerns and interdepartmental coordination; developing a desk reference guide for mediators in matters of family law and procedures; and a video education program within each family court in the state.

In 1987, two regional conferences were held and audio tapes and other conference materials were made available to county Family Court Services staffs. An exchange program for Family Court Service personnel also provides an opportunity for courts to exchange information and services.

Advisory Committee

The FCS Advisory Committee was established and is comprised of judges, attorneys, representatives from Family Court Services, a representative from the Superior Court Management Association, the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts, a private practitioner and a member of the public. The Committee's major role is to recommend criteria for determining research and demonstration project grant recipients, and also acts in an advisory capacity to the program in general.

Assistance to Counties

Other completed projects and programs were: a comprehensive roster of Family Court and Family Court Services personnel statewide; the development of a systematic procedure for rendering technical assistance to counties; and statewide directors meetings.

While a major responsiblity of county Family Court Services is the mediation of child custody disputes, history and custom have added an extensive range of other services rendered to the courts by Family Court Services or Probation Departments. These services also fall within the range of the legislative mandate to coordinate family and conciliation services. Principal among them are child custody evaluations.

Statistics

The Statistics section operates reporting systems that collect information from all courts and assists the Judicial Council in discharging its constitutional duty to survey judicial business. The information is used to compile 130 statistical tables and graphs for the *Judicial Council Annual Report* and to prepare judgeship needs studies for superior and municipal courts seeking additional judges.

The section also operates a sentencing practices reporting system. It maintains records of court organization changes and provides statistical support to other units of the Administrative Office of the Courts and Judicial Council committees.

Almost a third of the Statistics section's time is spent operating reporting systems. The staff logs reports and contacts courts about delinquent reports, answers reporting questions, and conducts statistical reporting workshops for court personnel.

About 6 percent of the section's time is spent monitoring the accuracy of reported data. A six-month computer summary of reports on filings and dispositions is sent to each superior and municipal court to be reviewed for accuracy. If an error is detected, the staff works with court personnel to correct it.

Computer-drawn graphs of filings and dispositions are also sent to superior and municipal courts to help identify abnormal shifts in reporting overtime that could be due to a reporting error.

The single largest project of the Statistics Section is work on the *Judicial Council Annual Report.* There are 50 appendix tables that display data by court and type of proceeding for the two most recent fiscal years. The section also prepares about 80 tables and graphs for the "Judicial Statistics" chapter, in addition to narrative material that discusses trends and the impact of legislation on superior and lower courts.

Material is also presented on assistance provided to courts by the assignment of judges by the Chief Justice and assistance given to the courts by referees, commissioners, and attorneys acting as temporary judges.

In addition, upon the request of a presiding judge or the introduction of a judgeship bill, the Statistics section prepares reports on the judgeship needs of superior or municipal courts. These studies use a weighted caseload system to estimate the judicial positions needed. The "weights" in the system are statewide average times used to dispose of different types of cases and are determined from surveys of the courts. Other information shown in the studies is a history of judicial staffing in the courts, cases pending, and weighted filings and dispositions of other courts of a similar size.

A presiding judge may comment on the study, augment it, or perform an independent analysis of judgeship needs. This becomes a part of the study and if a bill is subsequently introduced to increase the number of judges in the court, a copy of the complete study is sent to the appropriate legislative committees. A total of 63 judgeship needs reports were prepared in 1987: 24 for superior courts and 39 for municipal courts.

In 1983, the Statistics section was given responsibility for operating a sentencing practices reporting system. Individual case reports for each convicted defendant charged with a felony form the basis of this system. Sentences of the 80,000 convicted defendants a year are analyzed by type of offense.

Publication of the *Sentencing Practices Quarterly* was resumed in 1985 after a suspension of several years.

The section also maintains records of court organization changes and prepares and updates this information for internal use.

The Statistics section produces and distributes a Five-Year Trend Report annually to each superior or municipal court. The report is on a calendar-year basis and is used by judges and court administrators in budget preparation and justification and in setting and reviewing management goals and objectives.

Justice court judges' salaries are compiled into a report each year following a survey of county auditors. The report is sent to justice court judges who use it in their salary negotiations.

The section also responds to numerous inquiries from the courts and other government agencies and provides statistical assistance to other AOC units and committees of the Judicial Council.

Records Management

The objective of records management is to ensure that only necessary records are created, retrieved and used, and preserved or disposed of when their useful life is over. Development and enforcement of standards and procedures for all phases of record-keeping reduces or eliminates many operational problems.

A detailed study of records management needs in the state appellate courts resulted in the following findings:

☐ Record-related activities are integrally related to day-to-day court operations;

☐ Efficiencies and inefficiencies in records management activities directly affect the ability of the courts to accomplish substantive goals, but responsibility for records management activities is distributed to a wide variety of personnel throughout the court system, as well as to the AOC;

☐ The inadequate and/or inappropriate maintenance and storage of both active and inactive court records is a significant problem.

☐ In 1986, an initial appropriation was received for establishment of a Judicial Records Management Program in the state courts. A statewide program was developed to meet the most urgently expressed appellate court records management needs. The following components of this program are currently being implemented in state appellate courts:

☐ Development of a comprehensive record classification structure that states the value of all types of court records;

☐ Microfilm conversion of all vital appellate court records to protect and preserve records needed to continue essential court operations in the event of a major disaster;

☐ Development of comprehensive record disposition schedules and procedures to govern the retention and destruction of judicial and administrative records;

☐ Establishment of standards for records storage and development of automated systems for the transfer, retrieval and disposition of court records;

☐ Establishment of a central film library of all microfilmed records and an inhouse microfilm service bureau designed to modernize the work of protecting, storing and retrieving judicial and administrative records;

☐ Standardization of record-keeping procedures within and among appellate districts to improve the management of day-to-day court operations.

The next phase of the Judicial Records Management Program will address the specific problems and needs of the state superior and municipal courts.

Administrative Services Division

Data Processing

This unit was organized in 1982 to provide systems for the state appellate courts and the Administrative Office of the Courts. The three functional groups within the unit are the Appellate Court Support Group, the Appellate Automation Project Group, and the AOC Development Group.

Appellate Court Support Group

This group is responsible for the development and installation of automated systems used by the clerk's offices in the Supreme Court and the Courts of Appeal.

The principal system installed is PROMIS, for appellate case management. The Supreme Court as well as all six Court of Appeal districts are now using PROMIS and have automated docket information and generating reports to assist in effective case management. The group's primary emphasis is to support the courts by updating and improving the current system. It also researches new technology to assist the courts in handling increasing caseloads.

Appellate Automation Project Group

The group began in 1984 with the formation of a steering committee made up of judges and attorneys from the Courts of Appeal. Implementation of the project began in 1986.

Systems have been installed in the Supreme Court and in all the Courts of Appeal except for the Third Appellate District (Sacramento) and the Second Division of the Fourth Appellate District (Los Angeles), where system installation is planned during 1988.

The systems provide judicial staff with word processing, electronic mail, access to the clerks' case management database, and access to legal research services. Software for identifying legal issues in pending appeals was installed on a pilot basis in the First and Sixth Appellate Districts late in 1987. By the first quarter of 1988, it will be made available to other appellate courts.

The foundation of a statewide telecommunications network between the appellate courts was put in place in 1987. Electronic communications are now possible between the Supreme Court, the First Appellate District, the Sixth Appellate District, and the AOC. The remainder of the courts, the AOC office in Sacramento, and the Center for Judicial Education and Research will be tied into the network in 1988.

As the Appellate Automation Project is concluded in 1988, staff responsible for installing the systems will form the nucleus of a technical support group, which will serve as a first point of contact for users experiencing problems on any of the systems. The staff will also coordinate the distribution and installation of new software releases, develop training programs, manage inventory, and maintain the telecommunications network. The AOC's Data Processing Center will also become part of this new technical support group.

AOC Development Group

This group is responsible for the development and installation of automated systems used by the AOC as well as operation of the Data Processing Center. In 1987, several new systems were completed and existing systems enhanced.

New audit functions and the ability to track projects were added to the Accounting Office System. Additional information was added to the Judicial Information System, such as reports for release by the Public Information Office. The Equipment and Supplies Inventory System was implemented. The ability to follow transferred and destroyed files was added to the Central Files System.

Reports continued to be produced for the Sentencing Practices Quarterly. Enhancements were made and reports were produced for the Court Appointed Counsel project. A Register of Action microfilm index for the appellate courts was created and installed in several courts. Using a new database management tool, a Coordination Management System was implemented. The Secretarial Tracking System was rewritten with this new product, enhancing its usefulness and capabilities. A Case Tracking System was created for the Commission on Judicial Performance.

Future projects include the automation of Personnel functions, the automation of assignment of judges, and the integration of bar coding into the Equipment Inventory System.

Fiscal and Business Services

This office provides administrative services in accounting, budget, and business affairs, and performs related management studies as needed for the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, the Administrative Office of the Courts, and the Commission on Judicial Performance.

Budget Office

The Budget Office prepares the annual operating and capital outlay budgets for state appellate courts and judicial agencies, and administers appropriations once the budget is enacted. Other responsibilities include fiscal planning and expenditure analysis, operational studies, and basic management support to judicial branch operations.

In 1987, the office initiated work with other AOC units, and the Data Processing Unit in particular, to develop a program budget for all AOC activities. This will augment previously developed project accounting capabilities and will be used to provide management with comprehensive reports on resource allocations and expenditures at the AOC unit and subunit level. Program budgets with an attendant chart of accounts will be implemented effective July 1988.

Business Services

The Business Services unit is responsible for procurement, contracting, and facilities planning for state appellate courts and judicial agencies. The unit also works with the Accounting Office to reconcile inventoried asset ledgers and prepares annual replacement schedules for equipment.

During 1987, the unit continued to assist with site preparation, procurement, and installation activities on the final phases of the Appellate Automation Project. Late in the year, the unit also became actively involved in planning for the proposed relocation of all three divisions of the Fourth Appellate District and the Fifth Appellate District to new and expanded leased space. The unit also assisted with the relocation of the Center for Judicial Education and Research in January 1988, and has initiated plans to expand the Third and Sixth Appellate Districts during the upcoming year.

Accounting Office

The accounting office maintains the financial records for the state appellate courts, Supreme Court and judicial agencies. This includes payment of authorized expenditures, accounting for those expenditures in conformance with state accounting policies and procedures, production of management and accounting reports and reconciliation of accounts with state fiscal control agencies.

Conference Coordination Unit

This unit serves as a central coordination and communication resource for the Judicial Council and all AOC units in the presentation of large meetings, workshops and conferences.

Established in 1987 in response to the dramatic growth in the number and complexity of Judicial Council-sponsored meetings, workshops and conferences, the unit plans and implements all details of each event with the exception of program planning, which is the responsibility of the unit sponsoring the event.

The Conference Coordination Unit is responsible for site location, selection, negotiation and coordination, arrangements for audio-visual and other equipment, preparation and mailing of invitations and confirmations, event and sleeping room reservations, program material preparation and distribution and total financial management.

In addition, the unit arranges group discounts for transportation and meeting sites, provides assistance with program planning, and maintains the event calendar.

In 1987, the unit coordinated the Judicial Council committee and executive meetings, STATSCAN training sessions, the Family Court Services conference and workshops, the 1987 Court Management Conference and Workshops, two statewide and four regional Delay Reduction Workshops, the Juvenile Court Presiding Judges Conference, the Supreme Court retreat, and a number of miscellaneous meetings.

Carrying out a policy initiated by the Chief Justice and the AOC Director to encourage close coordination between the Judicial Council and state courts, several events were held to elicit an exchange of information and initiate a continuing dialogue regarding the improvement of the California court system.

In October, 27 presiding judges of the superior court, all from metropolitan or large courts, presented their courts' accomplishments and concerns to the Chief Justice and the Director. This was the first of such interchanges, planned to occur on a regular basis in order to bring important matters to the attention of the Judicial Council.

The Juvenile Court Presiding Judges Conference, held in December in San Jose, marked the first time supervising judges from the California juvenile courts met to discuss their unique problems and share solutions.

The 24 judges also met with the Director of Social Services, the Director of the Youth Authority, and a representative from the Chief Probation Officers Association to encourage continuing close cooperation between the courts and the agencies that work with juveniles and their families.

The 1987 Court Management Conference is an annual event designed to provide a forum where presiding judges and administrators of the trial courts can learn new management skills and techniques, discuss common court management problems together, and share solutions.

In April 1987, 116 superior court judges, executive officers, and county clerks and 119 municipal court judges and clerk/administrative officers met together to hear, among other subjects, a report on gender bias in the courts and on the Trial Court Delay Reduction Act.

The strong commitment of the Judicial Council to implementation of the Trial Court Delay Reduction Act was carried out in 1987 through a series of training workshops, beginning with two regional Court Delay Reduction Workshops presented by the Western Regional Office of the National Center for State Courts, consultants to the Judicial Council. These were followed by four regional workshops for the remaining superior courts in the state.

As part of the statewide coordination of family court services provided for by Civil Code sections 5180 to 5183, the Family Court Services unit presented the first annual Conference for Family Court Services on March 14 to 16 in Monterey. The statewide conference was followed by two regional workshops in October.

Personnel Unit

The Personnel Office provides a full range of personnel services to judicial branch agencies. Although the Administrative Office of the Courts traditionally performed personnel transactions and services, it was not until the latter part of 1980 that a Personnel unit was officially established. This unit now provides management and technical staff assistance to the judicial branch in the following areas.

Recruiting

Recruiting assistance is provided to the Administrative Office of the Courts and, upon request, to the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, and Commission on Judicial Performance.

Position classification and salary administration

The Personnel Office also completes salary and classification projects throughout the judicial branch to determine whether positions are established at the appropriate levels. All proposed personnel actions in the Administrative Office of the Courts are developed by the Personnel Office, and personnel actions requested by the Courts of Appeal are reviewed and appropriate action recommended.

A comprehensive review of all positions in the Courts of Appeal was previously completed. Position descriptions for all classifications in the Courts of Appeal were developed and finalized. The class specifications include the overall definition of the position, description of duties and responsibilities, and specific minimum qualifications. The position descriptions are used throughout the judicial branch in recruitment, classification, and employee promotion matters.

In 1985, a similar classification project was undertaken with regard to all positions which exist in the Administrative Office of the Courts. That project has been completed.

Policies and procedures
In addition, the Personnel Office develops, recommends, and implements personnel policies and procedures used throughout the judicial branch.

Personnel policy and procedure manuals have been developed. The manuals will be used in the administrative structure and will be distributed to other judicial branch agencies. The manuals will serve as organizational guides and will form the basis for sound personnel decisions. The personnel policies and procedures manual also will inform employees of the processes which affect their employment status.

A Personnel Office operating manual has also been developed. The document contains detailed procedures of the internal operations of the Personnel Office and is intended for the use of Personnel Office staff members.

Personnel transactions
The Personnel Office functions as liaison between the judicial branch and the State Controller's Office for all personnel transactions. The Administrative Office of the Courts' Personnel Office prepares all personnel-related paperwork required by the State Controller for the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Commission on Judicial Performance, and the administrative structure.

Position status reports for the Courts of Appeal are distributed to the courts on a monthly basis. The documents outline the reporting and organizational structure of the courts and are a valuable resource in the position control function.

The payroll transaction section has been automated. The Personnel Office now has data processing access to the payroll system in Sacramento, and by use of satellite computer terminals, Personnel Office employees are able to make payroll-related changes much more quickly than was possible with the manual system previously in effect.

Training
A training needs assessment was recently completed for employees of the Administrative Office of the Courts. Information from the training needs assessment will assist in the development of training programs to meet the needs of the staff. A training request form was also developed and implemented, which will enable the Personnel Office to gather more information on training activities.

An employee performance system is in the process of being developed. The appraisal system will be helpful to supervisors in the employee assessment and training process. The program will also provide direction and guidance to employees in job performance and career development.

An employee handbook was developed for branchwide use and is updated periodically. The document contains an overall description of the judicial branch, its agencies, and their respective functions; general personnel policy statements; and an outline of judicial branch benefits.

In the coming year, the AOC personnel function will become fully automated. Efforts are under way to computerize many of the tasks which are now manually performed.

The automated personnel program will store employee personnel files, salary and promotion data, education and skill levels, affirmative action and work force analyses, applicant statistics and analyses, salary savings, sick leave and vacation accruals, position control data, and turnover statistics.

Public Information Office

The Public Information Office serves as a press office for the California Supreme Court, the Judicial Council, and the Commission on Judicial Appointments. The office also produces various publications for the state judicial branch. These include the *Judicial Council Annual Report* and the *AOC Newsletter*, and special publications such as the Supreme Court's practices and procedures booklet.

News Media and Public Inquiries
The Public Information Office handles numerous telephone inquiries from the public and press on a wide range of topics concerning the state courts.

Press calls on the state Supreme Court are the most numerous. Others involve actions taken by the Judicial Council, court statistics published in the annual report, assignment of judges, and various AOC programs, such as coordination of cases and change of venue. Calls are also received on the council's weighted caseload and judgeship needs studies, and an annual report on trial court costs and revenue estimates.

Supreme Court News Media Program
The Public Information Office has served as a press office for the California Supreme Court for almost two decades. Legal affairs reporters regularly call the office to determine if the court will issue filings on either Monday or Thursday, the court's two regular filing days.

An opinion issued at any other time constitutes a "special filing" and reporters who cover the court on a daily basis are automatically notified by the Public Information Office.

The office also notifies the press of major actions taken by the Supreme Court, at the request of the media.

The office distributes various materials to the news media, including a weekly summary of Supreme Court cases accepted for review, a monthly calendar with case summaries, and the court's official photograph. The office arranges press conferences and coordinates press seating, as necessary, during sessions of the Supreme Court and hearings of the Commission on Judicial Appointments.

News Releases

News releases are issued regularly to more than 250 recipients, including major metropolitan newspapers, the legal press, court personnel and law schools. Subjects covered include actions taken by the council and announcements by the California Supreme Court and the Commission on Judicial Appointments. About 130, news releases are issued per year, including weekly summaries of cases accepted for review by the Supreme Court.

AOC Newsletter

A bimonthly AOC Newsletter is mailed to almost 3,000 judges, court officials, legislators, and others interested in court administration. Each issue reports on actions taken by the council, current AOC projects, recent judicial appointments, and new court officials. Once a year, a special supplement is devoted to new legislation affecting the courts.

The newsletter's content was expanded during 1987 to include more stories on topics of interest in court administration, regular reports on key Judicial Council projects and frequent updates on council advisory committees.

Annual Report

The most comprehensive publication issued by the agency is the *Judicial Council Annual Report.* Distributed to a national mailing list, the annual report is submitted to the Governor and Legislature as required by article VI, section 6 of the state Constitution.

Part I of the report contains major recommendations on court administration approved by the council. Part II summarizes the work of the AOC and includes a detailed statistical overview of the workload of state courts. Almost 90 pages of statistical tables appear at the end of the publication and serve as a valuable data resource throughout the year.

Format changes were made in the 1988 annual report to improve design and readability. The content was expanded to include additional Part I reports on Judicial Council activities. Another new feature is the addition of key "performance indicators" in Part II, Judicial Statistics, which compare court performance throughout the state.

Editor's Note:

The activities of the Judicial Assignments Unit and Center for Judicial Education and Research are described in chapters 2 and 4 of this report.

CHAPTER 2

UTILIZATION OF JUDICIAL RESOURCES

Judicial Assignments

Under the direction of the Chief Justice, the Judicial Assignments unit is responsible for providing both trial and appellate courts with judicial assistance on a daily basis.

Each year, more than 5,000 requests for assistance are received from presiding judges and justices for such reasons as vacancies, illnesses, disqualifications, and calendar congestion.

Assignments also may be issued to provide assistance while new judges attend orientation classes, or to permit judges who have been elevated to complete matters they began in another court.

To meet the staffing needs of the courts, both active and retired judges are called on to provide assistance for periods ranging from one day to three months or longer.

Many active judges volunteer to assist other courts in their own or neighboring counties when calendars permit.

Retired judges who retain their eligibility for assignment are a valuable source of judicial assistance, as are the many justice court judges who provide help throughout the state.

In addition to its daily operations and functions, the Judicial Assignments Unit is responsible for several annual projects. These include the preparation of blanket and reciprocal assignments and superior court appellate department designations.

Blanket and reciprocal assignments provide the courts with more flexibility at the local level. Under a blanket assignment, the Chief Justice delegates authority to the presiding judges of two or more courts within the same county to assist each other's courts as needed. When the courts involved are located in different counties, delegations of authority are referred to as reciprocal assignments.

Approximately 200 blanket assignments and 60 reciprocal assignments are issued on an annual basis and updated as needed during the year to reflect changes in the membership of the bench.

Pursuant to provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Chief Justice is responsible for designating the members of the appellate department in each superior court throughout the state.

Each appellate department is composed of at least three judges—a presiding judge and two other members. The Chief Justice may, when necessary, designate a fourth judge to serve as a member. Six fiscal year and 52 calendar year appellate department designations are issued each year.

Coordination of Multicourt Civil Actions

As of December 31, 1987, the Chairperson of the Judicial Council received a total of 2,171 petitions for the coordination of civil actions since 1974, the inception of the coordination statute. In 1987, 101 petitions were received.

The 1987 petitions may be characterized as follows:

Included actions

The 101 petitions received included 498 individual actions. Of these, 475 were pending in the superior court and 23 were municipal court actions. None of the included actions was pending in a justice court. Sixty-seven petitions involved only two pending actions. Eleven petitions included three actions; and 23 petitions included more than three actions.

Subject matter

The 101 petitions involved the following subject areas:

Personal injury (auto 31; other 18)	49
Commercial	13
Real property	19
Construction	8
Public law	1
Fire	0
Family law	1
Other	10
TOTAL	101

Dispositions

Of the 101 petitions, 52 were granted, 11 were denied, and four were withdrawn. As of December 31, 1987, 34 petitions were still pending.

Statistical history

The coordination statute has been in operation for 13 years. The number of petitions filed in each calendar year since the statute's January 1, 1974, effective date, are as follows:

Year	*No. of Petitions*
1974	67
1975	95
1976	118
1977	131
1978	183
1979	229
1980	290
1981	285
1982	270
1983	100
1984	89
1985	102
1986	111
1987	101

The sharp decline in petitions during 1983 was due to implementation of a simpler superior court procedure in actions pending in different courts of the same county.

Effective January 1, 1983, Code of Civil Procedure section 404 and rule 1520 were amended to permit any party to request transfer and consolidation of intracounty actions pending in different courts and sharing common questions of fact or law. Transfer and consolidation is accomplished by noticed motion in the superior court. Accordingly, submission of a petition to the chairperson is no longer necessary in these actions.

Since the 1983 decline in petitions caused by this statutory change, the rate of petitions has remained relatively stable.

A dramatic increase occurred in the number of actions included in the petitions received during 1986. This may have been due to the receipt of several complex petitions involving many actions and attorneys. Some of the more complex proceedings that were commenced in 1986 included: "Technical Equities Cases" (Jud. Co. No. 1991); "Technical Equities Cases II" (Jud. Co. No. 1992); "Harbor Lawn Cremation Cases" (Jud. Co. No. 2020); and "Sunvalley Air Crash Cases" (Jud. Co. No. 2026).

Proceedings commenced in prior years also have shown increases in the number of coordinated actions as a result of the granting of petitions to add new actions under California Rules of Court, rule 1544. Examples of these more complex pending proceedings are: "Neptune Society Cases" (Jud. Co. No. 1814); "Neptune Society Cases II" (Jud. Co. No. 1817); and "Jalisco Cheese Cases" (Jud. Co. No. 1931).

Changes in the number of included actions since January 1, 1974, are reflected below:

Year	*No. of petitions*	*No. of included actions*
*1974-1975	162	515
1976	118	327
1977	131	284
1978	183	249
1979	229	676
1980	290	881
1981	285	825
1982	270	708
1983	100	329
1984	89	321
1985	102	358
1986	111	745
1987	101	498

*for a two-year period

Although the number of included actions in petitions received during 1987 (498) did not approach the number received in 1986 (745), the 1987 figure was substantially higher than earlier years in which a comparable number of petitions was received.

Coordination Procedures

Coordination of civil actions is a procedural device used to join separate actions for all purposes. The actions must be pending in different courts and must share common questions of fact or law.

The purpose of coordination is to avoid multiple trials and inconsistent results and to promote the efficient use of judicial resources.

The coordination statute is contained in Code of Civil Procedure sections 404 through 404.8 and is accompanied by California Rules of Court, rules 1501 through 1550.

When a petition for coordination is received, the Chairperson of the Judicial Council assigns a judge to determine whether the included actions should be joined according to standards specified in Code of Civil Procedure section 404.1.

If coordination is granted, the Chairperson assigns a judge to hear and determine the actions as required by Code of Civil Procedure section 404.3(a) and rule 1540.

In selecting a site for the coordination motion and trial assignments, the convenience of parties, witnesses, and counsel is balanced and the administrative needs of the courts are considered.

As required by rule 1550, all necessary administrative functions in coordination proceedings are performed at the direction of the Chairperson of the Judicial Council by a coordination attorney in the Administrative Office of the Courts.

For each coordination proceeding, the Administrative Office of the Courts maintains an official file containing all documents required to be submitted to the Chairperson of the Judicial Council under rule 1511.

CHAPTER 3

OTHER OPERATIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

Criminal Change of Venue

In 1987, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) provided administrative assistance to the trial courts in 12 criminal cases in which a change of venue motion was granted. All were felonies.

The duty of the AOC to provide assistance in change of venue motions is set forth in California Rules of Court, rules 840-844. The Judicial Council adopted the rules in 1972 in compliance with Penal Code section 1038.

> *Rule 842 provides:*
>
> When the court in which the action is pending determines that it should be transferred pursuant to section 1033 or 1034 of the Penal Code, it shall advise the Administrative Director of the Courts of the pending transfer. Upon being advised the Director shall, in order to expedite judicial business and equalize the work of the judges, suggest a court or courts that would not be unduly burdened by the trial of the case....

Judicial Redistricting

Since 1975, consolidations of judicial districts have dramatically changed the composition of municipal and justice court districts in California.

Consolidations have eliminated 113 judicial districts, reducing the total number to 166. In addition, the elimination of 120 justice court districts has reduced the number of justice courts to 79.

Some consolidations have enlarged justice court districts sufficiently to make them municipal court districts. The number of municipal court districts rose by seven to 87.

In fiscal year 1986-87, the number of justice courts decreased by four and the number of municipal courts increased by one.

The Biggs and Gridley Justice Court Districts in Butte County consolidated to become the Biggs-Gridley Justice Court District on August 8, 1986. It consolidated with the Oroville Justice Court District and became the South County Municipal Court District on March 15, 1987. On the same date, the Paradise Justice Court District consolidated with the Chico Municipal Court District and became the North County Municipal Court District.

The number of districts served by justice courts has steadily decreased since the lower court reorganization of 1953 due to:

1. redistricting by local boards of supervisors resulting in the consolidation of justice court districts into municipal courts or to form larger justice court districts, and
2. the creation of municipal courts as district populations increased to levels over the 40,000 constitutional limit for justice courts.

Table A on the next page shows the number of judicial districts as of June 30, 1987, and for each year since lower court reorganization took effect.

Procedures for Change of Venue

Selection of the court to which venue is changed ordinarily involves the following steps:

1. The motion to change venue is granted.
2. The judge who grants the motion advises the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) of the pending transfer. The judge also relates the circumstances of the case, explains the basis for the transfer, and suggests possible appropriate sites for the trial of the case.
3. The AOC contacts presiding judges of suitable courts, including any suggested by the judge who granted the motion, to determine a court or courts that would not be unduly burdened by the trial of the case.

   A discussion is conducted regarding the circumstances of the case, the trial's probable length, any special security problems, and any other factors which might appropriately be considered. The relative workload of the courts and the opinion of the presiding judge regarding the ability of the court to conduct the trial are also considered.
4. The judge who granted the motion is advised of one or more courts that would not be unduly burdened by the trial of the case.
5. The judge who granted the motion conducts a hearing as required by *McGown* v. *Superior Court* (1977) 75 Cal. App.3d 648, and determines the proper court for the trial of the case.
6. The AOC is notified of the choice and advises each of the courts previously contacted.

Although no statute or rule requires the AOC to assist the trial courts in civil cases when a change of venue motion is granted, assistance will be provided upon the request of the judge granting the motion or the presiding judge.

At its November 1987 meeting the Judicial Council requested its Chairperson to appoint an advisory committee to consider change of venue issues and report to the council at its May 1988 meeting.

Some of the primary issues are reimbursement of statutory expenses incurred by the transferee court (Pen.Code, § 1037), equitable distribution of the workload of venued cases and the availability of back-up assistance to the transferee court.

Justice Court Oral Examinations

Judicial vacancies in justice courts may be filled by appointment by the board of supervisors or by special election, at the option of the board of supervisors of the county in which the court is situated.[1]

Only attorneys are eligible to be justice court judges.[2] When more than three qualified candidates seek appointment to a justice court judgeship, oral examinations are required.

The Chairperson of the Judicial Council designates a superior court judge as chairperson of an oral examining board, who, in turn, appoints two residents of the county to serve as additional board members.

The board interviews and ranks each candidate and submits the names of the three highest ranked candidates to the board of supervisors.[3]

During 1987, an oral examining board was appointed to interview candidates for the office of judge in the Placerville Justice Court, El Dorado County.

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[1] Gov. Code, § 71180.3.

[2] Gov. Code, § 71601.

[3] Gov. Code, § 71601.3; Cal. Rules of Court, rules 765-770.

TABLE A

California Judicial Districts As of June 30, 1953 to June 30, 1987

Year	Total judicial districts	No. of justice courts	No. of municipal courts
1953	400	349	51
1954	400	348	52
1955	395	342	53
1956	395	341	54
1957	393	335	58
1958	390	329	61
1959	374	312	62
1960	374	307	67
1961	371	302	69
1962	370	298	72
1963	365	293	72
1964	361	288	73
1965	349	276	73
1966	339	268	71
1967	336	263	73
1968	326	253	73
1969	319	245	74
1970	319	244	75
1971	309	232	77
1972	303	226	77
1973	297	221	76
1974	291	214	77
1975	279	199	80
1976	259	175	84
1977	200	111	89
1978	197	107	90
1979	191	102	89
1980	183	100	83
1981	178	94	84
1982	179	95	84
1983	174	89	85
1984	169	84	85
1985	168	83	85
1986	169	83	86
1987	166	79	87

CHAPTER 4

CENTER FOR JUDICIAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The Center for Judicial Education and Research (CJER) provides a comprehensive educational system for California judges. Formed in 1973 as a joint enterprise of the Judicial Council and the California Judges Association, CJER conducts continuing education programs for the judiciary and orientation programs for new judges. It also prepares judges' benchbooks and other educational materials.

During 1987, CJER conducted 188 educational programs for 11,508 participants, including: 15 annual two-week Judicial Colleges (1,983 participants), 76 three-day continuing education institutes (8,991 participants), 107 monthly one-week orientation programs for new judges (1,254 participants), and 13 semi-annual week-long Continuing Judicial Studies Programs for experienced judges (1,269 participants).

Annual attendance has risen from 435 judges and commissioners in the first year to some 1,613 in fiscal year 1986-87. At year-end 1987, California had more than 1,450 judges and 250 commissioners and referees.

Orientation Programs for New Judges

CJER's education system for new trial judges is composed of five programs totaling five to six weeks of orientation and training during the new judge's first year of judicial service.

The Advisor Judge (Mentor) Orientation Program arranges for an experienced judge to assist each new trial judge in making the transition from law practice to the bench. A guide for Advisor Judges outlines the steps the advisor judge should follow to orient the new judge to his or her judicial duties. Since 1974, 861 new judges, or more than one-half of the California judiciary, participated in this program.

The Judicial Clinic Court Program is a one-week, in-residence educational program designed especially for new judges with limited courtroom experience. It provides "hands-on" training in handling first court proceedings. The program, which was started in 1982, is conducted whenever a new judge requests the training.

The New Trial Judges Orientation Program is a one-week, in-residence program that provides new trial judges and commissioners with basic training in judicial roles, tasks, and skills, at the time of or shortly after taking the bench.

The program consists of 10 courses (35 hours) covering judicial techniques and procedures for common court proceedings. It is conducted six times a year for new superior court judges and commissioners, and, with different course content and instructors, six times a year for new municipal and justice court judges and commissioners. In fiscal 1985-86, 111 new judges and commissioners took part in the programs. A total of 1,254 have participated since the program began in 1977.

In addition, 26 municipal and superior court judges attended a Phase II orientation session in April.

CJER held its first New Appellate Judges Orientation Program in 1983, when 38 new Court of Appeal judges participated. The second orientation program for new appellate judges was held in 1986 and 18 new judges attended.

The California Judicial College is an annual two-week, in-residence program providing comprehensive education for all new trial judges and commissioners appointed during the year.

Established in 1967, this nationally recognized program provides judges and commissioners with some 65 hours of problem-solving classes and 20 hours of small group seminars. The 1986 college was attended by 120 new judges and commissioners.

The Judicial Visitation Program is scheduled to begin in 1988 and will provide judges with tours of state correctional institutions. The tours are designed to acquaint judges with the various institutions to which they may commit criminal defendants and juveniles, and to assist them in making appropriate sentencing choices.

Continuing Education Programs for All Judges

CJER's continuing education programs consist of seven annual institutes and three one-week California Continuing Judicial Studies Programs.

To assist the California judiciary in keeping up to date with recent developments in the law and in solving current court problems, the center conducts seven annual continuing education institutes.

The seven institute programs are designed for, respectively, appellate court judges, civil trial judges, criminal court judges, family court judges, juvenile court judges, municipal and justice court judges, and rural "cow county" superior court judges.

A total of 916 judges and commissioners attended the seven 1986-87 institutes, and 8,991 judges and commissioners have attended since 1973. A new institute on probate and mental health proceedings will be initiated in 1988.

The Continuing Judicial Studies Program is a one-week, in-residence program designed to meet the educational needs of experienced judges, particularly those with changing court assignments. General programs for all judges are held semi-annually and a special program for incoming presiding judges of metropolitan superior and municipal courts will be initiated in November 1986.

The curriculum of the semi-annual general programs consists of numerous courses ranging from one to five and one-half days in length, each of which covers a particular type of trial court duty.

The courses are divided into: (1) four week-long specialized schools for superior court judges, covering civil, criminal, family and a probate and mental health proceeding; (2) two week-long courses for municipal and justice court judges, on civil and criminal proceed-ings; (3) one innovative, week-long program on judicial fact-finding and decision-making for all trial court judges; and (4) two schools on jurisprudence and the humanities for both trial and appellate court judges.

Additional general courses deal with courtroom fairness, communication skills, and judicial stress.

The Continuing Judicial Studies Program is the first "graduate level" program of its kind in the United States and features modern adult educational techniques and learning aids.

A total of 354 judges and commissioners attended the three 1986-87 programs, and 1,269 have attended since this program began in 1981.

A new one-week court management program for presiding judges will be held each year in November to assist new presiding judges before they assume office. The curriculum focuses on criminal and civil caseflow management, internal management problems, successful settlement techniques, and development of effective working relationships with court executives.

Judicial Publications

CJER has prepared numerous benchbooks and other educational materials for California judges. It also publishes the quarterly *CJER Journal,* which serves as a forum for the exchange of information, ideas, and successful working techniques among the California judiciary. A complete description of CJER's judicial publications is found in 7 CJER Journal 1 (Cal. CJER Winter Issue 1986). CJER also publishes a *California Judges Directory to Unpublished Judicial Materials,* which gives judges information about nearly all material authored by judges for court or educational use.

Audiotape and Videotape Programs

CJER publishes a series of audiocassette tape and videotape programs covering selected areas of judicial practice and procedure that are designed for both new and experienced trial judges. A complete list of some 100 taped programs is contained in 7 CJER Journal 1 (Cal. CJER Winter Issue 1986).

Local Court Educational Liaison Project

CJER's innovative new Local Court Educational Liaison Project has four principal functions:

1. to significantly augment local court educational activities;
2. to bring to local courts videotapes of important programs presented at CJER institutes around the state as well as CJER studio-produced programs;
3. to augment CJER's advisor judge orientation program; and
4. to facilitate judges becoming ambassadors between CJER and the local courts.

Seventy judges from courts with five or more judges have been named as liaisons to their local courts. Since the project's inception, CJER has produced six videotapes in a studio setting and 19 videotapes of presentations made at CJER's continuing education programs. The liaison judges show these videotapes in their local courts at "brown bag" lunches. The project's newsletter, *The Liaison*, provides a forum for the judges and CJER to exchange ideas about local court educational activities.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS: PROFILE OF THE CALIFORNIA JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The California Constitution vests the judicial power of the state in a Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, superior courts, municipal courts and justice courts (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 1). The superior, municipal and justice courts are the state's trial courts; the Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal are appellate courts that primarily review trial court decisions.

The Constitution also provides for three agencies concerned with judicial administration: the Judicial Council, which improves and expedites the administration of justice (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 6); the Commission on Judicial Appointments, which votes to confirm gubernatorial appointees to appellate court vacancies (Cal. Const., art. VI, §§ 7, 16); and the Commission on Judicial Performance, which deals with the admonishment, censure, removal or retirement of judges for misconduct or disability (Cal. Const., art. VI, §§ 8, 18).

The California judicial system consists of 231 courts and 1,441 authorized judgeships.[1] The names of judges of the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal and superior courts are listed in the *California Official Reports*. Almost 19 million cases were filed during fiscal year 1986-87; parking violations accounted for more than eight million of these cases.

The annual cost of the judicial system, not including capital outlay for facilities, is $1.1 billion, with $198 million supplied by the state and the remainder funded by local county governments. Court revenues from fines, forfeitures, penalties and court fees—$815 million annually—are distributed to the state, counties and cities.

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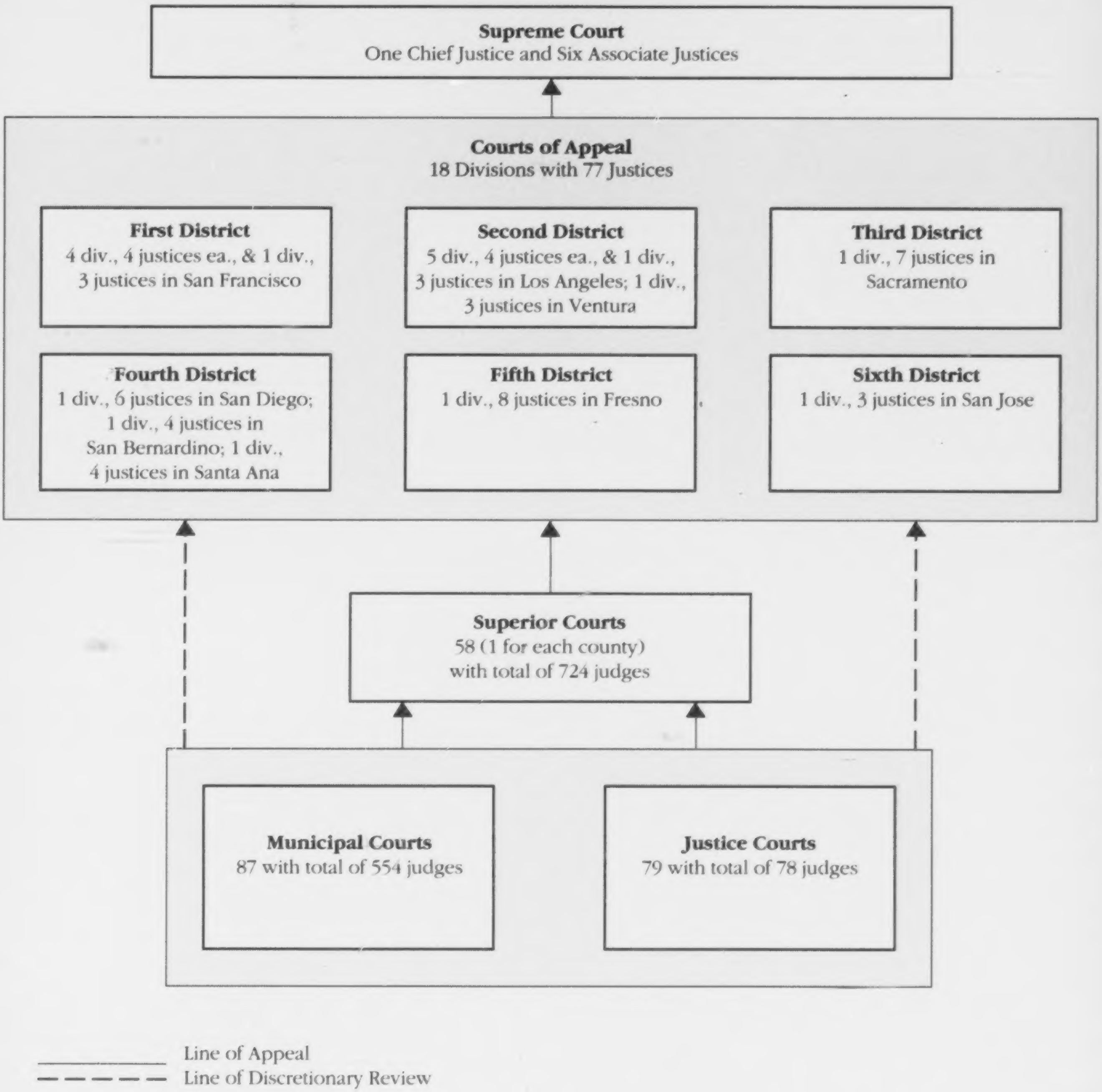
[1] As of July 1, 1987, there were 1,402 filled judgeships in California. The number of filled judgeships during the fiscal year ranged from 1,374 to 1,403. References to judgeships in this summary refer to authorized positions.

CALIFORNIA COURT SYSTEM*


Supreme Court
One Chief Justice and Six Associate Justices
Courts of Appeal
18 Divisions with 77 Justices
First District
4 div., 4 justices ea., & 1 div., 3 justices in San Francisco
Second District
5 div., 4 justices ea., & 1 div., 3 justices in Los Angeles; 1 div., 3 justices in Ventura
Third District
1 div., 7 justices in Sacramento
Fourth District
1 div., 6 justices in San Diego; 1 div., 4 justices in San Bernardino; 1 div., 4 justices in Santa Ana
Fifth District
1 div., 8 justices in Fresno
Sixth District
1 div., 3 justices in San Jose
Superior Courts
58 (1 for each county) with total of 724 judges
Municipal Courts
87 with total of 554 judges
Justice Courts
79 with total of 78 judges
Line of Appeal
Line of Discretionary Review

* Total number of judges refers to authorized judicial positions as of July 1, 1987.

CHAPTER 5

CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT

In fiscal year 1986-87, the number of Supreme Court filings totalled 4,581, down 5 percent from 1985-86, but higher than any other year in the court's history. The number of petitions for review of cases previously decided by Courts of Appeal also followed this pattern. In addition, State Bar recommendations of attorney discipline increased significantly.

During 1986-87, there was a further decrease in "business transacted," as routine and miscellaneous orders dropped for a second successive year. There was also a decrease in case dispositions by written opinions.

Petitions for Review

Petitions for review of cases previously decided by Courts of Appeal decreased 9 percent to 3,498. This decrease may have been related to a decline in appeals decided by written opinion in the Courts of Appeal (from 8,814 to 8,420). The percentage of appeals in which petitions for review were filed remained the same as in the past few years (27-28 percent). The increase in authorized judgeships in the Courts of Appeal from 77 to 88 in 1988 suggests a potentially sharp increase in petitions in the near future.

Some of the cases that the Supreme Court accepts for review do not result in written opinions by the court. Each year there are a number of matters in which review is granted and the cases are held until an opinion is issued in a "lead" case involving the same issue. At that time, the court typically transfers the "grant and hold" matters to the Courts of Appeal for decision in light of the Supreme Court's opinion in the "lead" case. A large proportion of these cases are in the criminal field.

Other Filings

Death penalty cases, appealed directly to the Supreme Court, increased from 19 to 23. These appeals are treated as "filed" only when the complete record is filed with the Supreme Court, but require supervisory work by the court before that time.

State Bar filings of recommendations concerning attorney discipline rose by 69, an increase of 34 percent. Even if the attorney involved does not challenge the bar's recommendation, the Supreme Court reviews the record to confirm the appropriateness of the recommended discipline.

The most striking increase in State Bar filings occurred in the number of resignations from the bar with disciplinary proceedings pending (+55 to a total of 85).

Business Transacted

Case dispositions by written opinion declined to 85 in 1986-87. This probably occurred because the court was not at its full membership for a quarter of a year. Chief Justice Lucas did not take office until February 5, 1987. The offices of three justices were vacant from January 5 until March 18, 1987, when new justices were confirmed.

Despite the disruption of its normal productivity, the Supreme Court granted 7 percent of petitions for review, the same percentage as in 1985-86.

Petitions granted in civil matters rose to 153 in 1986-87, up 15 from the previous year, while petitions granted in criminal matters dropped to 71, a decrease of 69.

Although transfers and retransfers declined 17 percent (to 246), the total was still high compared with previous years.

The disparity between petitions granted and cases decided by the Supreme Court is illustrated over a 21-year period in Figure 1-A. It shows that prior to 1973-74, opinions on the merits equalled or exceeded grants, and as the number of grants increased, opinions on the merits tended to decrease, even without considering 1986-87 and its unusual problems.

Original Proceedings

Filings of original proceedings concerning criminal matters increased by 67 (+18 percent) in 1986-87, while those concerning civil matters rose by 19 (+11 percent).

Original writs imposed a substantial workload on the court, since each matter filed must be evaluated to determine if it presents a question of substantial merit. A significant number are found to be sufficiently meritorious to require a full hearing, which the Supreme Court may direct to be held in a lower court.

Unlike the Courts of Appeal, the Supreme Court classifies original proceedings according to the nature of the underlying controversy. Thus, a proceeding dealing with a criminal case is classified as a "criminal original proceeding" even though the issue is raised by mandamus or prohibition, historically considered civil writs. Similarly, a proceeding in which criminal law principles are applicable to a juvenile case also would be counted as "criminal."

Select Committee on Supreme Court Procedures

Chief Justice Malcolm M. Lucas appointed the Select Committee on Supreme Court Procedures on June 16, 1987. The purpose of the committee was to review the Supreme Court's internal operating practices and procedures, and to make appropriate recommendations for the expeditious handling of the court's workload.

Concerns over such issues as the amount of the Supreme Court's time occupied by petitions for review and the large number of cases awaiting Supreme Court decision led Chief Justice Lucas to appoint the committee.

Chaired by retired Supreme Court Justice Frank K. Richardson, the committee was composed of past and present appellate judges and attorneys with detailed knowledge of the court's internal practices.

Members of the committee were:

Judge Joseph T. Sneed
U.S. Court of Appeals
Ninth Circuit

Judge Dorothy W. Nelson
U.S. Court of Appeals
Ninth Circuit

Presiding Justice Robert Feinerman
Court of Appeal, Second Appellate
District, Division Five (Los Angeles)

Presiding Justice Harry W. Low
Court of Appeal, First Appellate
District, Division Five
(San Francisco)

Judge Shirley M. Hufstedler
formerly of the U.S. Court of
Appeals, Ninth Circuit

Mr. Bernard E. Witkin
California legal author

Mr. Donald Barrett
former Principal Attorney
Supreme Court of California

Advisory members of the committee were Supreme Court Associate Justices Stanley Mosk and Edward A. Panelli.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of California is the state's highest court. Its decisions are binding on all other California state courts.

The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of California and six Associate Justices. Members of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments. To be considered for appointment, a person must be an attorney admitted to practice law in California or have served as a judge of a court of record in this state for 10 years immediately preceding appointment (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 15).

Regular sessions are held in Los Angeles, Sacramento, and at the court's headquarters in San Francisco. The court also may hold special sessions elsewhere.

The Supreme Court may review decisions of the state Courts of Appeal (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 12). This reviewing power enables the Supreme Court to decide important legal questions and to maintain uniformity in the law.

The Supreme Court may select specific issues for review, or it may decide all the issues in a case (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 12).

In unusual situations involving matters of great importance, the Supreme Court can transfer a case from a Court of Appeal to itself without waiting for the Court of Appeal decision.

The Supreme Court is required to decide the appeals in all cases in which a judgment of death has been pronounced by the trial court (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 11). Under state law, these cases are automatically appealed directly to the Supreme Court, without first going to a Court of Appeal (Pen. Code, § 1239, subd. (b)).

The Supreme Court also has original jurisdiction in proceedings for extraordinary relief in the nature of mandamus, certiorari, and prohibition. It also has original jurisdiction in habeas corpus proceedings (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 10).

In addition, the Supreme Court reviews the recommendations of the Commission on Judicial Performance and the State Bar of California concerning the discipline of judges and attorneys for misconduct.

Decisions of the Supreme Court are published in the *Official Reports*.

More than 4,500 matters were filed in the Supreme Court during fiscal year 1986-87; about 3,500 were petitions for review in cases previously decided by the Courts of Appeal.

TABLE T–1

California Supreme Court
Summary of Filings
Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986-87

Petitions for review in cases
previously decided by Courts of Appeal[a]

Fiscal year	Total filings	Total[a]	Appeals		Original proceedings		Direct appeals	Original proceedings	
			Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal		Civil	Criminal
				NUMBER					
1977-78	3,881	3,140	1,186	1,170	382	402	3	272	466
1978-79	3,612	3006	812	1,100	615	479	15	213	378
1979-80	3,858	[b]3183	944	1,100	[b]700	439	22	215	438
1980-81	3,864	3179	925	1,132	657	465	27	195	463
1981-82	4,056	[c]3338	921	1,148	678	591	43	204	471
1982-83	3,856	3,205	942	1,050	633	580	34	206	411
1983-84	4,025	3,244	1,100	1,071	623	450	34	209	538
1984-85	4,370	3,464	1,020	1,203	717	524	24	167	715
1985-86	4,827	3,834	1,044	1,444	786	560	19	169	805
1986-87	4,581	3,498	1,092	1,212	677	517	23	188	872
				PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1977-78	6	7	- 4	13	12	24	-89	16	-2
1978-79	-7	- 4	-32	-6	61	19	400	-22	-19
1979-80	7	6	16	0	14	-8	47	1	16
1980-81	< 1	-< 1	-2	3	- 6	6	23	-9	6
1981-82	5	5	-< 1	1	3	27	37	5	2
1982-83	-5	-4	2	-9	-7	-2	-21	1	-13
1983-84	4	1	17	2	-2	-22	-	1	31
1984-85	9	7	-7	12	15	16	-29	-20	33
1985-86	10	11	2	20	10	7	-21	1	13
1986-87	-5	-9	5	-16	-14	-8	21	11	8
				PERCENT[d]					
1977-78	100	81	31	30	10	10	< 1	7	12
1978-79	100	83	22	30	17	13	< 1	6	10
1979-80	100	83	24	29	18	11	1	6	11
1980-81	100	82	24	29	17	12	1	5	12
1981-82	100	82	23	28	17	15	1	5	12
1982-83	100	83	24	27	16	15	1	5	11
1983-84	100	81	27	27	15	11	1	5	13
1984-85	100	79	23	28	16	12	1	4	16
1985-86	100	79	22	30	16	12	< 1	4	17
1986-87	100	76	24	26	15	11	< 1	4	19

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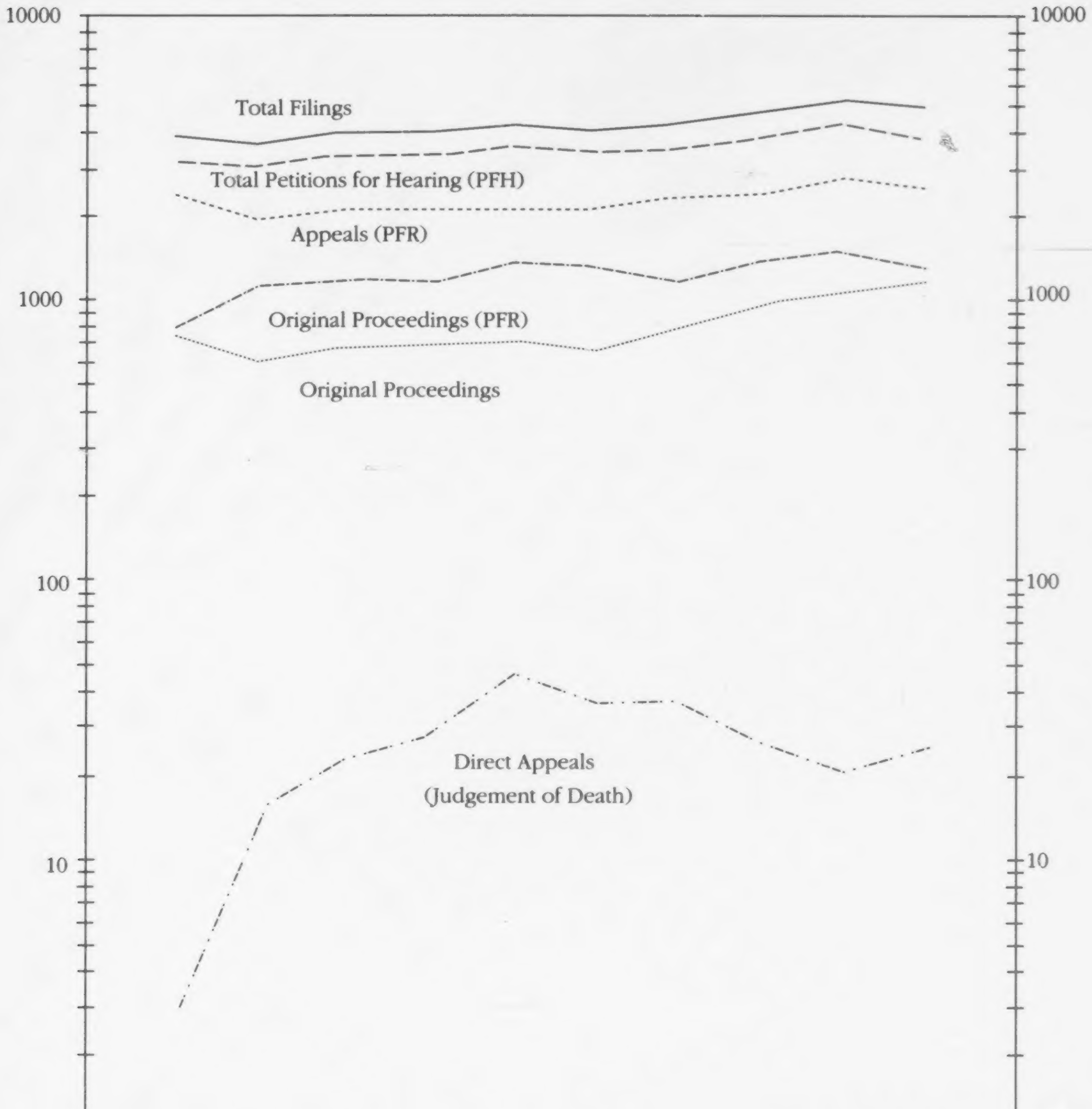
[a] A petition for review in the Supreme Court was formerly called a petition for hearing. The name was legally changed by Proposition 32, which took effect on May 6, 1985. Prior to 1978-79, a change in the method of counting petitions for hearing inadvertently introduced a change in definition. Petitions for hearing in 1978-79 and subsequent years are correct. Data reported for prior years may not, therefore, be fully comparable to the data for 1978-79 and subsequent years.

[b] Three petitions were withdrawn after filing.

[c] Since 1981-82, based on a count of petitions filed. Count in prior years was based on the record of those disposed of during the fiscal year because of the short time between filing and action upon a petition (see Cal. Rules of Court, rule 28(a) and (e)).

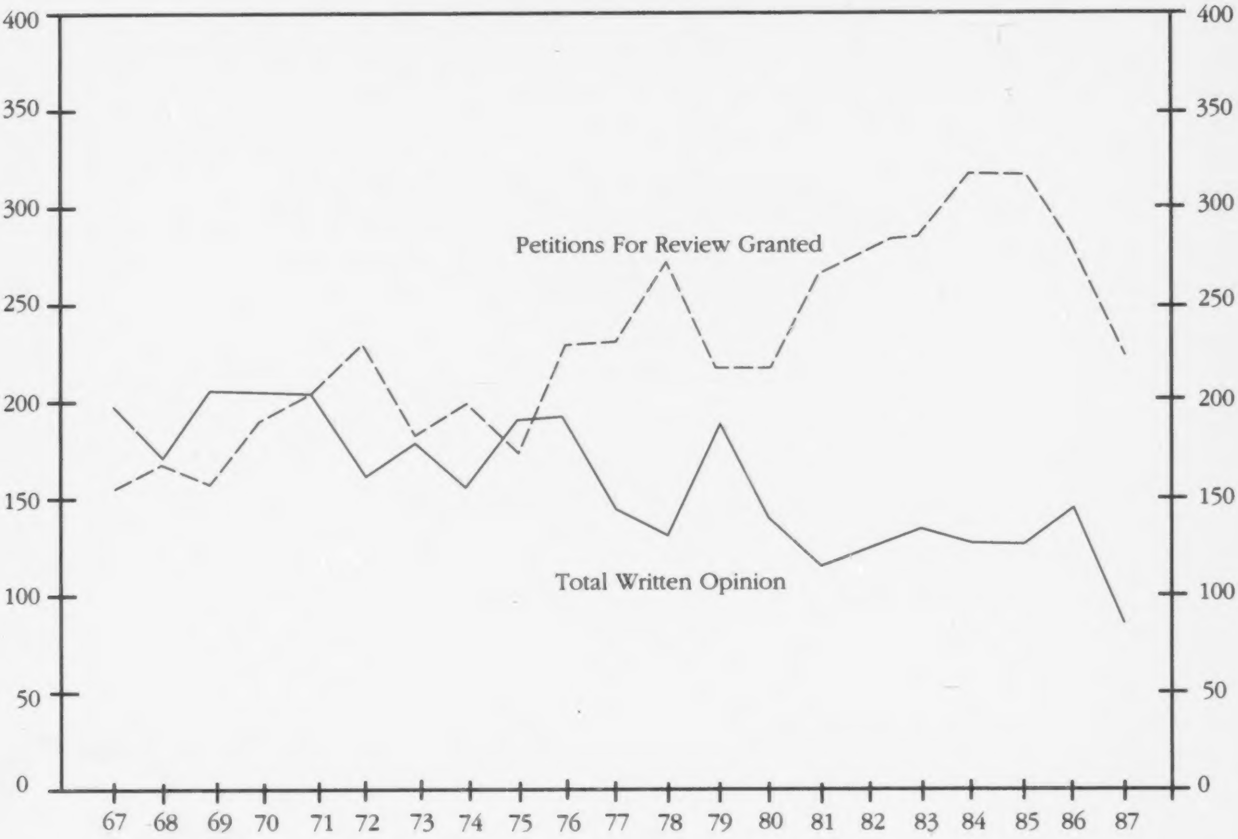
[d] Parts may not add to total because of rounding.

FIGURE 1 – California Supreme Court Filings
Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986-87



SOURCE: TABLE T-1

FIGURE 1-A – Total Cases Disposed by Majority Opinion and Petitions for Review Granted in Supreme Court Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1967 through 1987



SOURCE: Table 2

TABLE T-2

California Supreme Court
Business Transacted
Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986-87[a]

Year	Total business transacted	Total written opinion	Appeals		Original proceedings[c]		Petitions for review[d]		Motions[e] denied or granted	Rehearings		Orders [f]			Executive clemency applications [b]
			Written opinion	Without opinion[b]	Written opinion	Without opinion	Granted	Denied		Granted	Denied	Transfers and retransfers [g]	Alternative writs or orders to show cause	Routine and miscel-laneous	
NUMBER															
1977-78..........	6,168	130	88	2	42	595	273	2,867	118	1	61	213	87	1770	51
1978-79..........	6,423	187	123	1	64	525	216	2,790	148	3	82	185	59	2109	118
1979-80..........	6,637	140	100	32	40	503	217	2,963	179	0	72	220	44	2250	17
1980-81..........	7,208	114	86	14	28	523	267	2,912	264	0	62	171	40	2821	20
1981-82..........	7,735	123	77	6	46	514	280	3,086	40	0	57	426	53	3132	18
1982-83..........	9,464	133	97	1	36	427	286	2,980	47	2	55[i]	1,719	1	3688	65
1983-84..........	10,420	126	93	9	33	585	318	3,003	51	1	43	1,933	60	4221	70
1984-85..........	9,896	125	78	3	47	716	318	2,966	56	0	28	1,286	49	4270	79
1985-86..........	8,228	144	104	11	40	789	278	3,450	73	4	41	298	46	3076	18
1986-87..........	7,386	85	68	5	17	818	224	3,169	56	10	38	246	67	2642	26
PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR															
1977-78..........	2	-10	4	j-	-29	8	18	6	4	j-	-12	-17	47	-6	-6
1978-79..........	4	44	10	j-	52	12	-21	-3	25	j-	34	-13	-32	19	131
1979-80..........	3	-25	-19	j-	-38	-4	<1	6	21	j-	-12	19	-25	7	-86
1980-81..........	9	-19	-14	-56	-30	4	23	-2	47	j-	-14	-22	-9	25	j-
1981-82..........	7	8	-10	1	64	-2	5	6	-85	j-	-8	149	32	11	j-
1982-83..........	22	8	26	j-	-22	-17	2	-3	18	j-	-4	304	15	18	j-
1983-84..........	10	-5	-4	j-	-8	37	11	1	9	j-	-22	12	-2	14	8
1984-85..........	-5	-1	-16	j-	42	22	0	-1	10	j-	-35	-33	-86	1	13
1985-86..........	-17	15	33	j-	-15	10	-13	16	30	j-	46	-77	-6	-28	-77
1986-87..........	-10	41	-35	j-	-58	4	-19	-8	-23	j-	-7	-17	46	-14	j-

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a See note Table T-1, concerning a possible discontinuity in the data.

b E.g., by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, "transfer after hold". "Transfer after after hold" cases involve an issue the Supreme Court decided in another "lead" case. The number of such cases was unusually large in 1970-80 because of the large number of cases involving the same issue as that in People v. Sage (1980) 26 Cal.3d 498, modified 27 Cal.3d 144a.

c Includes those filed initially in the Supreme Court, and those previously decided by the Courts of Appeal but transferred to the Supreme Court on petition for hearing or on its own motion.

d A petition for review in the Supreme Court was formerly called a petition for hearing. The name was legally changed by proposition 32, which took effect on May 6, 1985.

e Excluding granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

f Not reported elsewhere.

g "Transfers and retransfers" include: transfers, which are orders transferring pending causes from one Court of Appeal district to another or between two divisions of the same district (usually issued to balance workload), and orders transferring original proceedings filed in the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeal; and retransfers, which are orders issued at the time of the hearing is granted in the cause to the Court of Appeal for a new decision by that court.

h Cal. Const., art. V,§ 8.

i The increase in 1982-83 was due primarily to the transfer of cases filed in the newly created but dormant Sixth Appellate District to the First Appellate District and the transfer from existing divisions to the newly created divisions in the First, Second and Fourth Appellate Districts. Transfers began decreasing with the appointment of the judges in the Sixth Appellate District, which began operating on November 19, 1984.

j Percentage was not computed where the base figure was less than 25.

TABLE T-3

California Supreme Court
Attorney Disciplinary Proceedings Filed
Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986-87

	1977-78	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*
Record of conviction of crime filed										
—Suspension ordered because offense involved moral turpitude	6	30	14	30	10	32	28	32	33	28
—Referred to State Bar for determination whether offenses involved moral turpitude	3	15	8	10	6	12	14	28	38	51[c]
State Bar recommendations of suspension or probation	15	27	34	57	60	38	52	74	70	61
State Bar recommendations of disbarment	9	3	4	10	7	8	6	12	22	25
State Bar filing without specific recommendation[a]	14	7	10	9	8	11	8	10	4	16
Resignation while disciplinary proceedings pending	12	7	10	7	16	12	8	24	30	85[c]
Petitions for reinstatement	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	2	0
Accusation filings[b]	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total filings	61	90	88	124	108	113	118	181	199	266

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[a] Or recommendation not noted on docket.

[b] Accusations seeking independent review by the Supreme Court without prior recommendation now filed as disciplinary proceedings.

[c] The increase in the number "referred to the State Bar for determination... turpitude" from 38 to 51 was 34 percent and the increase in the number of "resignation while disciplinary proceedings pending" from 30 to 85 was 183 percent.

TABLE T-4

California Supreme Court Relationship Between Petitions for Review in Appeals and Appeals Decided by Opinion in Courts of Appeal

Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986-87

	Appeals decided by written opinion in Courts of Appeal	*Petitions for review in appeals*[a]	*Percent*
1977-78	5,686	2,356	41
1978-79	5,750	1,912	33
1979-80	6,175	2,044	33
1980-81	6,633	2,057	31
1981-82	7,280	2,069	28
1982-83	7,232	1,992	28
1983-84	7,954	2,171	27
1984-85	8,051	2,223	28
1985-86	8,814	2,488	28
1986-87	8,420	2,304	27

---

[a] A petition for review in the Supreme Court was formerly called a petition for hearing. The name was legally changed by Proposition 32, which took effect on May 6, 1985. See notes a and c, Table T-1, concerning a possible discontinuity in the data and the source of "Petitions for Review in Appeals."

TABLE T-5

California Supreme Court
Petitions For Review
Decided, Granted and Percent Granted[a]
Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986–87[b]

	1977-78	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*
Total decided	3,140	3,006	[c]3,183	3,179	3,366	3,266	3,321	3,284	3,728	3,393
Granted	273	216	217	267	280	286	318	318	278	224
Percent granted	9	7	7	8	8	9	10	10	7	7

---

[a] A petition for review in the Supreme Court was formerly called a petition for hearing. The name was legally changed by Proposition 32, which took effect on May 6, 1985.

[b] See note a, Table T-1, concerning a possible discontinuity in the data.

[c] Three petitions were withdrawn.

TABLE T-6

California Supreme Court
Petitions for Review Granted and Denied
By Type of Proceeding[a]
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

Type of proceeding	*1985-86*				*1986-87*			
	Total	*Granted*			*Total*	*Granted*		
	Decided	*No*	*%*	*Denied*	*Decided*	*No*	*%*	*Denied*
Total	3,728	278	7	3,450	3,393	224	7	3,169
Civil appeals	991	69	7	922	1,002	80	8	922
Criminal appeals	1,346	99	7	1,247	1,145	50	4	1,095
Civil original proceedings	876	69	8	807	721	73	10	648
Criminal original proceedings	515	41	8	474	525	21	4	504

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[a] A petition for review was formerly called a petition for hearing. The name was legally changed by Proposition 32 on May 6, 1985.

CHAPTER 6

COURTS OF APPEAL

In fiscal year 1986-87, a total of 16,717 appeals and original proceedings were filed in the Courts of Appeal, 448 more than the record number filed the previous year (Table T-12).

Approximately 15 of every 100 contested civil cases tried in superior court were appealed to the Courts of Appeal in 1986-87. The ratio for criminal cases was 100 appeals for every 100 contested trials in superior court (Table T-13).

Courts of Appeal disposed of 8,974 appeals and original proceedings by opinions, a 5 percent decline from the preceding year (Table T-15).

The total new cases disposed of by majority opinions amounted to 105 cases per judge-equivalent, based on an estimate of the justices available to dispose of cases in the Courts of Appeal during 1986-87 (Table T-16).

Courts of Appeal affirmed 93 percent of the criminal appeals filed by defendants and disposed of by opinions. In criminal appeals filed by prosecutors, the trial court was affirmed 39 percent of the time (Table T-20).

During 1986-87, 14 percent of the majority opinions of the Courts of Appeal were certified for publication, the same percentage as in the previous year (Table T-24).

Courts of Appeal

The Courts of Appeal, established by a constitutional amendment in 1904, are California's intermediate courts of review. They have appellate jurisdiction when superior courts have original jurisdiction and in certain other cases prescribed by statute.

Like the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal have original jurisdiction in habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, and prohibition proceedings. More than 16,700 appeals and original proceedings were filed during fiscal year 1986-87.

California has six appellate districts, each with at least one division. Each division is headed by a presiding justice and has two or more associate justices; all are appointed by the Governor and must be confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments.

The same rules governing the selection of Supreme Court justices apply to those serving on the Courts of Appeal. The Legislature has constitutional authority to create new Court of Appeal districts and divisions.

The six operating appellate districts comprise 18 divisions and 77 justices. Legislation passed in 1987 will increase the number of authorized judgeships to 88 effective January 1, 1988. District locations are: First District, San Francisco; Second District, Los Angeles (with one division in Ventura); Third District, Sacramento; Fourth District, San Diego, San Bernardino and Santa Ana; Fifth District, Fresno; Sixth District, San Jose.

Cases are decided by three-judge panels. Decisions of the panels, known as opinions, are published in the *California Appellate Reports* if they meet certain criteria for publication. In general, opinions are published if they establish a new rule of law, involve a legal issue of continuing public interest, criticize existing law, or make a significant contribution to legal literature.

During fiscal year 1986-87, 14 percent of Court of Appeal opinions were certified as meeting the criteria for publication.

Performance Indicators

In addition to the judicial statistics of the Courts of Appeal, which traditionally appear on these pages, this report introduces seven new indicators and measures of court performance. These performance indicators will allow the courts to make better comparisons of caseload and calendar activities.

The new indicators, presented in graphic and tabular format, will facilitate comparisons between districts since most have been adjusted for the differences in number of justices authorized for each appellate district.

In the first five bar charts, the appellate districts are ranked in order from highest to lowest. In charts showing the time lapse from the filing of the record to the filing of the opinion, the districts are ranked in order from the shortest time to the longest.

In the tables that follow the new indicators, the districts are arranged in numerical order rather than rank.

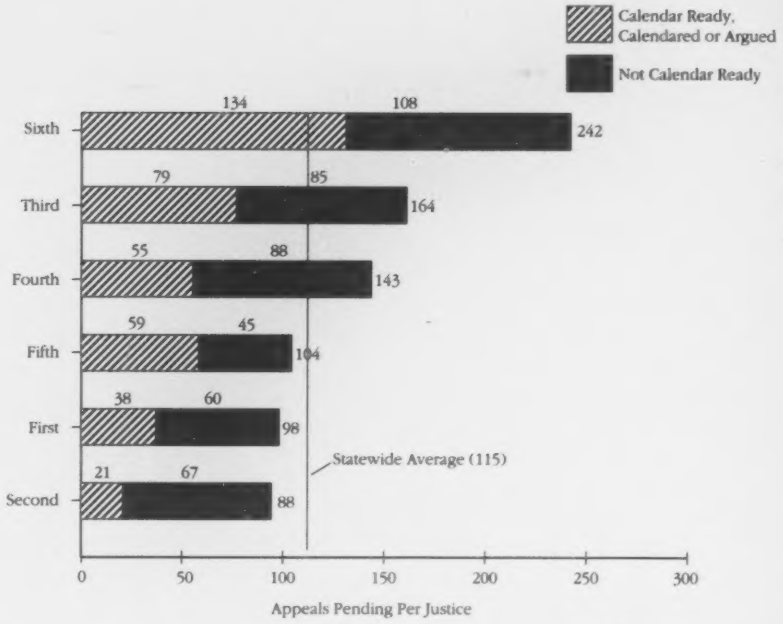
Figure 2

- The Sixth Appellate District reported 242 appeals pending per justice, the highest average of all six districts in the state.
- This is nearly 50 percent greater than the second highest total of 164 in the Third Appellate District, more than double the statewide average of 115, and 2.75 times greater than the appeals pending in the district with the lowest number (88).
- Of the pending appeals argued, calendared, or ready for calendar, the 134 per justice reported by the Sixth Appellate District was the highest.
- This is 70 percent greater than the next largest average of 79 per justice reported by the Third Appellate District and over six times higher than the district with the lowest average (21).

Figure 3

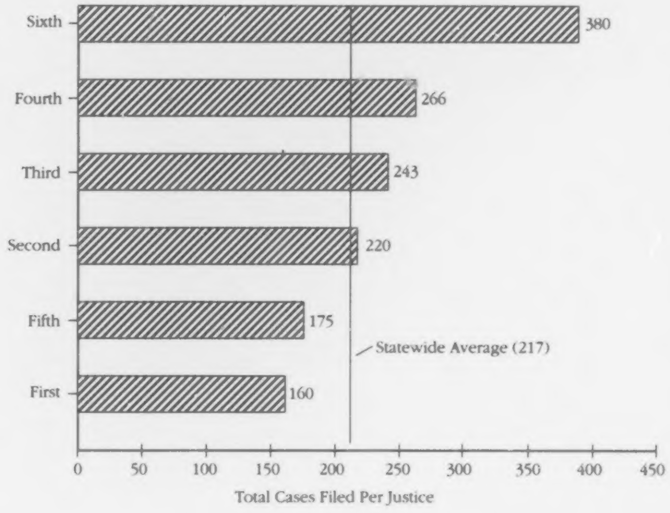
- With 380 filings per justice, the Sixth Appellate District reported the largest average.
- That is 43 percent above the next largest average of 266 in the Fourth Appellate District, 1.75 times larger than the statewide average of 217, and 2.37 times greater than the district with the lowest number (160).

FIGURE 2 – California Courts of Appeal
Appeals Pending Per Justice
At End of Fiscal Year 1986-1987



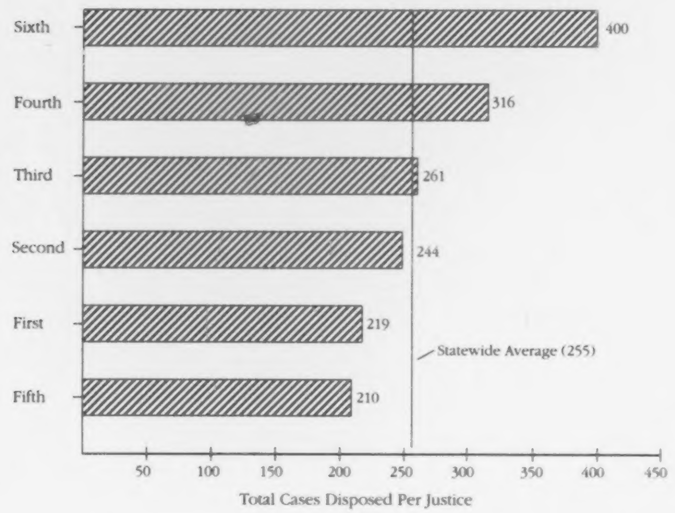
SOURCE: TABLE T–7

FIGURE 3 – California Courts of Appeal
Total Appeals and Original Proceedings
Filed Per Justice
Fiscal Year 1986-87



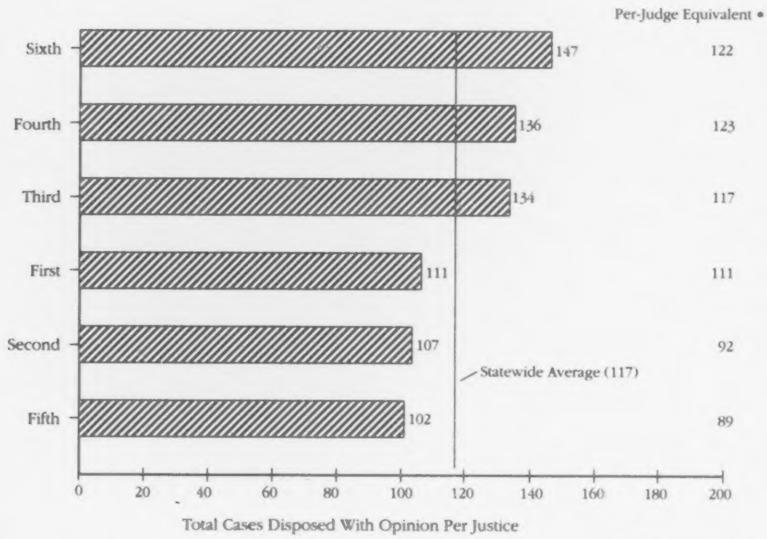
SOURCE: TABLE T- 8

FIGURE 4 – California Courts of Appeal
Total Appeals and Original Proceedings
Disposed With and Without Opinion per Justice
Fiscal Year 1986-87



SOURCE: TABLE T-9

FIGURE 5 – California Courts of Appeal
Total Appeals and Original Proceedings
Disposed with Opinion per Justice
Fiscal Year 1986-87



* For the basis of the "Judge-Equivalent" figures, see Table T-16.

SOURCE: TABLE T-9

Figure 4

- With 400 appeals and original proceedings disposed of per justice, the Sixth Appellate District reported the highest average.
- This is 27 percent greater than the next largest average of 316 in the Fourth Appellate District, 57 percent greater than the statewide average of 255 and almost double the average in the district with the lowest number (210).

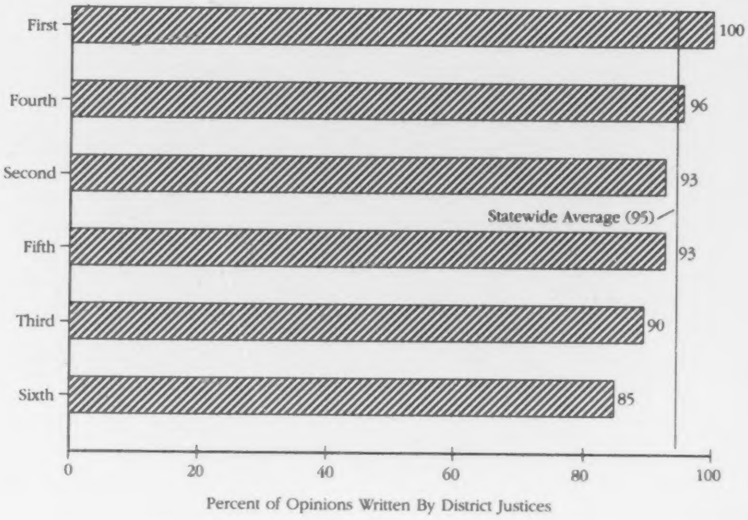
Figure 5

- An average of 147 cases disposed of by majority opinion per justice in the Sixth Appellate District was the highest for all districts.
- This is 8 percent above the next highest rate of 136 in the Fourth Appellate District, 26 percent higher than the statewide average of 117 per justice and 44 percent greater than the district with the lowest number (102).

Figure 6

- About 85 percent of the majority opinions in the Sixth Appellate District were written by its justices or "by the court." As a corollary, 15 percent of the majority opinions were written by justices assigned to the district by the Chief Justice.
- In the Fourth Appellate District, which disposed of the second largest number of cases by majority opinions per justice, regular justices wrote 96 percent of the opinions and assigned justices 4 percent.
- The First Appellate District's justices wrote nearly all the majority opinions of that district, while only 2 opinions were written by assigned justices (see Table T-10).

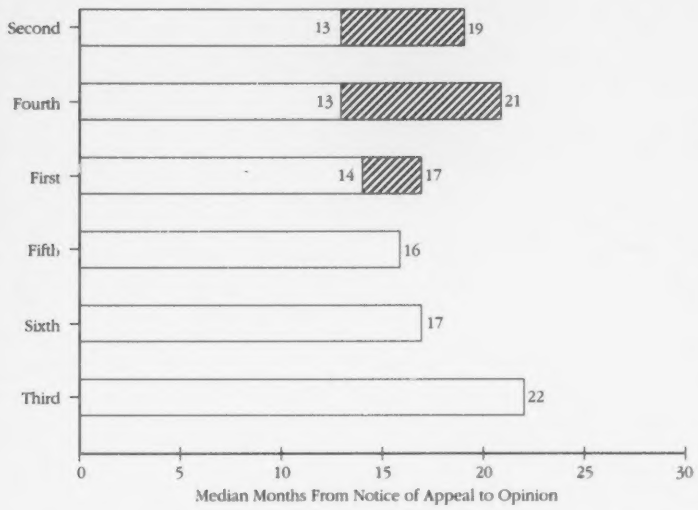
FIGURE 6 – California Courts of Appeal
Percentage of Total Majority Opinions
Written by District Justices*
Fiscal Year 1986-87



* Includes "By the Court" opinions.

SOURCE: TABLE T-10

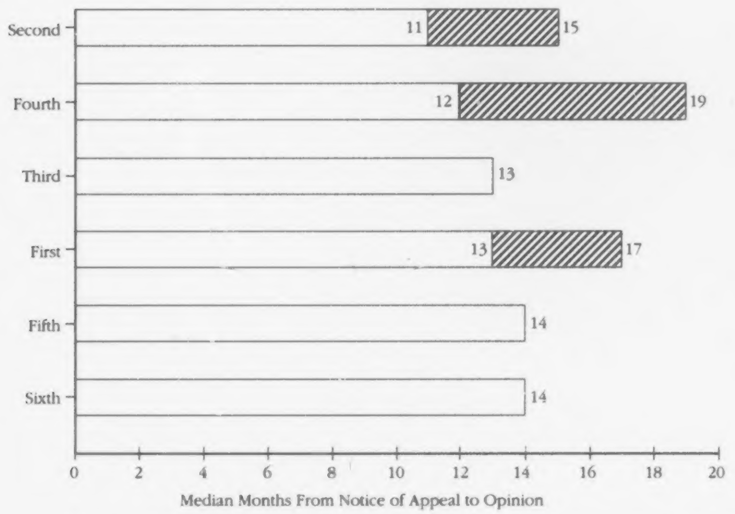
FIGURE 7 – California Courts of Appeal
Median Time* in Months From Notice of Appeal
To Filing of Opinion for Civil Appeals
Disposed of During Quarter Ending June 30, 1987



*Median time for the First, Second and Fourth Appellate Districts were reported by divisions. This chart shows the range reported by these divisions.

SOURCE: TABLE T–11

FIGURE 7A – California Courts of Appeal
Median Time* in Months from Notice of Appeal
to Filing of Opinion for Criminal Appeals
Disposed of During Quarter Ending June 30, 1987



*Median time for the First, Second and Fourth Appellate Districts were reported by divisions. This chart shows the range reported by these divisions.

SOURCE: TABLE T–11

Figure 7

- For civil appeals disposed of by majority opinion during the last quarter of 1986-87, the shortest median time from the filing of the notice of appeal to the filing of the opinion was 13 months. These rates were reported by divisions in the Second and Fourth Appellate Districts (see Tables T-11 and T-23).
- The longest median time lapse of 21 months was reported by a division in the Fourth Appellate District.
- Half of all divisions reported medians of 15 months or less (See Table T-23).

Figure 7A

- For criminal appeals disposed of by majority opinion during the last quarter of 1986-87, the shortest median time from the filing of the notice of appeal to the filing of the opinion was 11 months. This was reported by divisions in the Second Appellate District.
- The longest median time lapse of 19 months was reported by a division in the Fourth Appellate District.
- Half of all divisions reported medians of 14 months or less (see Table T-23).

TABLE T-7

California Courts of Appeal Ranking of Appeals Pending per Justice at End of Fiscal Year 1986-87

		Appeal Cases Argued, Calendared or Ready for Calendar			*Total Appeals Pending*		
District	*Number of Authorized Justices*	*Number*	*Average per Justice*	*Rank*	*Number*	*Average per Justice*	*Rank*
First	19	723	38	5	1,864	98	5
Second	26	556	21	6	2,286	88	6
Third	7	553	79	2	1,146	164	2
Fourth	14	768	55	4	2,001	143	3
Fifth	8	470	59	3	829	104	4
Sixth	3	401	134	1	726	242	1
Total	77	3,471	45	-	8,852	115	-

Source: See Tables T-21 and T-21A.

TABLE T-8 California Courts of Appeal
Ranking of Total Appeals and Original Proceedings Filed per Justice
Fiscal Year 1986-87

District	Number of Authorized Justices	Appeals and Original Proceedings Filed: Total	Appeal[a]	Original Proceedings	Total filed: Average per Justice	Rank
First	19	3,039	1,828	1,211	160	6
Second	26	5,719	3,152	2,567	220	4
Third	7	1,701	1,120	581	243	3
Fourth	14	3,720	2,253	1,467	266	2
Fifth	8	1,398	905	493	175	5
Sixth	3	1,140	727	413	380	1
Total	77	16,717	9,985	6,732	217	-

---

[a] Record of appeal filed.

Source: See Table A-3.

TABLE T-9

California Courts of Appeal
Ranking of Total Appeals and Original Proceedings Disposed per Justice
Fiscal Year 1986-1987

District	*Number of Authorized Justice*	*Appeals and original proceedings disposed*									
		With Majority Opinion					*Total with and without majority opinion*				
		Total	*Appeals*	*Original Proceedings*	*Total opinions: Average Per Justice*	*Rank*	*Total* —	*Appeals*	*Original Proceedings*	*Total Dispositions: Average per Justice*	*Rank*
First	19	2,105	2,001	104	111	4	4,160	2,808	1,352	219	5
Second	26	2,781	2,631	150	107	5	6,351	3,861	2,490	244	4
Third	7	935	894	41	134	3	1,829	1,274	555	261	3
Fourth	14	1,899	1,720	179	136	2	4,430	2,987	1,443	316	2
Fifth	8	814	782	32	102	6	1,677	1,193	484	210	6
Sixth	3	440	392	48	147	1	1,200	748	452	400	1
Total	77	8,974	8,420	554	117	-	19,647	12,871	6,776	255	-

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[a] Includes cases disposed of either before or after record was filed.

Source: See Tables A-5 through A-11.

TABLE T-10

California Courts of Appeal Ranking of Percentage of Total Majority Opinions Written by District's Justices Fiscal Year 1986-1987

		MAJORITY OPINIONS WRITTEN[a]						
	Number of Authorized Justices	*Total Majority Opinions Written*		*By Assigned Justices*		*By District's Justices (Including "By the Court")*		
District		*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Number*	*Percent*	*Rank*
First	19	2,078	100[b]	2	-1	2,076	100	1
Second	26	2,792	100	189	7	2,603	93	3
Third	7	935	100	95	10	840	90	5
Fourth	14	1,869	100	69	4	1,800	96	2
Fifth	8	855	100	58	7	797	93	4
Sixth	3	448	100	69	15	379	85	6
Total	77	8,977	100	482	5	8,495	95	-

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[a] Majority opinions written may differ from cases disposed of by majority opinion because one opinion may dispose of two or more consolidated cases.

[b] Parts may not add to total because of rounding.

TABLE T-11

California Courts of Appeal
Median Time in Months to Decision
Quarter Ending June 30, 1987

District	Number of Authorized Justices	Appeals from Last Reply Brief to Filing of Opinion[a]		Notice of Appeal to Filing of Opinion	
		Civil	*Criminal*	*Civil*	*Criminal*
First[b]	19	4-10	3-5	14-17	13-17
Second[b]	26	1-4	1-3	13-19	11-15
Third	7	15	5	22	13
Fourth[b]	14	4-11	3-8	13-21	12-19
Fifth	8	8	6	16	14
Sixth	3	10	3	17	14

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[a] Last reply brief has been interpreted as meaning the respondents reply brief or the time to file has expired.

[b] Range among divisions.

Source: See Table T-23.

TABLE T-12

California Courts of Appeal
Summary of Filings
(Including Transfers From Supreme Court)
Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986-87

		Contested Matters [a]								Motions to Dismiss on Clerk's Certificate	
			Appeals			Original Proceedings					
Year	Total Filings	Total Contested Matters	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal		Civil	Criminal
				NUMBER							
1977-78	13,018	12,337	7,465	3,518	3,947	4,872	3,830	1,042		680	1
1978-79	13,278	12,853	7,941	3,662	4,279	4,912	3,831	1,081		420	5
1979-80	14,757	14,374	8,835	4,249	4,586	5,539	4,260	1,279		383	—
1980-81	15,446	14,972	9,196	4,466	4,730	5,776	4,520	1,256		471	3
1981-82	15,050	14,699	8,960	4,152	4,808	5,739	4,492	1,247		351	—
1982-83	16,353	15,735	10,140	5,003	5,137	5,595	4,300	1,295		618	—
1983-84	16,461	15,956	10,118	4,720	5,398	5,838	4,050	1,788		497	8
1984-85	16,727	16,190	10,252	4,997	5,255	5,938	3,732	2,206		509	28
1985-86	16,792	16,269	10,035	5,066	4,969	6,234	3,794	2,440		522	1
1986-87	17,377	16,717	9,985	4,892	5,093	6,732	3,929	2,803		657	3
				PERCENT [b]							
1977-78		100	60	29	32	39	31	8			
1978-79		100	62	28	33	38	30	8			
1979-80		100	61	30	32	39	30	9			
1980-81		100	61	30	32	39	30	8			
1981-82		100	61	28	33	39	31	8			
1982-83		100	64	32	33	36	27	8			
1983-84		100	63	30	34	37	25	11			
1984-85		100	63	31	32	37	23	8			
1985-86		100	62	31	31	38	23	15			
1986-87		100	60	29	30	40	23	17			
			PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR								
1977-78	9	8	2	7	–2	18	19	13		43	c
1978-79	2	4	6	4	8	1	<1	4		–38	c
1979-80	11	12	11	16	7	13	11	18		–9	c
1980-81	5	4	4	5	3	4	6	–2		23	c
1981-82	–2	–2	–3	–7	2	–1	–1	–1		–25	c

TABLE T-12

California Courts of Appeal
Summary of Filings—Continued
(Including Transfers From Supreme Court)
Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986-87

Year	*Total Filings*	*Contested Matters* [a]							*Motions to Dismiss on Clerk's Certificate*	
		Total Contested Matters	*Appeals*			*Original Proceedings*				
			Total	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Civil*	*Criminal*
PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR—Continued										
1982-83	9	7	13	20	7	–3	–4	4	76	[c]
1983-84	1	1	–<1	–6	5	4	–6	38	–20	[c]
1984-85	2	1	1	6	–3	2	–8	23	2	[c]
1985-86	<1	<1	–2	1	–5	5	2	11	3	[c]
1986-87	3	3	–<1	–3	2	8	4	15	26	[b]

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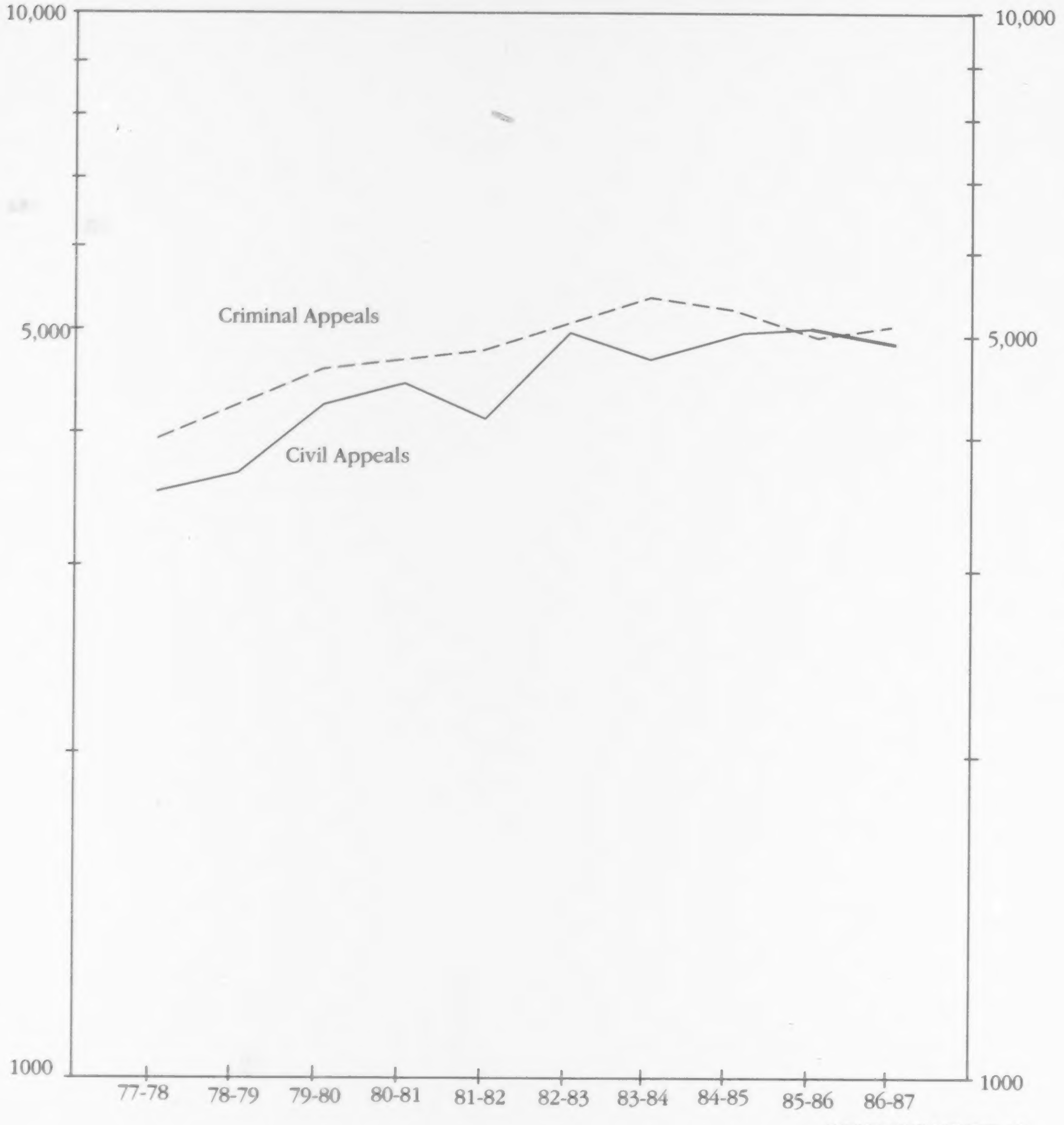
[a] "Contested Matters" means all appeals and original proceedings; it excludes motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate, rehearings and miscellaneous orders, which do not significantly add to the court's workload.

[b] Because of rounding, parts may not add to total.

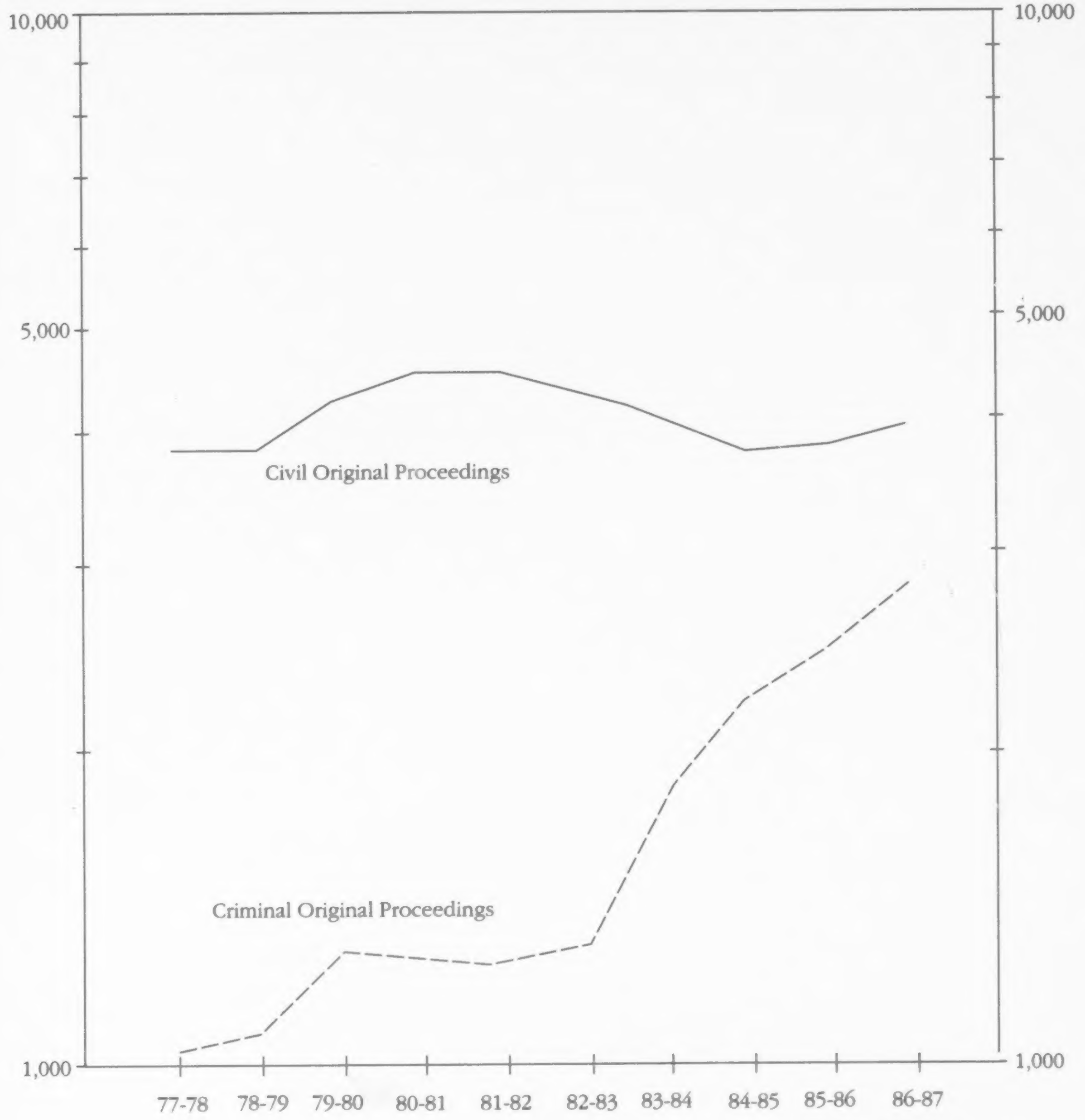
[c] Percentage change is not calculated when number is less than 25.

FIGURE 8 – California Courts of Appeal
Civil and Criminal Appeals Filed in All Districts
Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986-87



SOURCE TABLE T-12

FIGURE 9 – California Courts of Appeal Civil and Criminal Original Proceedings Filed in All Districts Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986-87



SOURCE: TABLE T-12

TABLE T-13

California Courts of Appeal
Relationship Between Contested Superior Court Dispositions and Appeals Filed
Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986-87

	CIVIL			*CRIMINAL*				
Year	*Superior court contested dispositions*	*Courts of Appeal appeals filed*	*Appeals per 100 contested dispositions*	*Superior court contested dispositions*	*Courts of Appeal appeals filed*	*Appeals per 100 contested dispositions*[a]	*Superior court convictions after contested trial*[b]	*Appeals per 100 convictions after contested trial*
				NUMBER				
1977-78	24,776	3,518	14.2	5,823	3,947	67.8	4,681	84.3
1978-79	25,977	3,662	14.1	5,200	4,279	82.3	4,258	100.5
1979-80	25,342	4,249	16.8	5,094	4,586	90.0	4,156	110.4
1980-81	26,698	4,464	16.7	5,241	4,730	90.2	4,290	110.3
1981-82	26,798	4,152	15.5	5,609	4,808	85.7	4,660	103.2
1982-83	24,573	5,003	20.4	5,896	5,137	87.1	4,796	107.1
1983-84	26,101	4,720	18.1	5,196	5,398	103.9	4,271	126.4
1984-85	31,737	4,997	15.8	4,677	5,255	112.4	3,790	138.6
1985-86	[R]32,141	5,066	15.8	[R]4,837	4,969	102.9	[R]3,956	125.6
1986-87	33,451	4,892	14.6	5,094	5,093	100	4,151	122.7
				PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR				
1977-78	5	7		-5	-2		-7	
1978-79	5	4		-11	8		-9	
1979-80	-2	16		-2	7		-2	
1980-81	5	5		3	3		3	
1981-82	<1	-7		7	2		9	
1982-83	-8	20		5	7		3	
1983-84	6	-6		-12	5		-11	
1984-85	22	6		-10	-3		-11	
1985-86	1	1		3	-5		4	
1986-87	4	-3		5	2		5	

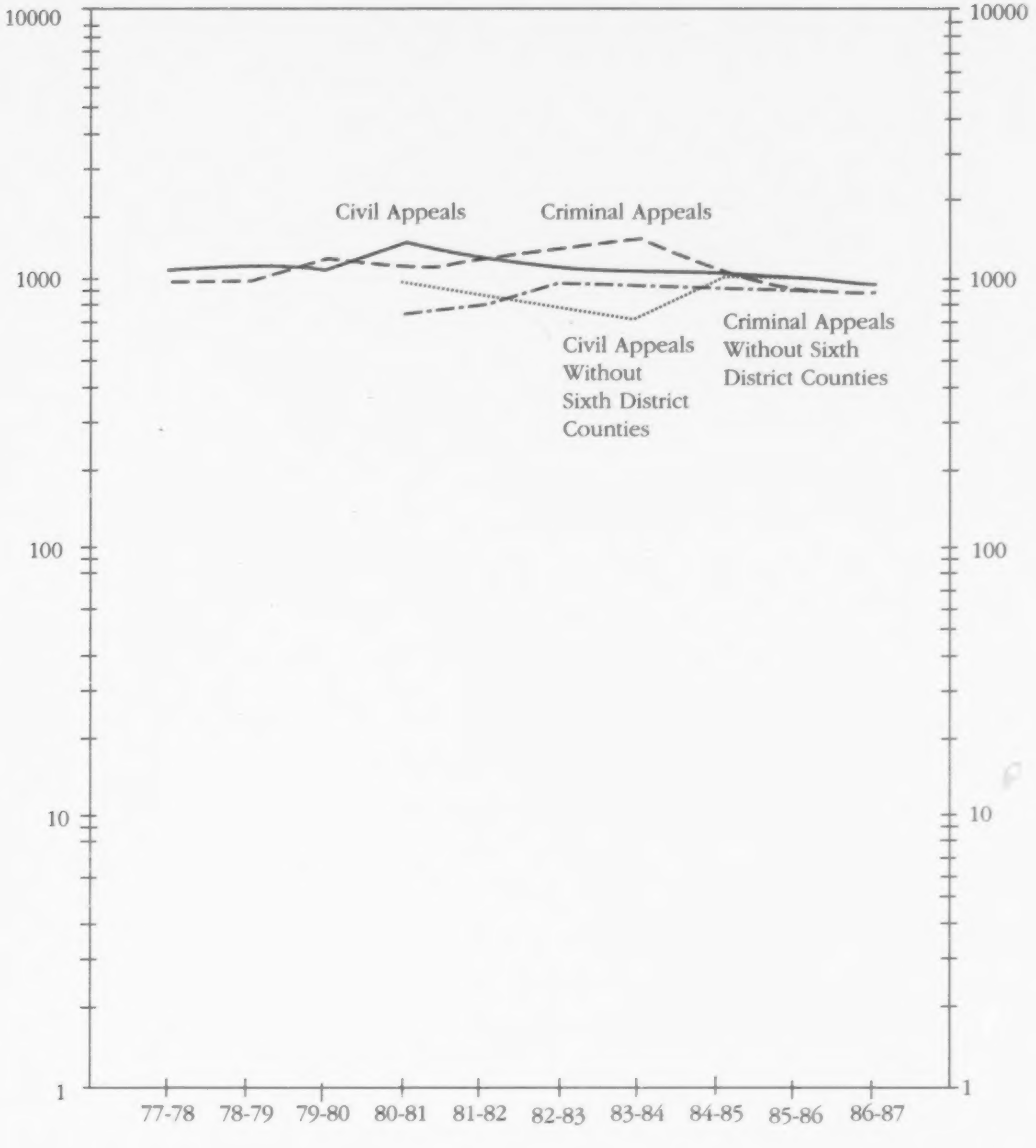
---

[a] Note that this does not necessarily reflect the precise percentage of appealable dispositions actually appealed, as the statistical system cannot track individual cases. "Superior court contested dispositions" includes nonappealable acquittals and excludes convictions on pleas of guilty a few of which are appealable. The table is, therefore, presented only to show the general relationship between Court of Appeal workload and contested superior court dispositions. The Court of Appeal criminal filings are not completely comparable with superior court criminal dispositions; superior courts count each *defendant* as a separate disposition; appellate courts count the case as a single disposition, even if several defendants joined in the appeal. This theoretical problem of comparability is not believed to have a significant effect on the percentages stated in the text, due to predominance of single-defendant cases.

[b] See Appendix Table A-26.

[R] Revised.

*FIGURE 10 – California Courts of Appeal Civil and Criminal Appeals Filed in First District * Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986-87*



SOURCE: TABLE A-3

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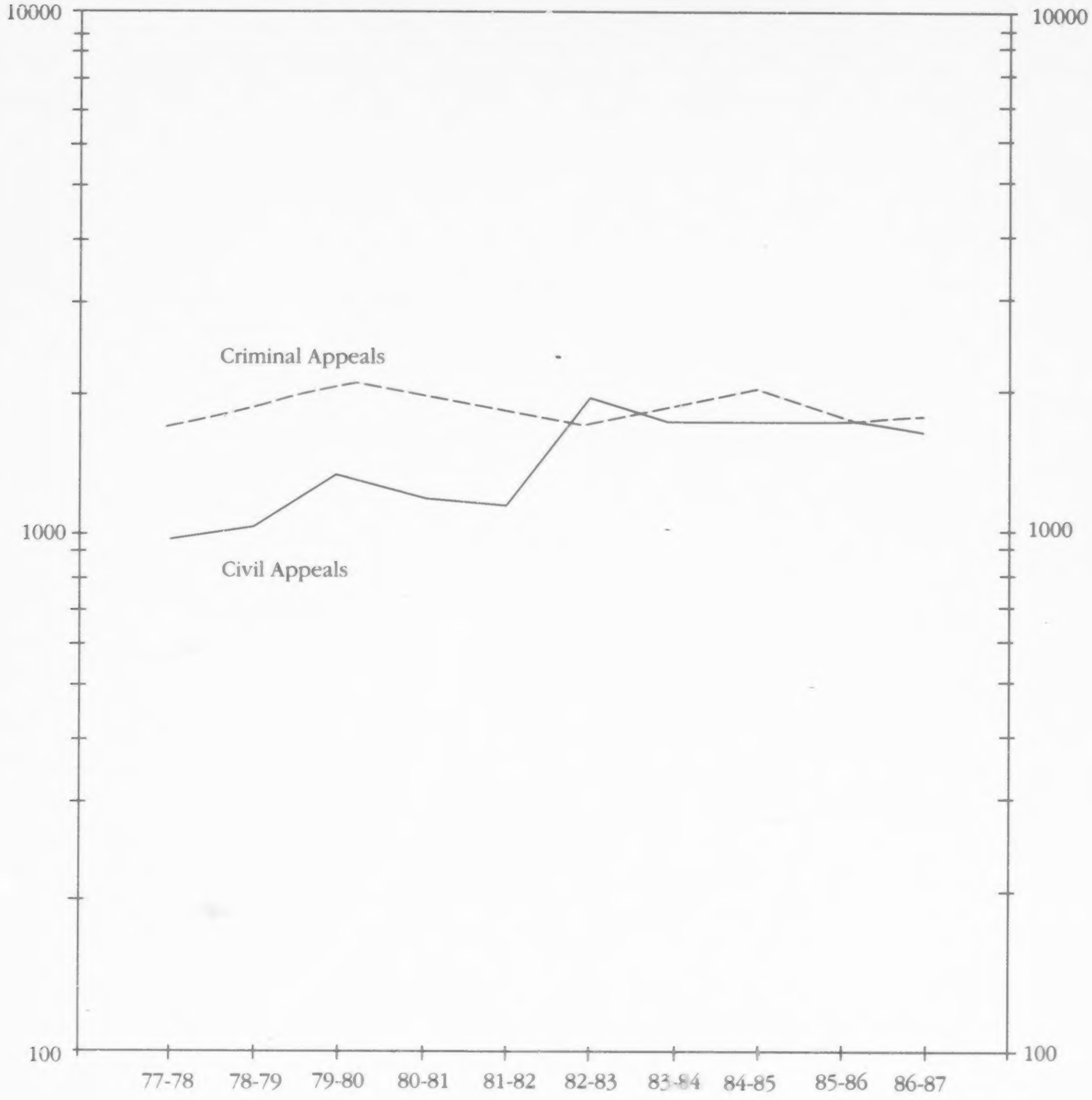
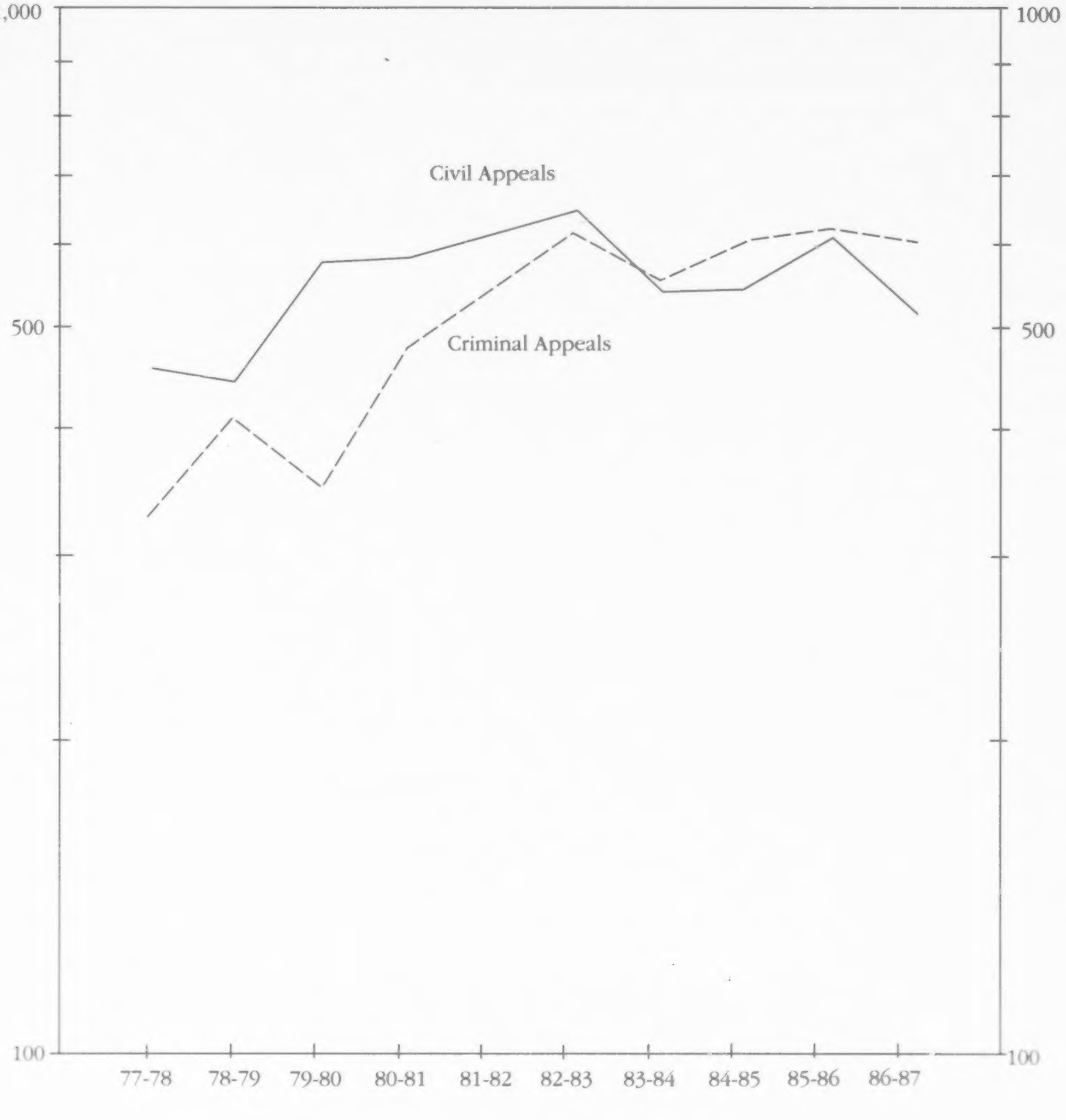
* The Sixth Appellate District began operating on November 19, 1984 and began to process cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz Counties, which previously were handled by the First Appellate District.

FIGURE 11 – California Courts of Appeal Civil and Criminal Appeals Filed in Second District Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986-87



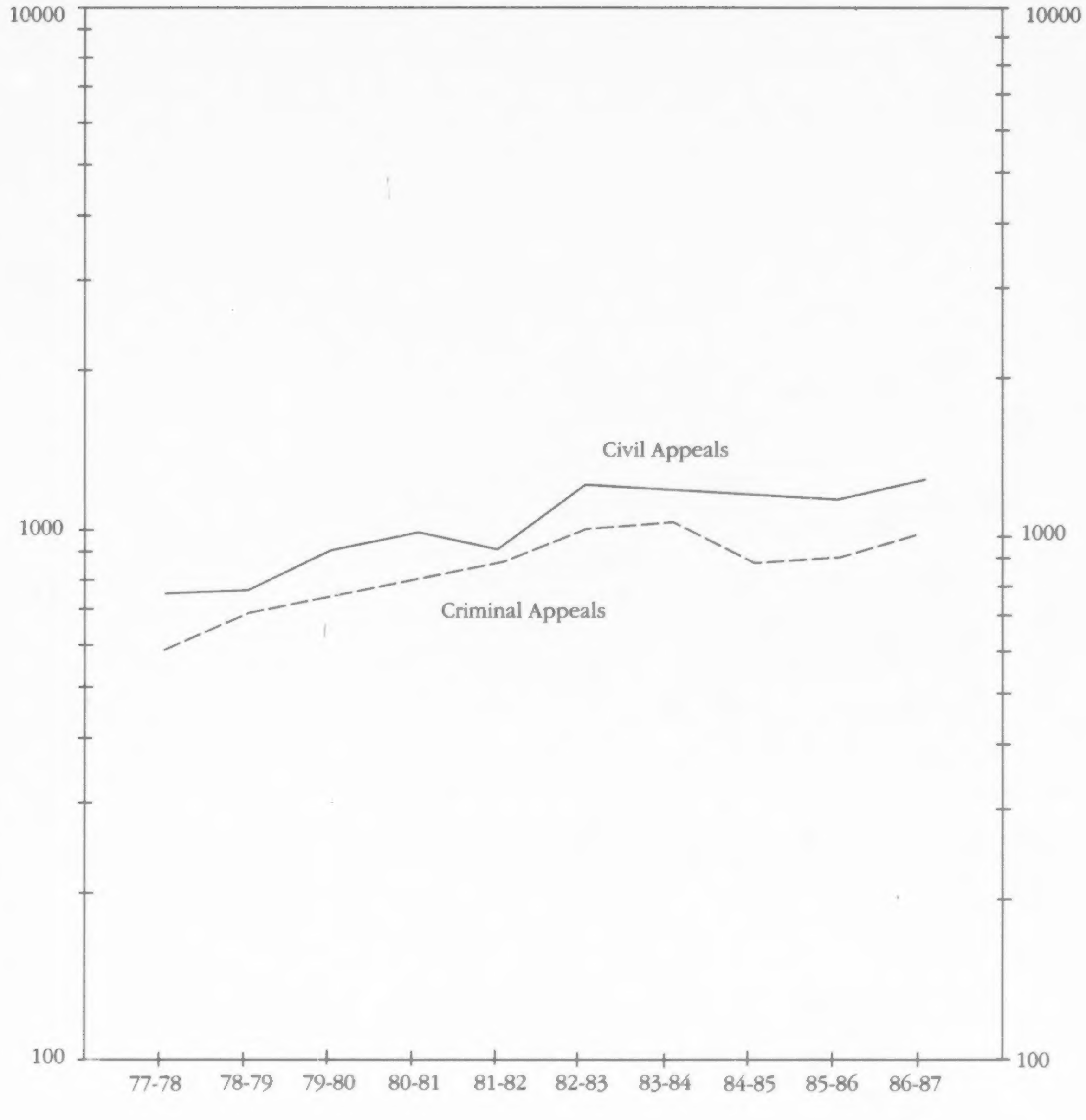
SOURCE TABLE A-3

FIGURE 12 – California Courts of Appeal Civil and Criminal Appeals Filed in Third District Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986-87



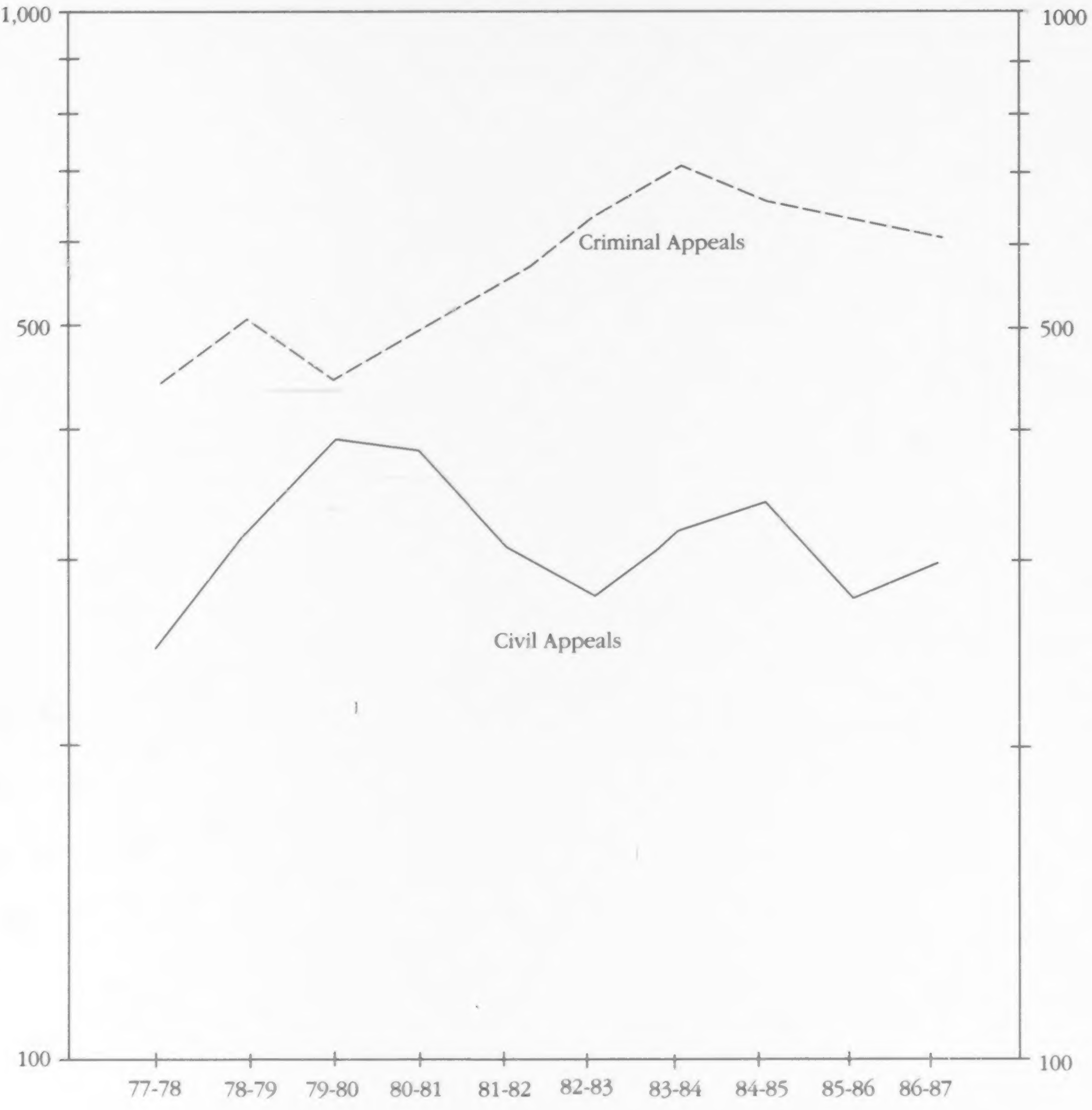
SOURCE TABLE A-3

FIGURE 13 – California Courts of Appeal Civil and Criminal Appeals Filed in Fourth District Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986-87



SOURCE TABLE A-3

FIGURE 14 – California Courts of Appeal Civil and Criminal Appeals Filed in Fifth District Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986-87



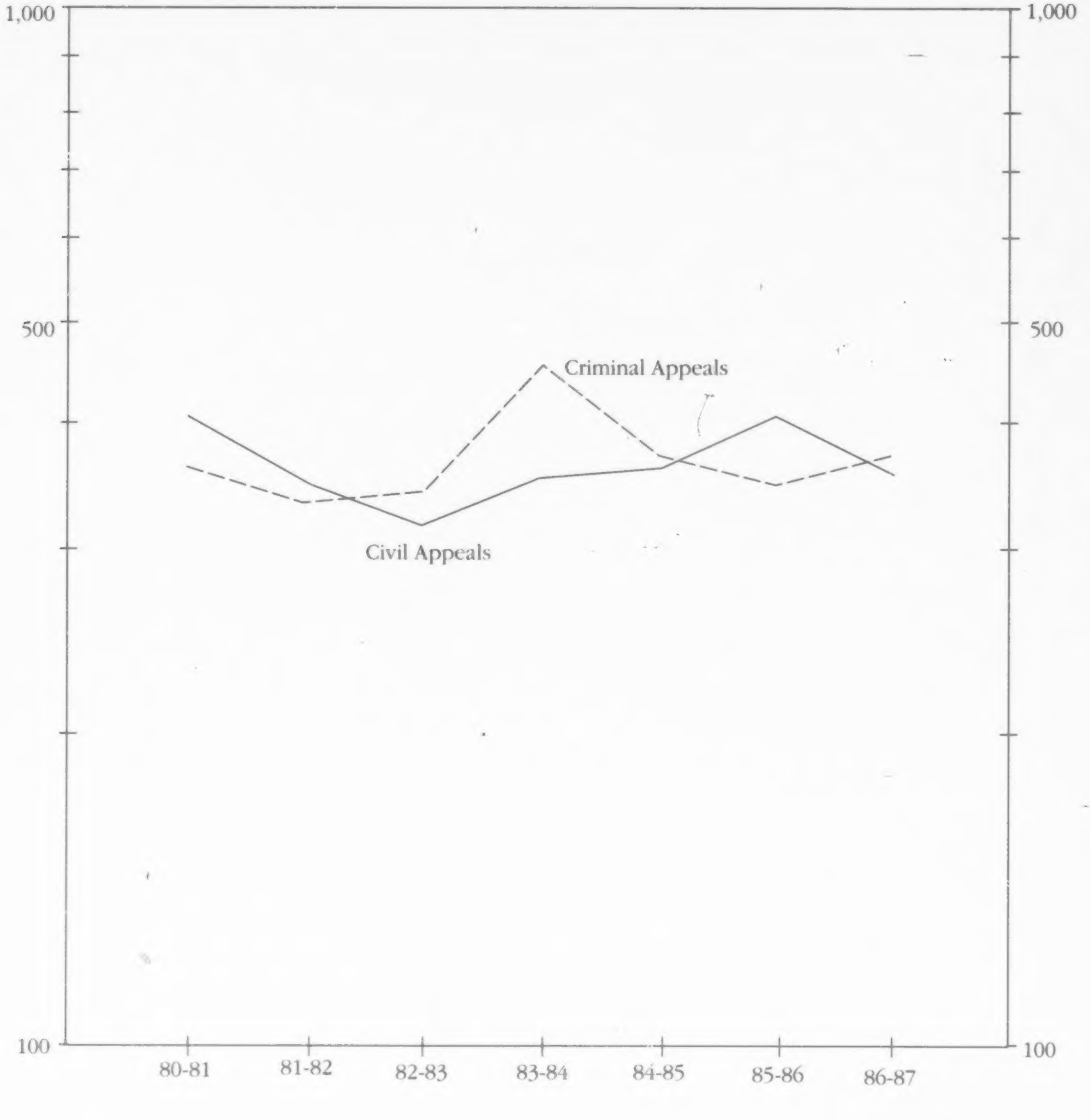
SOURCE TABLE A-3

TABLE T-14

California Courts of Appeal Appeals Filed from Sixth Appellate District Counties Fiscal Year 1980-81 through 1986-87

Year	*Civil appeals filed*	*Criminal appeals filed*
1980-81	404	361
1981-82	348	332
1982-83	318	342
1983-84	353	453
1984-85	361	371
1985-86	404	346
1986-87	356	371

FIGURE 15 – California Courts of Appeal Civil and Criminal Appeals Filed in Sixth District Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986-87



SOURCE TABLE A-3

TABLE T-15 *California Courts of Appeal Business Transacted Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986-87*

			Appeals		*Original Proceedings*			*Rebearing*		
Year	*Total Business Transacted*	*Total by Written Opinion*	*By Written Opinion*	*Without Opinion*[a]	*By Written Opinion*	*Without Opinion*	*Motions Denied or Granted*[b]	*Granted*	*Denied*	*Orders*[c] *miscellaneous*
					NUMBER					
1977-78	24,683	6,093	5,686	2,897	407	4,221	1,077	139	1,289	8,967
1978-79	25,565	6,164	5,750	2,917	414	4,358	1,262	184	1,265	9,415
1979-80	28,011	6,659	6,175	3,505	484	4,841	1,322	136	1,363	10,185
1980-81	29,390	7,166	6,633	3,364	533	5,202	1,400	151	1,336	10,771
1981-82	31,045	7,786	7,280	3,309	506	4,716	1,539	142	1,404	12,199
1982-83	35,707	7,705	7,232	3,364	473	5,294	1,038	125	1,319	1,682
1983-84	39,458	8,509	7,954	3,044	555	5,363	743	95	1,384	20,320
1984-85	40,431	8,599	8,051	5,335	548	5,545	1,017	118	1,363	18,454
1985-86	41,066	9,428	8,814	4,180	614	6,069	1,592	128	1,411	18,258
1986-87	36,372[d]	8,974	8,420	4,451	554	6,222	918[d]	100	1,013	14,694[d]
					PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1977-78	11	2	1	22	8	12	16	9	3	15
1978-79	4	1	1	1	2	3	17	32	–2	5
1979-80	10	8	7	20	17	11	5	–26	8	8
1980-81	5	8	7	–4	10	7	6	11	–2	6
1981-82	6	9	10	–2	–5	–9	10	–6	5	13
1982-83	15	–1	–1	2	–7	12	–33	–12	–6	38
1983-84	11	10	10	–10	17	1	–28	–24	5	21
1984-85	2	1	1	75	–1	3	37	24	–2	–9
1985-86	2	10	9	–22	12	9	57	8	4	–1
1986-87	–11[d]	5	–4	6	–10	3	–42[d]	–22	–28	–20[d]

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[a] Includes cases disposed of either before or after record filed. When limited to cases disposed of after record filed (i.e., cases reflected in the "filings" statistics), dispositions without opinion were:

	1986-87	1985-86	1984-85	1983-84	1982-83	1981-82
Civil Appeals	1,510	1,334	1,475	1,227	1,425	1,348
Criminal Appeals	692	593	634	549	602	634

[b] Excluding granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[c] Not reported elsewhere.

[d] Information on motions and orders were not available from Second Appellate District.

TABLE T-16

California Courts of Appeal Dispositions by Written Opinion Per Judge–Equivalent Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986–87

	Full–time judge–equivalents[a]		*Appeals disp. by written opinion*		*Orig. proceedings disp. by written opinion*		*Total appeals & orig. proc. by written opinion*		*Per judge–equivalent*	
District	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*
I	19.2	19	2,117	2,001	158	104	2,275	2,105	118	111
II	32	30.2	2,910	2,631	135	150	3,045	2,781	95	92
III	7.9	8	863	894	53	41	916	935	116	117
IV	1508	15.5	1,731	1,720	176	179	1,907	1,899	121	123
V	8.1	9.1	822	782	49	32	871	814	108	89
VI[b]	3.5	3.6	371	392	43	48	414	440	118	122
State Total[c]	86.5	85.5	8,814	8,420	614	554	9,428	8,974	109	105

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[a] "Full–time judge equivalents" includes a court's regular judges plus the time reported for judges assigned to the court, minus the time reported for assignments of the court's regular members to another court and for extended absence.

[b] The Sixth Appellate District, which began operating on November 19, 1984, processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties, previously part of the First Appellate District.

[c] May not agree with total districts because of rounding.

TABLE T-17

California Courts of Appeal Dispositions Per Judge-Equivalent Including Civil Appeals Disposed of Without Opinion Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Full–time judge–equivalents[a]		*Total appeals & orig. proc. by written opinion*		*Civil appeals without opinion*[b] *(settled, aban–doned, dismissed)*		*Total dispositions by written opinion plus civil appeals without opinion*		*Per judge–equivalent*	
District	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*
I	19.2	19	2,275	2,105	247	307	2,522	2,412	131	127
II	32	30.2	3,045	2,781	424	463	3,469	3,244	108	107
III	7.9	8	916	935	201	199	1,117	1,134	141	142
IV	15.8	15.5	1,907	1,899	314	372	2,221	2,271	141	147
V	8.1	9.1	871	814	77	84	948	898	117	99
VI	3.5	3.6	414	440	71	85	485	525	139	146
State Total	86.5	85.5	9,428	8,974	1,334	1,510	10,762	10,484	124	123

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[a] "Full–time judge equivalents" includes a court's regular judges plus the time reported for judges assigned to the court, minus the time reported for assignments of the court's regular members to another court and for extended absence.

[b] Does not include dispositions where record on appeal was never filed. An appeal is not deemed "filed" for statistical purposes until the record is filed, such as transfers, which are usually few in number. In 1984–85, however, 223 civil appeals were transferred from the First District to the Sixth District when it began operating. This amount is excluded in the table figure.

TABLE T-18

California Courts of Appeal
Civil Appeals Disposed of Without Opinion After Record Filed
Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986–87

District	*1977-78*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*
					NUMBER					
I	319	313	314	358	371	365	272	[b]188	247	307
II	248	263	376	346	372	414	510	473	424	463
III	211	176	247	262	226	273	132	182	201	199
IV	174	197	249	251	234	270	245	300	314	372
V	44	94	129	139	145	103	68	74	77	84
VI[a]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	71	85
State	996	1,043	1,315	1,346	1,348	1,425	1,227	[b]1,252	1,334	1,510
					PERCENTAGE OF CIVIL APPEALS FILED					
I	29	28	28	26	31	33	25	18	24	32
II	25	26	30	30	33	23	32	30	26	30
III	46	40	43	45	37	42	24	33	33	38
IV	23	26	28	26	25	22	20	26	27	30
V	18	30	33	34	47	37	21	22	28	28
VI [a]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	18	24
State	28	28	31	30	32	28	26	25	26	31

---

[a] The Sixth Appellate District which began operating on November 19, 1984, processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties, previously part of the First Appellate District.

[b] "Civil appeals disposed of without opinion" has been used to estimate the number of appeals dismissed, even though the total also includes other matters, such as transfer, which are usually few in number. In 1984–85, however, 223 civil appeals were transferred from the First District to the Sixth District when it began operating. This amount is excluded from the table figure.

TABLE T-19

California Courts of Appeal
Majority Opinions Written[a]
Fiscal Years 1977-78 through 1986–87

Majority opinions written	*1977-78*	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*
Total opinions	5,959	6,031	6,510	7,023	7,772	7,615	8,515	8,721	9,547	8,977
"By the Court" opinions	1,707	1,130	1,390	1,317	1,328	1,143	630	550	563	455
Authored opinions	4,252	4,901	5,120	5,706	6,444	6,472	7,885	8,171	8,984	8,522
By Court of Appeal justices	3,716	4,558	4,476	5,048	5,492	5,939	7,315	7,507	8,306	8,040
By assigned judges	536	343	644	658	952	533	570	664	678	482

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[a] Up to 1983–84, majority opinions written were lower than cases disposed of by written opinion because two or more consolidated cases might be disposed of by one opinion (Table T–10). However, since 1983–84, a small number of reporting inconsistencies have been encountered with the change–over to computer processing for most of the districts. Generally cases, rather than opinions were reported for this for most of the districts. Generally cases, rather than opinions were reported for this table. In addition, in some instances more than one opinion was reported for the subsequent opinion in cases disposed of after a rehearing by a written opinion.

TABLE T-20

California Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal Outcome of Criminal Appeals Terminated[a] by Written Opinion Fiscal Year 1986-87

	Appeals by defendants				*Appeals by prosecution*[b]			
	Supreme Court		*Courts of Appeal*		*Supreme Court*		*Courts of Appeal*	
	Number	*%*	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*
Total cases	26	100	4,443	100	0	100	66	100
Affirmed in full	8	31	3,608	81	0	-	20	30
Affirmed with modifications	10	38	516	12	0	-	6	9
Total affirmed	18	69	4,124	93	0	-	26	39
Reversed for expected retrial[c]	8	31	263	6	0	-	34	52
Reversed no retrial possible	0	0	33	1	0	-	2	3
Dismissed	0	0	23	<1	0	-	4	6

---

[a] Percentage may not add to total because of rounding.

[b] Pen. Code § 1238.

[c] In a case appealed by prosecution, there may not yet have been a trial (if the order appealed from was a dismissal); or a retrial may be unnecessary (e.g., if the order appealed from was a sentence reduction).

TABLE T-21 California Courts of Appeal Appeals Pending June 30, 1986 and June 30, 1987

Courts of Appeal[a]	June 30, 1986 Total pending	June 30, 1986 Civil	June 30, 1986 Criminal	June 30, 1987 Total pending	June 30, 1987 Civil	June 30, 1987 Criminal
State Total	9,365	4,845	4,520	8,852	4,427	4,425
District I—Total	2,555	1,425	1,130	1,864	944	920
Division 1[b]	611	356	255	443	232	211
Division 2[b]	505	304	201	402	214	188
Division 3[b]	502	266	236	388	194	194
Division 4[b]	596	323	273	348	164	184
Division 5[c]	341	176	165	283	140	143
District II—Total	2,378	1,197	1,181	2,286	1,124	1,162
Division 1[b]	325	165	160	320	154	166
Division 2[b]	330	168	162	328	159	169
Division 3[b]	407	217	190	350	179	171
Division 4[b]	302	157	145	318	156	162
Division 5[b]	372	206	166	375	204	171
Division 6[c]	372	158	214	305	145	160
Division 7[c]	270	126	144	290	127	163
District III[d]	1,107	562	545	1,146	614	532
District IV—Total	1,880	1,078	802	2,001	1,101	900
Division 1[e]	682	315	367	750	363	387
Division 2[b]	459	221	238	553	256	297
Division 3[b]	739	542	197	698	482	216
District V[f]	888	292	596	829	268	561
District VI[a]	557	291	266	726	376	350

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District, which began operating on November 19, 1984, processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, previously part of the First Appellate District.

[b] Authorized four judges.

[c] Authorized three judges.

[d] Authorized seven judges.

[e] Authorized six judges.

[f] Authorized eight judges.

TABLE T-21A

California Courts of Appeal Appeals Argued, Calendared or Ready for Calendar June 30, 1986 and June 30, 1987

Courts of Appeal[a]	*June 30, 1986* *Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*June 30, 1987* *Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*
State Total	4,039	2,356	1,683	3,471	2,003	1,468
District I—Total	1,149	771	378	723	435	288
Division 1[b]	336	238	98	205	133	72
Division 2[b]	246	177	69	167	95	72
Division 3[b]	197	131	66	142	94	48
Division 4[b]	239	147	92	117	62	55
Division 5[c]	131	78	53	92	51	4
District II—Total	658	349	309	556	336	220
Division 1[b]	72	39	33	62	39	23
Division 2[b]	66	49	17	76	46	30
Division 3[b]	139	76	63	96	63	33
Division 4[b]	53	20	33	38	23	15
Division 5[b]	103	62	41	105	62	43
Division 6[c]	150	64	86	105	53	52
Division 7[c]	75	39	36	74	50	24
District III[d]	607	341	266	553	357	196
District IV—Total	877	581	296	768	485	283
Division 1[e]	280	149	131	269	131	138
Division 2[b]	160	88	72	135	69	66
Division 3[b]	437	344	93	364	285	79
District V[f]	533	194	339	470	259	311
District VI[a]	215	120	95	401	231	170

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District, with three authorized judges, began operating on November 19, 1984. It processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, previously part of the First Appellate District.

[b] Authorized four judges.

[c] Authorized three judges.

[d] Authorized seven judges.

[e] Authorized six judges.

[f] Authorized eight judges.

TABLE T-22

California Courts of Appeal Analysis of Pending Ready Appeals Fiscal Year 1986-87

	Appeals disposed of by written opinion fiscal year 1986-87			*Appeals argued, calendared or ready June 30, 1987*			*Ready-pending ratio (June 30, 1987 percent figures)*			*Ready-pending ratio (June 30, 1986 percent figures)*		
District[a]	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal
State Total	8,420	3,825	4,595	3,471	2,003	1,468	41	52	32	46	61	34
I	2,001	1,030	971	723	435	288	36	42	30	54	80	33
II	2,631	1,190	1,441	556	336	220	21	28	15	23	28	18
III	894	302	592	553	357	196	62	118	33	70	109	48
IV	1,720	905	815	768	485	283	45	55	35	51	64	36
V	782	226	556	470	159	311	60	70	56	65	89	56
VI[a]	392	172	220	401	231	170	102	134	77	58	60	56

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District, which began operating on November 19, 1984, processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, previously part of the First Appellate District.

TABLE T-23

California Court of Appeal
Time to Decision
Median Time in Months
Quarter Ending June 30, 1987

Courts of Appeal[a]	*Notice of appeal to filing of opinion*		*Ready for calendar to filing of opinion*	
	Civil	*Criminal*	*Civil*	*Criminal*
District I				
Division 1[b]	15	14	9	5
Division 2[b]	17	16	10	5
Division 3[b]	17	17	6	4
Division 4[b]	14	13	4	3
Division 5[c]	17	16	6	4
District II				
Division 1[b]	15	13	3	2
Division 2[b]	13	11	3	2
Division 3[b]	17	13	4	2
Division 4[b]	13	13	1	1
Division 5[b]	13	14	2	1
Division 6[c]	13	11	3	3
Division 7[c]	19	15	3	2
District III[d]	22	13	15	5
District IV				
Division 1[e]	13	12	4	4
Division 2[b]	15	15	4	3
Division 3[b]	21	19	11	8
District V[f]	16	14	8	6
District VI[a]	17	14	10	3

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District, with three authorized judges, began operating on November 19,1984. It processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties previously part of the First Appellate District.

[b] Authorized four judges.

[c] Authorized three judges.

[d] Authorized seven judges.

[e] Authorized six judges.

[f] Authorized eight judges.

TABLE T-24

California Courts of Appeal Percentage of Majority Opinions Published Fiscal Year 1986-87[a]

Courts of Appeal	*Total*	*Civil appeals*	*Criminal appeals*	*Original proceedings*
State Total	14	19	7	30
District I	16	22	9	24
Division 1	14	18	8	20
Division 2	16	23	7	17
Division 3	18	26	11	22
Division 4	15	18	10	35
Division 5	18	28	8	25
District II	14	20	6	42
Division 1	7	11	2	14
Division 2	11	18	4	15
Division 3	12	20	4	26
Division 4	14	17	7	52
Division 5	18	23	7	67
Division 6	11	17	6	43
Division 7	26	38	13	56
				13
District III	9	16	4	32
District IV	12	14	7	27
Division 1	14	19	8	18
Division 2	12	12	5	46
Division 3	10	10	8	22
District V	16	14	11	22
District VI[b]	10	15	5	15

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[a] Publication rates in 1985-86 (state total) were: Total, 14 percent; civil appeals, 19 percent; criminal appeals, 8 percent; and original proceedings, 34 percent.

[b] The Sixth Appellate District, which began operating on November 19, 1984, processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, previously part of the First Appellate District.

CHAPTER 7

SUPERIOR COURTS

Superior court filings in fiscal year 1986-87 increased to a new high of 909,908 cases, but the rate of increase in filings dropped for the first time in four years.

The rate of increase slowed in all types of filings except in family law, appeals from lower courts and habeas corpus cases, where filings increased 6, 4 and 7 percent, respectively.

Superior courts disposed of 715,948 cases. This reflected an increase of 3 percent over the previous year, but a decline in the rate of increase, which was 7 percent in 1986-87.

Fewer eminent domain, other civil complaints and petitions, mental health, and probate and guardianship cases were disposed of in fiscal year 1986-87 than in the previous year.

In 1986-87, the greatest percent increases in cases disposed of were personal injury, juvenile dependency and criminal cases. These cases represented 16, 14 and 12 percent increases, respectively, over cases filed the previous fiscal year.

The total number of civil cases awaiting trial in courts with six or more judges decreased for the second year in a row. Total civil jury cases awaiting trial in those courts increased from the previous year.

The following judicial statistics on superior courts include a section with new performance indicators followed by a section with general statistical information.

The general statistics include tables and graphs of selected data that historically have been included in the Annual Report (Tables T-29 through T-51 and Figures 24 through 30). Appendix tables of data are located at the back of the Report.

Superior Courts

Superior courts are California's trial courts of general jurisdiction. They are sometimes called the trial courts of residual jurisdiction because they accept all matters except those statutorily given to other trial courts. Superior courts sit as probate courts, juvenile courts and conciliation courts. In addition, these courts have trial jurisdiction over all felony cases and all civil matters above the $25,000 jurisdiction of municipal and justice courts. Superior courts also handle cases asking for special relief, such as an injunction or a declaratory order.

Each of California's 58 counties has a superior court. Case workload determines the number of judges as fixed by the Legislature. The number in each court ranges from one in the sparsely-populated counties to more than 200 in Los Angeles County, reaching a total 724 judges statewide, as of July 1, 1987.

Nearly 910,000 cases were filed during the 1986-87 fiscal year, including 637,000 civil filings, 127,000 juvenile filings and 105,000 criminal filings.

Superior court judges serve six-year terms and are elected by voters of the county on a nonpartisan ballot at a general election. Vacancies are filled by appointment of the Governor. A superior court judge must be an attorney admitted to practice law in California or have served as a judge of a court of record in this state for at least 10 years immediately preceding election or appointment.

Superior courts also hear appeals from decisions of municipal and justice courts. All appeals, other than those in small claims cases, are heard by a three-judge panel of the appellate department in each county and are governed by rules adopted by the Judicial Council. Appeals also may be transferred to the Courts of Appeal.

Performance Indicators

The new performance indicators appear in the bar charts and tables according to the number of judicial positions in each court. These charts and tables were arranged to divide the courts into groups with similar numbers of judicial positions and should not be viewed necessarily as groupings of comparable courts.

The charts (Figures 16 through 23) represent total cases awaiting trial and total dispositions per judicial position for each court. The courts in each chart are grouped in the same fashion as in the tables that follow.

In addition to graphically representing the statistics for total cases awaiting trial and the total number of dispositions that are contained in the tables, the bar charts also include the group average for the courts listed in each chart and the statewide average for each category.

The tables (Tables T-25 thru T-28) list the number of judicial positions in each court and provide statistics on total cases awaiting trial,[1] filings, dispositions, contested trials, and jury trials per judicial position.

Alongside these statistics is a numerical statewide rank. The statistics are ranked from high value to low value. Group rankings are not listed, but may readily be discerned from the table and charts.

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[1] These statistics are meant to complement the "number of civil cases awaiting trial" statistics (see Table T-45) that are calculated per authorized judge rather than per judicial position.

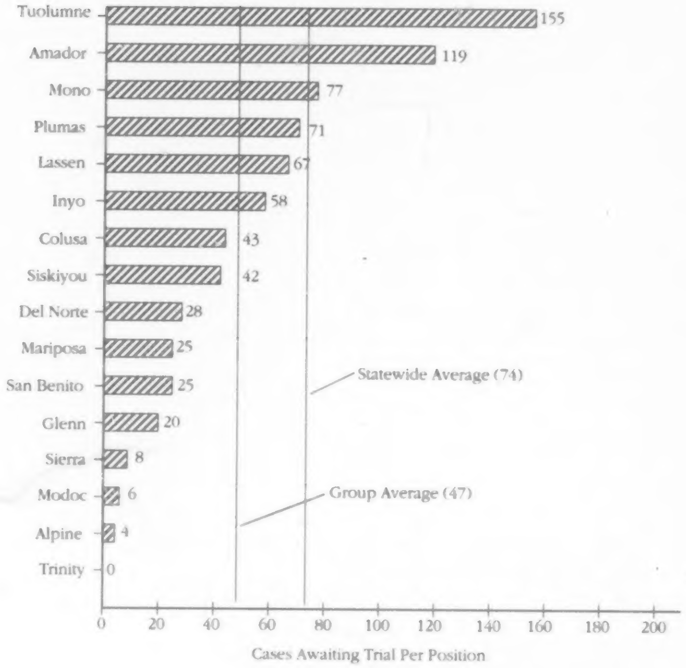
Figure 16

- Of the 17 superior courts with one judicial position, 10 reported fewer than 50 cases awaiting trial per judicial position.
- Seven courts, just less than half, ranked in the top 12 percent of courts with the fewest cases awaiting trial per judicial position.
- This group had the second highest variance in cases awaiting trial per judicial position of the four superior court groups.

Figure 17

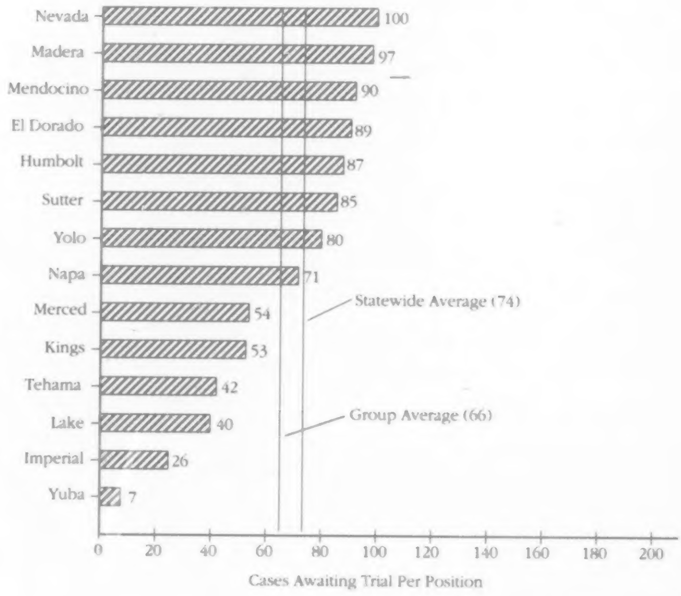
- Most of the courts in this group reported relatively small pending case backlogs. The group average was the second lowest of all four groups.

FIGURE 16 – California Superior Courts
With One Judicial Position,
Total Cases Awaiting Trial Per Position
At the End of Fiscal Year 1986–1987



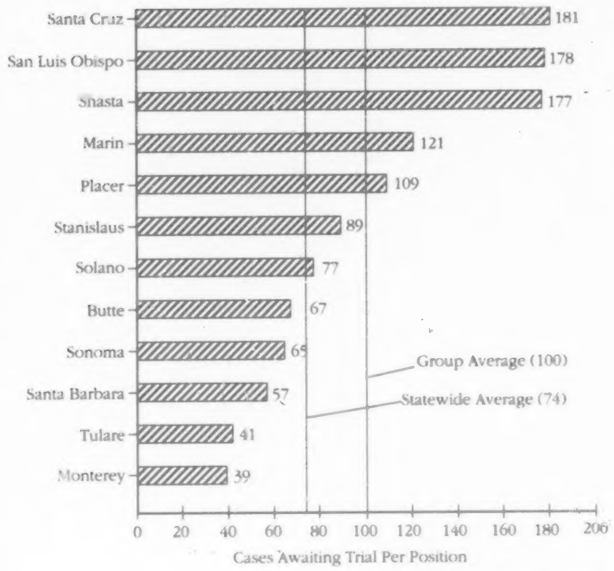
SOURCE: TABLE T–25

FIGURE 17 – California Superior Courts
With 2 to 3 Judicial Positions,
Total Cases Awaiting Trial Per Position
At the End of Fiscal Year 1986–1987



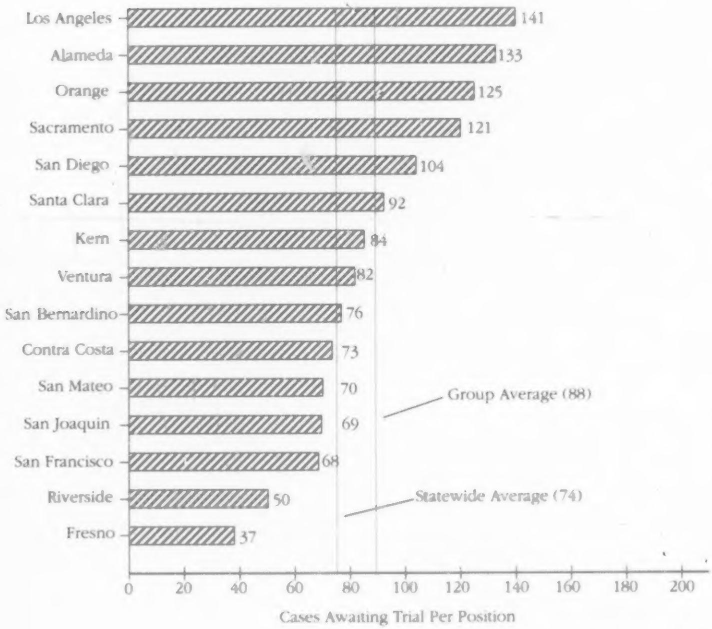
SOURCE: TABLE T–26

FIGURE 18 – California Superior Courts
With Four to Ten Judicial Positions,
Total Cases Awaiting Trial Per Position
At the End of Fiscal Year 1986–1987



SOURCE: TABLE T–27

FIGURE 19 – California Superior Courts
With 11 or More Judicial Positions,
Total Cases Awaiting Trial Per Position
At the End of Fiscal Year 1986–1987



SOURCE: TABLE T–28

Figure 18

- Superior courts with four to ten judicial positions reported the highest average number of cases awaiting trial per position of the four superior court groups.
- Of the four groups, this one reported the widest variance in cases awaiting trial.

Figure 19

- Superior courts with 11 or more judicial positions had the second highest average pending caseload of all four groups.

TABLE A-6

First Appellate District[a] (San Francisco) (Five Divisions—19 Judges) Business Transacted Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

Business Transacted	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
Total business transacted	9,837	9,992
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	1,030	967
Criminal	971	1,150
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	650	669
Criminal	157	136
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	104	158
Without opinion	1,248	1,296
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [b]		
By written opinion	22	0
Without opinion	99	62
Rehearings:		
Granted	54	47
Denied	377	425
Orders (miscellaneous): [c]	5,125	5,082

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District, which began operating on November 19, 1984, processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties, previously part of the First Appellate District.

[b] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[c] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-7 Second Appellate District (Los Angeles)[a] (Seven Divisions—26 Judges) Business Transacted Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

Business Transacted	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
Total business transacted	[c]6,432	11,301
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	1,190	1,236
Criminal	1,441	1,674
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	903	1,045
Criminal	327	254
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	150	135
Without opinion	2,340	2,203
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [a]		
By written opinion	[c] —	0
Without opinion	[c] —	481
Rehearings:		
Granted	1	32
Denied	80	493
Orders (miscellaneous): [b]	[c] —	3,748

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[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.
[b] Not reported elsewhere.
[c] Information on motions and orders were not available from Second Appellate District

TABLE A-8 Third Appellate District (Sacramento) (One Division—7 Judges) Business Transacted Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

Business Transacted	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
Total business transacted	4,325	4,332
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	302	313
Criminal	592	550
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	303	272
Criminal	77	67
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	41	53
Without opinion	514	518
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [a]		
By written opinion	0	0
Without opinion	430	517
Rehearings:		
Granted	23	25
Denied	119	124
Orders (miscellaneous): [b]	1,924	1,893

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[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-9

Fourth Appellate District
(San Diego, San Bernardino and Orange)
(Three Divisions–14 Judges)
Business Transacted

Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

Business Transacted	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
Total business transacted	9,416	9,275
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	905	904
Criminal	815	827
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	1,012	847
Criminal	255	221
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	179	176
Without opinion	1,264	1,248
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [a]		
By written opinion	0	0
Without opinion	293	445
Rehearings:		
Granted	17	19
Denied	276	234
Orders (miscellaneous): [b]	4,400	4,354

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[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A–10 Fifth Appellate District (Fresno) (One Division–8 Judges) Business Transacted Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

Business Transacted	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
Total business transacted	3,743	3,741
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	226	218
Criminal	556	604
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	237	214
Criminal	174	139
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	32	49
Without opinion	452	445
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [a]		
By written opinion	0	0
Without opinion	35	13
Rehearings:		
Granted	3	3
Denied	82	71
Orders (miscellaneous): [b]	1,946	1,985

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[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-11 Sixth Appellate District[a] (San Jose) (One Division–3 Judges) Business Transacted Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

Business Transacted	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
Total business transacted	2,619	2,425
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	172	201
Criminal	220	170
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	264	258
Criminal	92	58
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	48	43
Without opinion	404	359
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted:[b]		
By written opinion	1	0
Without opinion	38	74
Rehearings:		
Granted	2	2
Denied	79	64
Orders (miscellaneous):[c]	1,299	1,196

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District, which began operating on November 19, 1984, processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties, previously part of the First Appellate District.

[b] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[c] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-12

California Superior Courts
Summary of All Filings and Dispositions
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

									Dispositions After Trial			
	Number of Judgeships[a]		Total Filings		Total Dispositions		Dispositions Before Trial		Uncontested Matters		Contested Matters	
COUNTY	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86
STATE TOTAL	722	687	909,908	[R]876,002	730,324	[R]714,505	403,669	[R]377,938	250,016	[R]262,938	76,639	[b]73,629
ALAMEDA	[c]34	31	36,384	36,468	28,798	[R]28,918	13,345	[R]11,871	12,528	[R]14,426	2,925	[R]2,621
ALPINE	1	1	73	66	31	54	28	45	1	4	2	5
AMADOR	1	1	777	665	446	431	131	122	267	255	48	54
BUTTE	[d]4	3	5,621	5,249	4,083	3,709	2,170	1,960	1,481	1,372	432	377
CALAVERAS	1	1	892	895	568	488	317	244	163	173	88	71
COLUSA	1	1	[b]321	387	[b]297	327	[b]109	126	[b]164	178	[b]24	23
CONTRA COSTA	15	15	23,412	22,449	17,052	16,978	7,852	8,568	7,507	6,470	1,693	1,940
DEL NORTE	1	1	919	852	734	664	393	350	273	262	68	52
EL DORADO	3	3	4,085	3,259	2,756	2,266	1,421	1,189	1,129	872	206	205
FRESNO	[e]16	15	21,973	22,705	15,805	15,069	7,791	6,840	4,845	5,331	3,169	2,898
GLENN	1	1	860	757	610	457	255	158	320	242	35	57
HUMBOLDT	3	3	4,510	[R]4,407	3,155	[R]2,620	1,078	[R]832	1,757	[R]1,345	320	[R]443
IMPERIAL	3	3	2,659	2,924	2,068	2,376	1,394	1,575	470	613	204	188
INYO	1	1	743	796	601	1,383	391	343	167	461	43	579
KERN	[f]15	13	16,901	15,887	14,047	12,377	5,685	4,969	7,295	6,298	1,067	1,110
KINGS	2	2	3,016	3,177	2,554	2,438	1,280	1,264	951	764	323	410
LAKE	2	2	1,727	1,595	1,616	1,201	1,008	598	456	480	152	123
LASSEN	1	1	763	822	634	860	259	490	296	279	79	91
LOS ANGELES	224	224	294,435	[R]282,363	262,001	[R]265,890	163,285	148,712	73,468	[R]89,965	25,248	27,213
MADERA	2	2	3,018	2,752	2,043	1,875	659	529	1,028	984	356	362
MARIN	6	6	7,717	7,616	4,915	5,385	3,255	3,377	1,356	1,690	304	318
MARIPOSA	1	1	321	396	252	354	184	234	50	101	18	19
MENDOCINO	2	2	3,092	3,186	2,686	2,465	1,051	881	1,234	1,328	401	256
MERCED	3	3	5,282	5,150	3,604	3,450	2,545	2,465	930	848	129	137
MODOC	1	1	283	279	234	231	69	74	130	124	35	33
MONO	1	1	364	414	330	278	248	224	19	26	63	28
MONTEREY	8	8	10,312	10,695	8,521	8,397	2,892	3,034	4,875	4,572	754	791
NAPA	3	3	3,123	3,459	2,370	2,601	874	903	1,206	1,326	290	372
NEVADA	2	2	2,235	2,170	1,816	1,496	1,131	963	438	297	247	236
ORANGE	[c]54	51	69,925	64,624	49,559	49,281	27,842	27,567	17,313	17,501	4,404	4,213
PLACER	4	4	4,744	4,588	3,452	3,395	2,032	1,988	969	902	451	505
PLUMAS	1	1	626	624	499	433	129	83	289	248	81	102
RIVERSIDE	[g]22	19	28,305	26,647	21,423	21,736	11,412	10,289	8,218	9,333	1,793	2,114
SACRAMENTO	[h]29	27	35,620	31,392	25,886	22,449	10,264	9,557	14,150	11,543	1,472	1,349
SAN BENITO	1	1	902	915	479	587	213	265	115	175	151	147
SAN BERNARDINO	[i]25	24	37,365	34,804	22,317	21,216	12,092	12,586	7,467	6,525	2,758	2,105
SAN DIEGO	[j]56	49	63,647	61,048	55,133	48,117	30,451	26,339	16,424	14,596	8,258	[R]7,182
SAN FRANCISCO	[k]29	28	30,496	[R]31,378	23,583	23,135	12,455	14,222	7,855	6,915	3,273	1,998
SAN JOAQUIN	11	11	13,777	13,462	11,180	10,136	5,201	4,575	3,899	3,881	2,080	1,680
SAN LUIS OBISPO	4	4	6,224	5,596	4,723	4,214	1,738	1,561	2,525	2,217	460	436
SAN MATEO	[f]16	14	15,966	17,342	14,318	14,847	6,381	7,216	6,738	6,421	1,199	1,210
SANTA BARBARA	10	10	11,026	[R]11,268	8,046	[R]8,454	4,579	[R]4,955	2,747	2,643	720	[R]856
SANTA CLARA	[k]34	33	45,364	[R]45,383	37,636	[R]38,514	25,809	[R]25,639	9,004	11,411	2,823	1,464
SANTA CRUZ	4	4	6,942	6,744	5,258	5,378	3,142	3,150	1,767	1,918	349	310
SHASTA	[k]4	3	5,471	5,696	4,063	3,508	1,779	1,545	1,790	1,488	494	475

TABLE A-12 California Superior Courts Summary of All Filings and Dispositions–Continued Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

COUNTY	Number of Judgeships[a] 1986-87	Number of Judgeships[a] 1985-86	Total Filings 1986-87	Total Filings 1985-86	Total Dispositions 1986-87	Total Dispositions 1985-86	Dispositions Before Trial 1986-87	Dispositions Before Trial 1985-86	Dispositions After Trial: Uncontested Matters 1986-87	Dispositions After Trial: Uncontested Matters 1985-86	Dispositions After Trial: Contested Matters 1986-87	Dispositions After Trial: Contested Matters 1985-86
SISKIYOU	1	1	1,397	1,290	1,041	1,093	394	486	570	535	77	72
SOLANO	7	5	11,484	10,311	8,145	7,479	3,797	3,287	2,731	3,028	1,617	1,164
SONOMA	9	8	11,007	10,374	9,188	8,630	5,458	4,543	3,054	3,462	676	62
STANISLAUS	8	8	11,233	10,338	8,740	7,028	2,645	2,460	5,274	3,652	821	91
SUTTER	2	2	2,483	[R]2,292	1,657	[R]1,531	892	[R]817	658	[R]589	107	[R]125
TEHAMA	2	2	1,955	1,362	1,107	945	362	210	644	575	101	160
TRINITY	1	1	480	421	367	273	310	185	36	32	21	56
TULARE	[f]7	6	9,315	8,891	7,420	7,509	2,415	2,400	4,225	4,372	780	737
TUOLUMNE	1	1	1,833	1,648	1,589	1,399	758	603	710	686	121	110
VENTURA	[f]15	13	20,229	19,532	14,203	13,792	7,494	6,091	4,397	5,594	2,312	2,107
YOLO	3	3	3,868	3,816	3,323	2,883	1,793	1,506	1,217	1,081	313	296
YUBA	[k]3	2	2,274	2,245	1,272	1,443	683	846	402	504	187	93

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[a] Number of authorized judgeships at the end of the fiscal year. See Table A-32 for total judicial positions.

[b] Does not include reports for the months of April and May 1987.

[c] Three additional judgeships, authorized by 1985 legislation, became effective on July 1, 1986.

[d] One additional judgeship, authorized by 1985 legislation, became effective on June 17, 1986 by resolution of the Board of Supervisors

[e] One additional judgeship, authorized by 1985 legislation, became effective on July 1, 1986 by resolution of the Board of Supervisors.

[f] Two additional judgeships, authorized by 1985 legislation, became effective on July 1, 1986.

[g] Three additional judgeships, authorized by 1985 legislation became effective on March 11, 1986 by resolution of the Board of Supervisors.

[h] Two additional judgeships, authorized by 1985 legislation, became effective on May 6, 1986 by resolutuion of the Board of Supervisors.

[i] One additional judgeship, authorized by 1985 legislation, became effective on June 2, 1987 by resolution of the Board of Supervisors.

[j] One additional judgeship, authorized by 1985 legislation, became effective on July 1, 1986 and six additional judgeships, both groups were authorized by 1985 legislation, became effective on June 2, 1987 by resolution of the Board of Supervisors.

[k] One additional judgeship, authorized by 1985 legislation, became effective on July 1, 1986.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-13

California Superior Courts Probate and Guardianship Filings and Dispositions Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Trial*		*Dispositions After Trial* *Uncontested Matters*		*Dispositions After Trial* *Contested Matters*	
COUNTY	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	66,195	[R]66,287	60,643	[R]65,193	7,652	[R]6,994	47,943	[R]54,715	5,048	[R]3,484
ALAMEDA	3,193	3,168	2,824	3,860	247	16	2,445	3,768	132	76
ALPINE	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
AMADOR	76	61	57	72	0	0	57	71	0	1
BUTTE	537	541	449	531	0	64	446	464	3	3
CALAVERAS	51	78	49	34	24	12	9	22	16	0
COLUSA	[a]44	53	[a]40	57	[a]0	2	[a]38	54	[a]2	1
CONTRA COSTA	1,685	1,817	1,587	1,744	213	265	1,333	1,344	41	135
DEL NORTE	73	64	75	60	23	7	50	52	2	1
EL DORADO	292	333	261	308	4	2	256	305	1	1
FRESNO	1,257	1,303	1,354	1,865	45	66	1,218	1,700	91	99
GLENN	95	90	79	11	9	1	69	10	1	0
HUMBOLDT	505	[R]518	508	[R]411	159	[R]140	336	[R]261	13	[R]10
IMPERIAL	178	202	217	323	29	58	180	265	8	0
INYO	52	51	63	86	59	24	2	25	2	37
KERN	979	1,011	977	926	4	0	953	911	20	15
KINGS	199	202	169	188	6	43	152	131	11	14
LAKE	173	159	160	145	1	0	151	138	8	7
LASSEN	77	68	62	66	11	4	50	53	1	9
LOS ANGELES	20,356	19,834	17,949	18,946	1,837	1,796	15,280	16,129	832	1,021
MADERA	154	154	144	141	3	1	138	139	3	1
MARIN	789	816	610	678	0	5	607	672	3	1
MARIPOSA	48	37	44	44	34	23	9	21	1	0
MENDOCINO	225	286	293	264	4	2	256	258	33	4
MERCED	376	355	214	269	101	134	111	132	2	3
MODOC	38	45	40	55	1	9	38	45	1	1
MONO	25	19	19	11	15	11	0	0	4	0
MONTEREY	806	869	926	922	34	44	878	873	14	5
NAPA	344	398	287	373	5	6	279	362	3	5
NEVADA	229	206	156	197	16	72	138	124	2	1
ORANGE	3,199	3,217	2,441	2,660	0	10	2,426	2,612	15	38
PLACER	315	308	305	248	32	19	261	229	12	0
PLUMAS	93	78	63	46	0	1	61	44	2	1
RIVERSIDE	2,345	2,146	2,148	2,588	606	139	1,472	2,426	70	23
SACRAMENTO	2,103	2,127	2,482	1,953	75	121	2,376	1,795	31	37
SAN BENITO	75	72	55	45	0	0	0	6	55	39
SAN BERNARDINO	1,693	1,653	1,484	1,678	1,484	1,677	0	0	0	1
SAN DIEGO	4,677	4,608	5,205	5,339	535	411	3,804	3,951	866	977
SAN FRANCISCO	4,098	[R]4,541	3,728	4,228	845	853	2,277	2,772	606	603
SAN JOAQUIN	1,392	1,335	1,417	1,219	219	195	825	983	373	41
SAN LUIS OBISPO	499	457	452	413	6	7	444	400	2	6
SAN MATEO	1,759	1,963	1,874	2,713	0	3	1,863	2,705	11	5
SANTA BARBARA	906	[R]903	585	[R]618	51	20	514	[R]573	20	25
SANTA CLARA	3,034	3,161	2,628	2,565	346	377	946	2,176	1,336	12
SANTA CRUZ	702	672	517	624	1	0	496	597	20	27
SHASTA	431	476	286	315	12	16	264	268	10	31
SIERRA	8	11	9	9	5	1	3	6	1	2
SISKIYOU	168	159	108	153	3	4	103	148	2	1
SOLANO	830	743	885	843	284	128	563	674	38	41
SONOMA	1,156	1,143	1,045	931	65	57	967	857	13	17
STANISLAUS	861	824	952	697	46	40	894	649	12	8
SUTTER	169	[R]179	142	[R]124	4	[R]1	134	[R]117	4	6
TEHAMA	170	170	87	116	1	2	86	99	0	15
TRINITY	37	51	12	10	11	5	0	4	1	1
TULARE	650	673	448	646	6	3	427	634	15	9
TUOLUMNE	135	131	119	118	14	3	104	115	1	0
VENTURA	1,425	1,308	1,188	1,201	28	28	904	1,144	256	29
YOLO	298	330	333	423	76	65	231	320	26	38
YUBA	110	109	31	83	12	1	19	82	0	0

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[a] Does not include reports for the months of April and May 1987.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-14

California Superior Courts
Family Law Filings and Dispositions
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Total Filings		Total Dispositions		Disposition Before Trial		Dispositions After Trial: Uncontested Matters		Dispositions After Trial: Contested Matters	
COUNTY	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	173,146	[b]163,962	160,743	[b]165,137	75,551	[b]71,348	72,470	[b]80,845	12,722	[b]12,944
ALAMEDA	7,174	7,534	6,603	6,194	1,405	998	4,720	4,573	478	623
ALPINE	4	5	5	17	5	17	0	0	0	0
AMADOR	171	160119	138	12	6	99	113	8	1	9
BUTTE	1,190	1,156	1,010	893	704	578	206	201	100	114
CALAVERAS	200	150	129	122	42	37	70	78	17	7
COLUSA	[a]51	63	[a]46	59	[a]16	14	[a]28	39	[a]2	6
CONTRA COSTA	5,055	4,708	3,461	3,976	2,212	2,443	970	1,092	279	441
DEL NORTE	168	141	150	144	106	104	31	37	13	3
EL DORADO	786	762	636	569	534	465	80	82	22	22
FRESNO	3,827	3,667	3,405	2,594	2,813	2,050	487	398	105	146
GLENN	175	167	158	131	29	13	120	89	9	29
HUMBOLDT	879	[b]871	755	[b]669	56	[b]40	654	[b]593	45	[b]36
IMPERIAL	343	360	242	200	211	192	22	5	9	3
INYO	133	117	105	257	93	132	4	16	8	109
KERN	3,819	3,683	2,873	2,505	583	587	2,151	1,756	139	162
KINGS	591	539	637	537	424	354	151	64	62	119
LAKE	293	291	251	231	217	201	25	20	9	10
LASSEN	170	128	171	151	11	8	137	129	23	14
LOS ANGELES	44,573	43,359	59,905	65,962	24,024	21,029	31,465	39,333	4,416	5,600
MADERA	511	471	266	206	17	7	199	143	50	56
MARIN	1,435	1,466	1,095	1,079	985	940	79	103	31	36
MARIPOSA	68	91	48	87	34	52	13	32	1	3
MENDOCINO	509	551	598	438	452	391	45	22	101	25
MERCED	973	880	789	748	724	699	65	40	0	9
MODOC	76	65	63	39	15	7	44	28	4	4
MONO	43	53	51	35	42	29	0	6	9	0
MONTEREY	2,360	2,202	1,798	1,855	74	159	1,657	1,592	67	104
NAPA	618	651	565	601	27	22	484	503	54	76
NEVADA	563	523	495	478	437	430	28	11	30	37
ORANGE	13,967	13,606	12,053	15,188	6,926	9,779	3,901	4,457	1,226	952
PLACER	950	973	868	841	702	599	92	129	74	113
PLUMAS	182	160	132	135	3	9	126	118	3	8
RIVERSIDE	6,434	5,819	4,187	4,283	2,365	1,244	1,552	2,644	270	395
SACRAMENTO	6,804	6,685	5,376	5,610	202	520	5,097	4,884	77	206
SAN BENITO	146	147	49	91	3	8	0	22	46	61
SAN BERNARDINO	8,902	8,360	4,840	4,749	1,398	1,392	3,235	3,113	207	244
SAN DIEGO	18,736	13,339	13,433	11,270	10,369	8,902	1,494	1,359	1,570	1,009
SAN FRANCISCO	3,243	3,081	3,688	3,113	563	2,326	2,154	729	971	58
SAN JOAQUIN	2,706	2,732	2,294	[b]2,154	1,164	[b]960	709	[b]812	421	382
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1,260	1,211	1,101	1,086	43	55	1,016	979	42	52
SAN MATEO	2,829	3,350	2,542	2,436	1,769	1,662	670	720	103	54
SANTA BARBARA	2,138	[b]2,050	1,729	1,816	1,316	1,286	309	413	104	117
SANTA CLARA	9,348	9,410	6,659	7,067	4,280	3,992	2,128	2,806	251	269
SANTA CRUZ	1,400	1,343	1,163	1,146	955	981	160	132	48	33
SHASTA	1,256	1,243	1,183	819	138	64	766	479	279	276
SIERRA	47	34	18	11	9	1	7	10	2	0
SISKIYOU	334	284	251	250	25	60	218	186	8	4
SOLANO	2,186	2,224	1,754	1,777	1,229	1,033	328	552	197	192
SONOMA	2,357	2,239	2,095	2,056	1,810	1,704	182	249	103	103
STANISLAUS	2,496	2,456	1,917	1,844	148	206	1,594	1,374	175	264
SUTTER	491	439	399	[b]380	335	263	43	80	21	37
TEHAMA	328	289	216	249	17	25	177	198	22	26
TRINITY	95	90	81	77	79	65	2	4	0	8
TULARE	1,765	1,845	1,652	1,663	89	69	1,439	1,528	124	66
TUOLUMNE	470	390	384	334	70	53	292	266	22	15
VENTURA	4,247	4,116	3,201	2,839	2,656	1,617	388	1,086	157	136
YOLO	766	729	645	589	406	351	194	208	45	30
YUBA	505	504	404	349	178	118	163	210	63	21

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[a] Does not include reports for the months of April and May 1987.
[b] Revised.

TABLE A-15

California Superior Courts Motor Vehicle Personal Injury, Death and Property Damage Filings and Dispositions Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

							Dispositions After Trial			
	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Trial*		*Uncontested Matters*		*Contested Matters*	
COUNTY	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	90,839	[R]82,317	61,513	[R]49,280	59,478	[R]47,172	1,180	[R]1,339	855	769
ALAMEDA	2,941	2,880	1,841	1,595	1,823	1,524	12	17	6	54
ALPINE	2	4	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1
AMADOR	39	33	8	10	7	9	0	1	1	0
BUTTE	334	297	229	168	219	163	6	2	4	3
CALAVERAS	18	27	17	25	17	23	0	1	0	1
COLUSA	[a]14	19	[a]20	15	[a]19	15	[a]1	0	[a]0	0
CONTRA COSTA	1,716	1,588	1,083	1,227	1,045	1,165	32	49	6	13
DEL NORTE	22	17	15	17	15	13	0	2	0	2
EL DORADO	257	259	146	101	142	93	0	3	4	5
FRESNO	1,205	1,095	813	620	799	613	1	0	13	7
GLENN	22	14	20	5	19	5	0	0	1	0
HUMBOLDT	125	[R]107	76	[R]59	70	[R]57	1	[R]2	5	0
IMPERIAL	130	81	62	39	61	39	0	0	1	0
INYO	12	9	8	5	8	4	0	0	0	1
KERN	942	878	609	530	593	503	10	9	6	18
KINGS	115	105	71	48	69	48	0	0	2	0
LAKE	59	37	36	22	26	16	6	4	4	2
LASSEN	26	26	23	37	22	34	1	0	0	3
LOS ANGELES	42,674	38,451	32,332	23,826	32,004	23,477	82	64	246	285
MADERA	86	81	82	42	79	38	0	0	3	4
MARIN	667	607	382	350	376	345	1	3	5	2
MARIPOSA	18	23	22	17	20	16	2	1	0	0
MENDOCINO	112	104	48	76	42	75	1	0	5	1
MERCED	215	239	132	129	131	124	0	2	1	3
MODOC	4	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
MONO	12	18	12	2	11	0	0	0	1	2
MONTEREY	582	557	280	261	266	248	3	7	11	6
NAPA	217	225	97	93	95	89	1	0	1	4
NEVADA	110	90	58	54	50	43	4	2	4	9
ORANGE	10,630	8,817	5,799	4,285	5,481	3,813	286	420	32	52
PLACER	213	221	100	128	99	125	0	1	1	2
PLUMAS	12	15	20	13	18	9	0	0	2	4
RIVERSIDE	2,225	2,002	1,354	1,447	1,325	1,416	18	12	11	19
SACRAMENTO	2,845	2,595	1,176	1,344	1,149	1,292	22	42	5	10
SAN BENITO	41	44	15	21	15	20	0	0	0	1
SAN BERNARDINO	2,572	2,331	1,441	1,194	1,411	1,150	22	25	8	19
SAN DIEGO	4,376	4,499	3,555	2,618	2,900	2,219	406	353	249	46
SAN FRANCISCO	2,847	2,606	1,992	1,901	1,814	1,711	140	141	38	49
SAN JOAQUIN	823	705	537	[R]389	461	[R]368	15	0	61	21
SAN LUIS OBISPO	321	342	223	172	205	155	2	7	16	10
SAN MATEO	1,333	1,343	730	770	685	720	33	44	12	6
SANTA BARBARA	675	629	302	289	293	276	2	2	7	11
SANTA CLARA	4,119	3,893	2,824	2,426	2,790	2,371	18	32	16	23
SANTA CRUZ	499	473	286	277	271	258	7	16	8	3
SHASTA	221	253	134	117	128	116	0	1	6	0
SIERRA	5	5	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	0
SISKIYOU	59	57	35	43	30	36	0	1	5	6
SOLANO	587	414	321	313	320	296	0	3	1	14
SONOMA	878	830	540	532	531	503	1	22	8	7
STANISLAUS	823	650	365	391	318	347	32	38	15	6
SUTTER	125	129	80	[R]82	80	[R]80	0	[R]2	0	0
TEHAMA	83	73	38	33	35	30	0	0	3	3
TRINITY	9	7	8	10	6	10	0	0	2	0
TULARE	223	221	174	159	167	150	1	2	6	7
TUOLUMNE	72	74	51	56	46	50	2	4	3	2
VENTURA	1,277	967	765	778	750	765	8	2	7	11
YOLO	164	133	77	76	73	69	1	0	3	7
YUBA	106	111	46	37	46	33	0	0	0	4

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[a] Does not include reports for the months April and May 1987.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A–16

California Superior Courts Other Personal Injury, Death and Property Damage Filings and Dispositions Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

							Dispositions After Trial			
	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Trial*		*Uncontested Matters*		*Contested Matters*	
COUNTY	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	46,616	[R]48,030	37,284	[R]36,486	35,558	[R]34,460	785	[R]994	941	1,032
ALAMEDA	1,722	2,474	1,727	1,882	1,635	1,824	47	22	45	36
ALPINE	7	9	7	5	7	4	0	0	0	1
AMADOR	20	20	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	2
BUTTE	224	198	150	126	115	101	3	3	32	22
CALAVERAS	15	27	23	14	22	13	0	1	1	0
COLUSA	[a]4	15	[a]4	11	4	10	[a]0	0	[a]0	1
CONTRA COSTA	838	1,024	807	769	771	723	22	34	14	12
DEL NORTE	19	14	11	16	9	14	0	1	2	1
EL DORADO	217	183	89	93	85	83	0	2	4	8
FRESNO	537	469	289	287	272	260	2	2	15	25
GLENN	10	27	21	14	21	7	0	2	0	5
HUMBOLDT	[R]229	145	61	[R]63	51	[R]52	4	[R]6	6	5
IMPERIAL	82	82	46	16	39	16	0	0	7	0
INYO	20	20	12	1	12	0	0	0	0	1
KERN	536	598	384	256	348	234	18	13	18	9
KINGS	52	47	56	31	52	30	4	1	0	0
LAKE	54	39	32	17	26	15	5	1	1	1
LASSEN	9	5	2	4	2	4	0	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	18,461	19,194	18,702	18,612	18,290	18,144	83	86	329	382
MADERA	36	57	9	14	8	12	0	0	1	2
MARIN	364	378	200	276	189	261	3	4	8	11
MARIPOSA	11	15	4	7	4	7	0	0	0	0
MENDOCINO	65	77	35	25	26	23	1	1	8	1
MERCED	122	113	66	70	63	69	3	0	0	1
MODOC	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
MONO	14	26	6	7	6	7	0	0	0	0
MONTEREY	348	508	230	220	214	195	4	8	12	17
NAPA	208	150	64	28	62	25	1	2	1	1
NEVADA	47	49	28	15	27	11	1	2	0	2
ORANGE	5,433	5,207	2,516	2,556	2,301	2,259	156	190	59	107
PLACER	132	189	83	141	80	134	1	4	2	3
PLUMAS	9	16	8	8	7	3	0	0	1	5
RIVERSIDE	1,328	1,307	713	775	692	753	7	7	14	15
SACRAMENTO	2,113	2,236	1,076	977	1,044	847	13	92	19	38
SAN BENITO	11	16	10	15	10	14	0	0	0	1
SAN BERNARDINO	1,400	1,161	709	671	680	637	17	12	12	22
SAN DIEGO	1,784	2,038	2,240	2,181	1,986	1,842	192	277	62	62
SAN FRANCISCO	2,773	3,198	2,077	1,945	1,898	1,764	76	101	103	80
SAN JOAQUIN	483	460	374	323	343	289	2	6	29	28
SAN LUIS OBISPO	246	243	140	136	126	118	2	11	12	7
SAN MATEO	702	812	498	612	443	567	41	35	14	10
SANTA BARBARA	456	[R]458	197	212	187	197	2	6	8	9
SANTA CLARA	2,238	1,697	1,499	1,225	1,444	1,183	30	15	25	27
SANTA CRUZ	275	271	154	150	131	127	9	15	14	8
SHASTA	307	258	95	96	91	85	0	7	4	4
SIERRA	0	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
SISKIYOU	44	59	27	21	25	17	0	0	2	4
SOLANO	480	474	201	150	195	145	3	1	3	4
SONOMA	430	598	443	306	429	295	1	3	13	8
STANISLAUS	261	256	220	358	191	332	19	18	10	8
SUTTER	81	53	57	[R]50	55	[R]50	2	0	0	0
TEHAMA	28	32	19	9	14	6	1	0	4	3
TRINITY	12	11	22	11	19	9	1	1	2	1
TULARE	237	173	192	162	188	151	0	1	4	10
TUOLUMNE	66	57	29	36	24	36	1	0	4	0
VENTURA	769	557	526	412	510	392	6	0	10	20
YOLO	93	104	56	43	53	41	1	1	2	1
YUBA	153	119	36	20	30	20	1	0	5	0

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[a] Does not include reports for the months of April and May 1987.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-17 California Superior Courts
Eminent Domain Filings and Dispositions
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Total Filings		Total Dispositions		Dispositions Before Trial		Dispositions After Trial: Uncontested Matters		Dispositions After Trial: Contested Matters	
COUNTY	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86
STATE TOTAL	1,516	[b]2,080	736	[b]1,230	635	1,139	37	35	64	[b]56
ALAMEDA	18	21	18	39	11	32	0	2	7	5
ALPINE	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMADOR	4	32	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
BUTTE	14	1	18	1	18	1	0	0	0	0
CALAVERAS	62	15	27	8	27	8	0	0	0	0
COLUSA	[a]1	0	[a]0	0	[a]0	0	[a]0	0	[a]0	0
CONTRA COSTA	59	48	36	36	30	32	2	3	4	1
DEL NORTE	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
EL DORADO	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRESNO	92	76	16	20	9	11	0	1	7	8
GLENN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HUMBOLDT	4	[b]8	2	[b]2	1	0	0	0	1	[b]2
IMPERIAL	9	5	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
INYO	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KERN	14	144	22	27	16	27	6	0	0	0
KINGS	7	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0
LAKE	7	45	27	2	27	2	0	0	0	0
LASSEN	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	582	722	259	756	244	741	3	2	12	13
MADERA	9	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
MARIN	36	7	3	5	0	3	1	0	2	2
MARIPOSA	0	0	6	22	6	20	0	2	0	0
MENDOCINO	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MERCED	40	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
MODOC	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONO	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTEREY	15	32	4	6	2	3	1	3	1	0
NAPA	0	0	1	5	0	5	1	0	0	0
NEVADA	10	4	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
ORANGE	85	73	14	13	6	1	2	9	6	3
PLACER	3	7	3	6	3	4	0	1	0	1
PLUMAS	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
RIVERSIDE	120	309	26	62	20	59	3	0	3	3
SACRAMENTO	1	6	33	9	33	8	0	0	0	1
SAN BENITO	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO	86	76	12	14	8	8	4	6	0	0
SAN DIEGO	100	129	47	50	38	40	5	3	4	7
SAN FRANCISCO	0	0	5	0	1	0	3	0	1	0
SAN JOAQUIN	20	11	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
SAN LUIS OBISPO	2	3	2	4	2	3	0	1	0	0
SAN MATEO	6	19	4	1	2	1	1	0	1	0
SANTA BARBARA	36	67	62	77	58	75	1	1	3	1
SANTA CLARA	41	81	25	11	18	11	2	0	5	0
SANTA CRUZ	13	42	5	6	5	6	0	0	0	0
SHASTA	2	19	4	8	3	5	0	0	1	3
SIERRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SISKIYOU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOLANO	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
SONOMA	12	13	10	10	9	9	0	0	1	1
STANISLAUS	5	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
SUTTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEHAMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRINITY	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
TULARE	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
TUOLUMNE	2	25	5	3	3	3	1	0	1	0
VENTURA	9	3	9	11	7	10	1	0	1	1
YOLO	1	0	5	1	5	1	0	0	0	0
YUBA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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[a] Does not include reports for the months of April and May 1987.

[b] Revised.

TABLE A-18

California Superior Courts
Other Civil Complaints
Filings and Dispositions
Fiscal Year 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Trial*		*Dispositions After Trial*			
							Uncontested Matters		*Contested Matters*	
COUNTY	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	119,954	[R]127,586	73,497	[R]77,400	54,785	[R]59,259	12,227	[R]11,605	6,485	[R]6,536
ALAMEDA	6,956	6,891	2,505	2,661	2,073	2,197	237	274	195	190
ALPINE	40	23	6	17	5	15	0	1	1	1
AMADOR	227	163	57	39	22	15	19	13	16	11
BUTTE	903	683	504	370	470	319	18	34	16	17
CALAVERAS	241	206	118	94	97	64	5	9	16	21
COLUSA	[a]36	44	[a]14	19	[a]14	19	[a]0	0	[a]0	0
CONTRA COSTA	3,221	3,057	1,631	1,869	1,258	1,513	283	264	90	92
DEL NORTE	193	207	133	108	83	66	30	32	20	10
EL DORADO	412	495	274	219	164	163	71	25	39	31
FRESNO	5,154	6,100	2,849	3,449	1,239	1,628	57	188	1,553	1,633
GLENN	72	72	51	39	37	33	13	0	1	6
HUMBOLDT	371	[R]339	170	[R]201	129	[R]152	18	[R]22	23	[R]27
IMPERIAL	265	320	141	139	93	106	14	26	34	7
INYO	143	227	88	324	86	79	0	41	2	204
KERN	1,095	1,108	636	643	448	424	122	150	66	69
KINGS	130	162	62	73	45	47	8	14	9	12
LAKE	195	219	101	105	87	85	4	14	10	6
LASSEN	81	105	57	113	38	90	14	10	5	13
LOS ANGELES	31,298	33,574	25,097	29,328	20,140	24,886	2,837	2,884	2,120	1,558
MADERA	157	155	75	66	55	42	7	8	13	16
MARIN	1,282	1,470	675	799	519	533	106	212	50	54
MARIPOSA	90	99	58	72	48	59	2	7	8	6
MENDOCINO	1,122	1,117	480	384	177	188	209	170	94	26
MERCED	292	319	112	187	105	160	6	7	1	20
MODOC	29	32	16	15	10	7	2	5	4	3
MONO	118	113	105	95	77	82	2	0	26	13
MONTEREY	1,100	1,160	591	699	395	433	122	197	74	69
NAPA	347	324	221	349	188	305	12	9	21	35
NEVADA	631	674	466	384	357	262	53	59	56	63
ORANGE	12,446	12,497	7,630	7,382	5,529	5,017	1,995	2,119	106	246
PLACER	1,136	1,165	624	810	445	563	50	63	129	184
PLUMAS	87	126	80	54	32	24	8	4	40	26
RIVERSIDE	4,618	4,931	2,974	3,401	2,233	2,791	593	477	148	133
SACRAMENTO	3,315	3,686	3,503	2,298	1,759	1,577	1,694	614	50	107
SAN BENITO	65	86	34	40	30	33	2	2	2	5
SAN BERNARDINO	3,007	2,942	1,109	1,059	958	900	134	109	17	50
SAN DIEGO	10,248	12,885	4,617	4,436	3,958	3,691	323	314	336	431
SAN FRANCISCO	5,389	6,147	2,987	2,533	2,383	1,911	360	393	244	229
SAN JOAQUIN	1,499	1,564	891	[R]1,037	562	[R]596	239	[R]357	90	84
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1,561	1,035	905	565	428	357	368	146	109	62
SAN MATEO	2,926	3,162	1,162	1,351	884	923	197	355	81	73
SANTA BARBARA	1,029	[R]1,006	687	677	606	592	32	41	49	44
SANTA CLARA	6,037	6,581	3,158	3,280	2,624	2,539	386	562	148	179
SANTA CRUZ	834	867	545	480	458	376	39	50	48	54
SHASTA	845	1,024	221	219	188	181	15	18	18	20
SIERRA	29	30	14	9	10	9	1	0	3	0
SISKIYOU	129	128	87	86	55	70	14	7	18	9
SOLANO	1,736	1,685	710	661	568	567	91	58	51	36
SONOMA	1,274	1,289	1,142	1,347	645	548	453	723	44	76
STANISLAUS	1,519	1,432	1,311	512	564	289	706	144	41	79
SUTTER	201	168	86	[R]91	65	[R]80	12	[R]5	9	6
TEHAMA	465	106	96	63	53	14	40	36	3	13
TRINITY	129	86	89	43	83	39	3	1	3	3
TULARE	809	911	414	527	272	298	91	178	51	51
TUOLUMNE	123	146	102	108	89	73	11	20	2	15
VENTURA	1,877	2,031	780	1,277	667	1,088	59	108	54	81
YOLO	325	296	204	149	144	109	37	20	23	20
YUBA	95	116	42	45	34	32	3	6	5	7

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[a] Does not include reports for the months of April and May 1967.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-19 California Superior Courts
Other Civil Petitions, Filings and Dispositions
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

							Dispositions After Hearing			
	Total Filings		Total Dispositions		Dispositions Before Hearing		Uncontested Matters		Contested Matters	
COUNTY	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86
STATE TOTAL	138,452	[R]129,368	82,864	[R]84,698	46,124	[R]49,597	29,404	27,781	7,336	[R]7,320
ALAMEDA	2,900	2,260	2,032	1,861	448	286	1,423	1,430	161	145
ALPINE	3	6	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
AMADOR	32	32	4	4	0	3	1	0	3	1
BUTTE	877	959	425	504	323	433	98	64	4	7
CALAVERAS	123	161	40	32	26	22	11	4	3	6
COLUSA	[a]29	38	[a]17	23	[a]9	20	[a]8	3	[a]0	0
CONTRA COSTA	3,164	3,402	1,792	1,480	698	577	801	673	293	230
DEL NORTE	172	136	134	55	67	28	62	26	5	1
EL DORADO	1,254	435	545	244	145	73	368	163	32	8
FRESNO	2,743	2,764	958	743	311	293	215	303	432	147
GLENN	246	207	74	42	36	14	37	25	1	3
HUMBOLDT	1,275	[R]1,302	471	[R]328	250	[R]204	201	112	20	[R]12
IMPERIAL	826	897	517	625	462	517	53	103	2	5
INYO	154	116	32	18	29	6	0	1	3	11
KERN	2,569	1,981	1,769	1,535	284	362	1,449	1,106	36	67
KINGS	906	1,096	545	588	203	324	318	221	24	43
LAKE	487	349	532	255	395	109	129	138	8	8
LASSEN	70	250	19	222	7	191	12	31	0	0
LOS ANGELES	43,742	40,843	22,929	27,593	14,383	17,217	5,478	6,590	3,068	3,786
MADERA	798	693	336	354	188	141	99	111	49	102
MARIN	1,235	1,125	755	649	574	464	178	181	3	4
MARIPOSA	19	66	14	48	13	42	1	5	0	1
MENDOCINO	82	64	86	44	24	3	54	40	8	1
MERCED	1,779	1,845	1,020	809	955	779	65	28	0	2
MODOC	37	41	26	34	14	29	10	3	2	2
MONO	83	79	73	71	55	66	0	0	18	5
MONTEREY	2,137	2,139	1,907	1,312	579	357	1,217	852	111	103
NAPA	486	663	231	210	164	133	51	68	16	9
NEVADA	234	263	135	119	103	84	27	25	5	10
ORANGE	8,792	7,049	5,219	4,459	3,421	2,672	1,789	1,753	9	34
PLACER	719	541	334	259	226	156	75	71	33	32
PLUMAS	109	54	44	34	6	13	32	17	6	4
RIVERSIDE	3,222	2,902	1,882	1,741	1,001	1,120	824	553	57	68
SACRAMENTO	7,894	5,501	1,915	2,094	569	546	1,288	1,448	58	100
SAN BENITO	217	226	77	85	65	78	2	5	10	2
SAN BERNARDINO	9,442	9,358	3,340	3,619	2,811	3,237	527	382	2	0
SAN DIEGO	5,222	6,661	7,744	6,180	1,122	629	4,741	3,680	1,881	1,871
SAN FRANCISCO	5,179	3,644	2,381	3,240	1,559	2,351	630	872	192	17
SAN JOAQUIN	1,360	1,917	876	[R]986	366	[R]565	431	378	79	43
SAN LUIS OBISPO	360	315	393	190	194	65	151	105	48	20
SAN MATEO	1,330	1,814	1,342	1,866	976	1,455	357	398	9	13
SANTA BARBARA	2,522	[R]3,028	1,674	1,878	1,246	1,517	364	307	64	54
SANTA CLARA	6,683	7,147	7,416	9,454	5,838	7,404	1,537	2,017	41	33
SANTA CRUZ	1,469	1,275	1,009	1,086	585	596	382	467	42	23
SHASTA	764	703	522	320	421	268	90	44	11	8
SIERRA	4	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
SISKIYOU	442	315	314	265	139	144	173	119	2	2
SOLANO	829	592	307	271	145	74	143	186	19	11
SONOMA	2,151	1,676	1,351	1,003	927	502	357	455	67	46
STANISLAUS	1,894	1,356	1,022	829	181	346	808	452	33	31
SUTTER	965	[R]794	539	[R]481	203	[R]264	309	199	27	18
TEHAMA	394	213	221	119	124	70	95	47	2	2
TRINITY	42	45	16	22	16	18	0	1	0	3
TULARE	1,788	1,471	1,393	1,354	438	509	935	812	20	33
TUOLUMNE	426	380	422	315	320	236	93	76	9	3
VENTURA	4,050	4,234	2,547	1,744	1,784	1,322	489	338	274	84
YOLO	1,057	1,249	994	642	586	378	389	228	19	36
YUBA	664	692	149	359	109	284	26	65	14	10

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[a] Does not include reports for the months of April and May 1987.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-20

California Superior Courts
Mental Health Filings and Dispositions
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

							Dispositions After Hearing			
	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Hearing*		*Uncontested Matters*		*Contested Matters*	
COUNTY	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	7,179	[R]7,046	6,342	[R]7,124	782	801	4,400	[R]5,147	1,160	[R]1,176
ALAMEDA	629	634	291	306	239	269	16	17	36	20
ALPINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMADOR	5	4	6	5	0	1	5	3	1	1
BUTTE	5	6	5	7	2	1	2	5	1	1
CALAVERAS	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
COLUSA	[a]29	19	[a]29	30	[a]2	6	[a]24	22	[a]3	2
CONTRA COSTA	39	21	28	30	5	4	8	3	15	23
DEL NORTE	4	6	0	5	0	3	0	2	0	0
EL DORADO	6	4	6	5	2	1	4	3	0	1
FRESNO	774	645	475	596	0	72	472	521	3	3
GLENN	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
HUMBOLDT	36	[R]20	29	[R]14	2	0	14	[R]4	13	[R]10
IMPERIAL	62	59	32	43	7	2	25	39	0	2
INYO	3	6	5	18	1	0	3	13	1	5
KERN	436	434	445	380	9	3	361	310	75	67
KINGS	4	15	14	30	0	6	8	14	6	10
LAKE	10	10	17	13	5	2	9	10	3	1
LASSEN	7	6	8	10	0	3	6	6	2	1
LOS ANGELES	531	596	461	533	44	30	317	394	100	109
MADERA	61	52	55	45	6	0	42	39	7	6
MARIN	9	26	5	12	0	0	1	4	4	8
MARIPOSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENDOCINO	17	3	26	27	0	3	25	23	1	1
MERCED	30	22	6	27	1	2	3	21	2	4
MODOC	1	4	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	3
MONO	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTEREY	103	111	148	131	96	73	34	30	18	28
NAPA	5	9	7	10	1	0	2	0	4	10
NEVADA	12	9	29	3	0	0	29	3	0	0
ORANGE	351	500	291	430	0	10	275	353	16	67
PLACER	39	44	109	38	9	1	94	33	6	4
PLUMAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RIVERSIDE	85	87	116	107	33	22	67	60	16	25
SACRAMENTO	86	86	78	94	27	8	23	72	28	14
SAN BENITO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO	620	427	701	969	0	73	199	369	502	527
SAN DIEGO	383	356	423	388	0	0	410	364	13	24
SAN FRANCISCO	71	129	80	136	7	5	68	114	5	17
SAN JOAQUIN	113	[R]84	114	101	10	18	103	61	1	22
SAN LUIS OBISPO	68	92	85	64	6	9	39	48	40	7
SAN MATEO	293	235	217	206	114	40	71	148	32	18
SANTA BARBARA	42	33	54	[R]48	4	1	48	[R]22	2	25
SANTA CLARA	254	215	211	197	2	10	200	183	9	4
SANTA CRUZ	10	10	7	10	0	0	6	7	1	3
SHASTA	1	10	146	103	11	26	110	66	25	11
SIERRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SISKIYOU	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SOLANO	121	67	70	57	6	12	46	39	18	6
SONOMA	140	194	256	378	29	35	200	309	27	34
STANISLAUS	167	217	92	179	3	12	73	160	16	7
SUTTER	10	0	12	0	0	0	8	0	4	0
TEHAMA	15	17	7	9	0	2	7	7	0	0
TRINITY	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TULARE	85	88	51	48	0	0	51	45	0	3
TUOLUMNE	35	35	31	33	0	4	26	24	5	5
VENTURA	1,307	1,347	996	1,186	95	25	821	1,132	80	29
YOLO	36	27	35	26	1	3	31	22	3	1
YUBA	22	22	29	32	3	4	10	21	16	7

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[a] Does not include reports for the months of April and May 1987.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-21

California Superior Courts Juvenile Delinquency Filings and Dispositions Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

											Dispositions After Hearing			
	Filings						*Total*		*Dispositions*		*Uncontested*		*Contested*	
	Total		*Original*		*Subsequent*		*Dispositions*		*Before Hearing*		*Matters*		*Matters*	
COUNTY	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	86,714	[R]84,479	52,891	[R]51,853	33,823	[R]32,626	78,978	[R]76,638	12,356	[R]10,966	56,268	[R]55,546	10,354	[R]10,126
ALAMEDA	3,694	3,599	2,200	2,244	1,494	1,355	3,647	[R]3,702	146	140	3,017	[R]3,224	484	[R]338
ALPINE	9	8	6	8	3	0	6	9	5	6	1	3	0	0
AMADOR	95	74	72	48	23	26	92	75	11	14	73	49	8	12
BUTTE	437	522	226	268	211	254	408	452	24	58	332	367	52	27
CALAVERAS	69	96	69	95	0	1	87	64	7	3	58	45	22	16
COLUSA	[a]60	60	[a]34	42	[a]26	18	[a]58	57	[a]2	2	[a]50	50	6	5
CONTRA COSTA	4,019	3,670	1,800	1,743	2,219	1,927	3,451	3,115	100	549	3,180	2,366	171	200
DEL NORTE	64	75	44	49	20	26	50	62	1	5	47	50	2	7
EL DORADO	337	314	159	158	178	156	329	290	35	28	282	245	12	17
FRESNO	2,688	2,929	1,277	1,211	1,411	1,718	2,667	2,478	277	242	2,164	2,010	226	226
GLENN	34	42	27	34	7	8	43	88	0	4	43	82	0	2
HUMBOLDT	175	[R]244	140	[R]164	35	[R]80	230	[R]209	14	[R]24	203	[R]166	13	[R]19
IMPERIAL	328	424	224	296	104	128	349	439	206	289	107	86	36	64
INYO	98	137	95	125	3	12	165	377	23	24	135	264	7	89
KERN	2,450	2,452	1,220	1,253	1,230	1,199	2,288	2,101	418	343	1,720	1,615	150	143
KINGS	363	432	221	288	142	144	402	474	73	119	254	268	75	87
LAKE	111	122	77	73	34	49	102	115	0	2	90	110	12	3
LASSEN	42	45	42	45	0	0	46	62	1	9	35	35	10	18
LOS ANGELES	25,916	25,861	16,297	15,971	9,619	9,890	21,317	22,368	6,314	4,293	10,344	14,024	4,659	4,051
MADERA	581	527	290	251	291	276	613	508	41	4	510	477	62	27
MARIN	911	786	432	344	479	442	462	529	111	80	342	434	9	15
MARIPOSA	24	31	21	29	3	2	20	29	5	2	15	26	0	1
MENDOCINO	486	445	245	254	241	191	567	724	54	0	461	613	52	111
MERCED	682	632	403	388	279	244	613	587	11	46	525	518	77	23
MODOC	36	24	31	17	5	7	35	33	1	3	24	27	10	3
MONO	23	38	21	38	2	0	25	24	10	7	15	17	0	0
MONTEREY	1,058	1,053	731	726	327	327	962	959	0	5	802	835	160	119
NAPA	329	468	225	243	104	225	353	386	24	37	302	308	27	41
NEVADA	119	70	104	57	15	13	118	57	23	19	68	35	27	3
ORANGE	6,299	5,693	4,202	3,759	2,097	1,934	6,252	5,251	250	172	5,328	4,469	674	610
PLACER	509	506	309	272	200	234	422	463	108	147	306	306	8	10
PLUMAS	43	70	40	68	3	2	78	61	23	0	36	32	19	29
RIVERSIDE	2,433	2,360	1,972	1,704	461	656	2,519	2,594	71	113	2,242	1,993	206	488
SACRAMENTO	3,356	2,694	1,797	1,501	1,559	1,193	3,664	2,894	943	864	2,504	1,922	217	108
SAN BENITO	104	94	104	92	0	2	116	120	2	3	83	87	31	30
SAN BERNARDINO	2,986	2,744	2,188	1,948	798	796	3,295	2,392	430	490	2,248	1,689	617	213
SAN DIEGO	4,138	3,830	2,737	2,450	1,401	1,380	3,667	3,789	411	389	2,932	2,853	324	547
SAN FRANCISCO	1,730	1,981	998	1,618	732	363	1,498	1,459	227	210	1,009	1,028	262	221
SAN JOAQUIN	1,777	1,596	1,053	1,057	724	539	1,625	[R]1,511	263	178	1,084	949	278	384
SAN LUIS OBISPO	623	460	399	337	224	123	480	455	61	21	414	405	5	29
SAN MATEO	1,918	2,006	1,177	1,299	741	707	2,446	1,825	0	180	2,123	1,324	323	321
SANTA BARBARA	1,706	1,597	937	870	769	727	1,543	1,461	209	192	1,251	1,112	83	157
SANTA CLARA	3,288	3,703	2,111	2,557	1,177	1,146	3,211	3,228	397	467	2,696	2,598	118	163
SANTA CRUZ	790	815	582	664	208	151	745	685	156	143	583	531	6	11
SHASTA	564	678	305	314	259	364	433	569	44	74	347	439	42	56
SIERRA	5	16	5	14	0	2	6	7	1	0	2	6	3	1
SISKIYOU	40	56	40	56	0	0	40	53	3	3	35	46	2	4
SOLANO	1,805	1,684	1,009	917	796	767	1,481	1,627	166	238	1,273	1,247	42	142
SONOMA	1,270	995	741	539	529	456	1,107	982	310	214	723	680	74	88
STANISLAUS	1,342	1,514	967	1,010	375	504	1,167	896	143	112	934	641	90	143
SUTTER	141	189	85	114	56	75	118	140	4	2	107	129	7	9
TEHAMA	183	187	121	123	62	64	195	177	2	0	174	128	19	49
TRINITY	28	31	25	24	3	7	23	20	1	3	19	14	3	3
TULARE	1,815	1,712	908	823	907	889	1,358	1,384	138	269	972	857	248	258
TUOLUMNE	164	163	118	134	46	29	160	156	0	0	153	151	7	5
VENTURA	1,972	1,528	941	853	1,031	675	1,426	1,662	34	69	1,157	1,266	235	327
YOLO	296	233	208	175	88	58	255	282	22	40	206	200	27	42
YUBA	151	164	79	99	72	65	143	122	0	16	128	95	15	11

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[a] Does not include reports for the months of April and May 1987.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-22

California Superior Courts
Juvenile Delinquency Filings by Type
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	601 W & I[a]						602 W & I[b]					
	Total		Original		Subsequent		Total		Original		Subsequent	
COUNTY	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86
STATE TOTAL	1,019	[R]956	866	[R]744	153	[R]212	85,695	[R]83,523	52,025	[R]51,109	33,670	[R]32,414
ALAMEDA	0	6	0	6	0	0	3,694	3,593	2,200	2,238	1,494	1,355
ALPINE	0	1	0	1	0	0	9	7	6	7	3	0
AMADOR	2	2	2	2	0	0	93	72	70	46	23	26
BUTTE	0	0	0	0	0	0	437	522	226	268	211	254
CALAVERAS	2	0	2	0	0	0	67	96	67	95	0	1
COLUSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	34	42	26	18
CONTRA COSTA	17	13	17	13	0	0	4,002	3,657	1,783	1,730	2,219	1,927
DEL NORTE	0	7	0	6	0	1	64	68	44	43	20	25
EL DORADO	0	0	0	0	0	0	337	314	159	158	178	156
FRESNO	83	124	61	69	22	55	2,605	2,805	1,216	1,142	1,389	1,663
GLENN	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	42	27	34	7	8
HUMBOLDT	6	[R]8	5	[R]6	1	[R]2	169	[R]236	135	[R]158	34	[R]78
IMPERIAL	1	0	1	0	0	0	327	424	223	296	104	128
INYO	6	11	6	11	0	0	92	126	89	114	3	12
KERN	0	1	0	1	0	0	2,450	2,451	1,220	1,252	1,230	1,199
KINGS	7	89	7	89	0	0	356	343	214	199	142	144
LAKE	3	0	3	0	0	0	108	122	74	73	34	49
LASSEN	5	3	5	3	0	0	37	42	37	42	0	0
LOS ANGELES	324	142	248	123	76	19	25,592	25,719	16,049	15,848	9,543	9,871
MADERA	44	32	35	27	9	5	537	495	255	224	282	271
MARIN	30	22	26	16	4	6	881	764	406	328	475	436
MARIPOSA	1	2	1	2	0	0	23	29	20	27	3	2
MENDOCINO	0	1	0	1	0	0	486	444	245	253	241	191
MERCED	2	2	2	2	0	0	680	630	401	386	279	244
MODOC	5	1	5	1	0	0	31	23	26	16	5	7
MONO	4	0	4	0	0	0	19	38	17	38	2	0
MONTEREY	0	1	0	1	0	0	1,058	1,052	731	725	327	327
NAPA	13	21	10	10	3	11	316	447	215	233	101	214
NEVADA	6	2	4	1	2	1	113	68	100	56	13	12
ORANGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,299	5,693	4,202	3,759	2,097	1,934
PLACER	0	0	0	0	0	0	509	506	309	272	200	234
PLUMAS	10	6	8	6	2	0	33	64	32	62	1	2
RIVERSIDE	0	1	0	1	0	0	2,433	2,359	1,972	1,703	461	656
SACRAMENTO	28	24	26	20	2	4	3,328	2,670	1,771	1,481	1,557	1,189
SAN BENITO	3	2	3	2	0	0	101	92	101	90	0	2
SAN BERNARDINO	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,986	2,744	2,188	1,948	798	796
SAN DIEGO	10	0	10	0	0	0	4,128	3,830	2,727	2,450	1,401	1,380
SAN FRANCISCO	40	75	34	19	6	56	1,690	1,906	964	1,599	726	307
SAN JOAQUIN	106	115	106	104	0	11	1,671	1,481	947	953	724	528
SAN LUIS OBISPO	14	5	14	5	0	0	609	455	385	332	224	123
SAN MATEO	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,918	2,006	1,177	1,299	741	707
SANTA BARBARA	7	16	6	14	1	2	1,699	1,581	931	856	768	725
SANTA CLARA	4	9	4	9	0	0	3,284	3,694	2,107	2,548	1,177	1,146
SANTA CRUZ	0	1	0	1	0	0	790	814	582	663	208	151
SHASTA	9	6	9	6	0	0	555	672	296	308	259	364
SIERRA	1	5	1	5	0	0	4	11	4	9	0	2
SISKIYOU	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	56	40	56	0	0
SOLANO	58	37	56	34	2	3	1,747	1,647	953	883	794	764
SONOMA	0	1	0	1	0	0	1,270	994	741	538	529	456
STANISLAUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,342	1,514	967	1,010	375	504
SUTTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	189	85	114	56	75
TEHAMA	26	18	26	18	0	0	157	169	95	105	62	64
TRINITY	0	3	0	2	0	1	28	28	25	22	3	6
TULARE	128	104	105	78	23	26	1,687	1,608	803	745	884	863
TUOLUMNE	10	10	10	9	0	1	154	153	108	125	46	28
VENTURA	4	5	4	5	0	0	1,968	1,523	937	848	1,031	675
YOLO	0	6	0	4	0	2	296	227	208	171	88	56
YUBA	0	16	0	10	0	6	151	148	79	89	72	59

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[a] W&I 601 seeks to make a minor a ward of the court.

[b] W&I 602 alleges a violation of a criminal statute.

[c] Does not include reports for the months of April and May 1987.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-23 California Superior Courts Juvenile Dependency Filings and Dispositions Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

COUNTY	*Filings*						*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Hearing*		*Dispositions After Hearing*			
	Total		*Original*		*Subsequent*						*Uncontested Matters*		*Contested Matters*	
	1986-87	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	39,953	[R]36,885	37,026	[R]34,839	2,927	[R]2,046	38,368	[R]33,786	10,331	[R]5,998	23,621	[R]23,549	4,416	[R]4,239
ALAMEDA	1,490	1,308	1,400	1,284	90	24	1,853	[R]1,520	1,212	[R]462	508	[R]971	133	87
ALPINE	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
AMADOR	16	12	14	12	2	0	13	8	1	3	12	5	0	0
BUTTE	451	337	348	232	103	105	370	272	0	7	352	228	18	37
CALAVERAS	29	39	29	39	0	0	15	20	0	7	10	8	5	5
COLUSA	[a]15	22	[a]14	19	[a]1	3	[a]19	17	[a]0	4	[a]15	10	[a]4	3
CONTRA COSTA	1,082	858	956	772	126	86	1,057	815	135	167	823	599	99	49
DEL NORTE	72	52	67	47	5	5	57	58	5	0	52	58	0	0
EL DORADO	72	61	65	54	7	7	70	49	3	3	66	37	1	9
FRESNO	837	666	709	467	128	199	630	521	165	152	221	203	244	166
GLENN	41	31	40	31	1	0	38	38	0	3	36	33	2	2
HUMBOLDT	116	[R]134	109	[R]100	7	[R]34	99	[R]105	14	[R]7	77	[R]71	8	[R]27
IMPERIAL	157	180	156	180	1	0	146	152	34	42	60	62	52	48
INYO	35	18	35	18	0	0	33	37	6	4	23	24	4	9
KERN	840	905	687	663	153	242	911	712	296	206	470	410	145	96
KINGS	179	130	169	120	10	10	133	87	45	14	54	51	34	22
LAKE	42	60	42	60	0	0	41	52	0	4	33	44	8	4
LASSEN	26	20	26	20	0	0	34	16	11	0	18	15	5	1
LOS ANGELES	15,624	14,414	14,890	14,384	734	30	14,275	[R]13,483	5,856	2,038	7,148	[*R]10,096	1,271	1,349
MADERA	46	57	44	56	2	1	44	67	6	0	23	64	15	3
MARIN	241	135	231	120	10	15	48	114	5	23	36	74	7	17
MARIPOSA	15	12	15	11	0	1	13	9	4	2	8	7	1	0
MENDOCINO	131	160	116	157	15	3	240	207	32	7	176	177	32	23
MERCED	187	127	183	125	4	2	136	118	11	36	106	82	19	0
MODOC	22	18	20	18	2	0	22	21	7	5	11	13	4	3
MONO	7	12	4	12	3	0	5	5	3	2	2	3	0	0
MONTEREY	201	249	190	242	11	7	184	212	4	0	145	170	35	42
NAPA	98	112	80	77	18	35	100	90	14	10	65	61	21	19
NEVADA	39	37	38	37	1	0	44	25	12	4	27	20	5	1
ORANGE	1,756	1,555	1,684	1,500	72	55	1,347	1,392	117	162	1,127	1,102	103	128
PLACER	150	107	139	95	11	12	121	96	29	32	89	61	3	3
PLUMAS	13	22	13	22	0	0	25	28	10	0	13	14	2	14
RIVERSIDE	1,758	1,486	1,758	1,478	0	8	1,596	1,455	96	179	1,411	1,133	89	143
SACRAMENTO	1,681	1,183	1,384	975	297	208	1,480	951	329	286	1,058	613	93	52
SAN BENITO	39	41	39	41	0	0	32	61	0	0	28	53	4	8
SAN BERNARDINO	1,751	1,698	1,737	1,691	14	7	1,865	1,393	433	395	1,081	788	351	210
SAN DIEGO	2,722	2,439	2,722	2,439	0	0	2,966	2,238	299	312	2,013	1,376	654	550
SAN FRANCISCO	1,433	1,614	989	1,197	444	417	1,510	1,032	262	168	1,106	751	142	113
SAN JOAQUIN	771	715	702	642	69	73	679	660	144	229	480	323	55	108
SAN LUIS OBISPO	142	196	122	185	20	11	101	164	26	17	75	112	0	35
SAN MATEO	562	540	513	470	49	70	1,564	1,082	0	144	1,374	691	190	247
SANTA BARBARA	220	231	201	208	19	23	229	233	23	41	188	148	18	44
SANTA CLARA	1,483	1,346	1,483	1,346	0	0	1,238	1,137	205	173	1,008	927	25	37
SANTA CRUZ	206	203	205	203	0	0	121	170	31	64	79	101	11	5
SHASTA	271	248	184	200	87	48	233	202	29	34	189	159	15	9
SIERRA	17	2	15	2	2	0	16	0	3	0	10	0	3	0
SISKIYOU	35	57	35	57	0	0	29	47	2	16	25	27	2	4
SOLANO	345	664	291	585	54	79	403	530	83	147	280	260	40	123
SONOMA	225	237	203	228	22	9	203	229	77	67	111	146	15	16
STANISLAUS	335	344	335	344	0	0	269	219	19	28	199	150	51	41
SUTTER	77	104	60	82	17	22	49	70	3	1	38	56	8	13
TEHAMA	87	103	86	91	1	12	75	91	1	0	51	60	23	31
TRINITY	16	19	15	18	1	1	21	11	6	0	11	7	4	4
TULARE	727	721	651	676	76	45	552	597	168	181	293	307	91	109
TUOLUMNE	32	34	30	31	2	3	27	35	0	1	26	29	1	5
VENTURA	666	566	491	466	175	100	705	620	5	37	509	461	191	122
YOLO	237	176	189	161	48	15	219	179	50	70	122	73	47	36
YUBA	83	66	70	47	13	19	63	33	0	2	50	25	13	6

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[a] Does not include reports for the months of April and May 1987.

[R] Revised.

[*R] Major revision due to correction in reporting.

TABLE A-24 California Superior Courts Criminal Filings and Dispositions Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

											Dispositions Before Trial			
	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Trial*						*Uncontested Matters*		*Contested Matters*	
					Total		*Guilty Pleas*		*Other*					
COUNTY	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86
STATE TOTAL	104,906	[R]95,200	98,734	[R]88,212	91,959	[R]81,993	85,622	[R]76,341	6,337	[R]5,652	1,681	[R]1,382	5,094	4,837
ALAMEDA	4,050	4,363	4,082	4,218	3,805	3,955	3,556	3,665	249	290	103	128	174	135
ALPINE	4	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
AMADOR	81	61	80	66	75	64	75	61	0	3	1	0	4	2
BUTTE	436	364	338	269	284	222	238	201	46	21	18	4	36	43
CALAVERAS	61	73	54	61	51	54	44	39	7	15	0	4	3	3
COLUSA	[a]35	46	[a]44	33	[a]42	31	[a]41	25	[a]1	6	[a]0	0	[a]2	2
CONTRA COSTA	1,739	1,475	1,419	1,208	1,191	1,013	1,002	825	189	188	53	43	175	152
DEL NORTE	103	121	90	118	77	104	51	59	26	45	1	2	12	12
EL DORADO	305	262	275	259	252	231	189	172	63	59	2	7	21	21
FRESNO	2,432	2,358	1,878	1,608	1,710	1,452	1,562	1,271	148	181	8	5	160	151
GLENN	143	86	105	79	99	74	99	71	0	3	0	1	6	4
HUMBOLDT	320	[R]246	318	[R]155	33	[R]24	0	9	33	[R]15	249	[R]108	36	[R]23
IMPERIAL	243	294	280	351	246	308	210	272	36	36	9	27	25	16
INYO	82	81	80	247	74	65	70	60	4	5	0	77	6	105
KERN	2,539	2,210	2,503	2,243	2,316	2,075	2,116	1,912	200	163	35	18	152	150
KINGS	334	344	339	307	292	241	254	201	38	40	2	0	45	66
LAKE	187	178	204	157	169	130	133	118	36	12	4	1	31	26
LASSEN	158	106	156	114	111	97	85	77	26	20	23	0	22	17
LOS ANGELES	40,866	[R]35,785	39,882	34,684	37,889	32,826	35,750	31,070	2,139	1,756	431	363	1,562	1,495
MADERA	454	394	297	333	250	283	222	244	28	39	10	3	37	47
MARIN	319	350	299	311	261	266	252	250	9	16	2	3	36	42
MARIPOSA	23	20	20	14	16	11	14	10	2	1	0	0	4	3
MENDOCINO	260	290	265	223	230	177	207	153	23	24	6	24	29	22
MERCED	542	468	490	471	435	412	432	403	3	9	46	18	9	41
MODOC	27	31	22	21	17	12	15	10	2	2	0	2	5	7
MONO	33	28	30	21	29	20	28	19	1	1	0	0	1	1
MONTEREY	1,272	1,310	1,220	1,297	1,097	1,153	873	973	224	180	12	5	111	139
NAPA	291	257	276	253	229	199	212	160	17	39	8	13	39	41
NEVADA	177	195	213	99	82	29	66	10	16	19	63	16	68	54
ORANGE	4,379	3,956	3,785	3,632	3,506	3,437	3,343	3,356	163	81	28	17	251	178
PLACER	371	322	275	203	261	189	242	180	19	9	1	4	13	10
PLUMAS	75	81	45	51	30	24	30	23	0	1	13	19	2	8
RIVERSIDE	2,792	2,366	2,811	2,271	2,638	2,130	2,376	1,914	262	216	29	28	144	113
SACRAMENTO	3,841	3,349	3,768	3,262	3,506	3,032	3,173	2,700	333	332	75	61	187	169
SAN BENITO	176	157	89	109	88	109	88	109	0	0	0	0	1	0
SAN BERNARDINO ..	3,477	2,919	2,493	2,517	2,344	2,352	2,222	2,207	122	145	0	32	149	133
SAN DIEGO	8,732	8,033	8,716	7,638	8,269	7,299	7,939	7,020	330	279	104	66	343	273
SAN FRANCISCO	2,840	3,481	2,884	2,888	2,726	2,716	2,570	2,454	156	262	32	14	126	158
SAN JOAQUIN	1,728	1,267	1,297	[R]766	1,237	[R]687	1,086	[R]612	151	[R]75	11	12	49	67
SAN LUIS OBISPO	499	530	253	297	220	269	188	247	32	22	14	3	19	25
SAN MATEO	1,767	1,515	1,484	1,422	1,404	1,350	1,280	1,214	124	136	8	1	72	71
SANTA BARBARA	948	909	650	805	553	714	533	681	20	33	36	18	61	73
SANTA CLARA	7,694	[R]7,285	7,824	[R]7,187	7,593	[R]6,914	7,350	[R]6,677	243	237	53	95	178	178
SANTA CRUZ	530	565	510	571	486	545	411	466	75	79	6	2	18	24
SHASTA	697	677	697	652	669	619	592	532	77	87	9	7	19	26
SIERRA	14	25	19	22	18	12	17	12	1	0	0	3	1	7
SISKIYOU	116	134	113	132	103	113	99	109	4	4	1	1	9	18
SOLANO	1,030	817	845	654	761	567	723	535	38	32	4	8	80	79
SONOMA	806	780	682	513	514	437	357	288	157	149	59	18	109	58
STANISLAUS	1,125	938	1,099	786	977	669	770	574	207	95	15	25	107	92
SUTTER	193	219	153	84	133	74	125	70	8	4	5	1	15	9
TEHAMA	185	145	144	68	114	59	97	41	17	18	13	0	17	9
TRINITY	92	46	84	36	83	27	73	22	10	5	0	0	1	9
TULARE	1,006	938	1,007	837	892	747	859	720	33	27	16	8	99	82
TUOLUMNE	182	138	159	125	148	117	122	98	26	19	1	1	10	7
VENTURA	1,255	1,043	898	735	691	565	587	499	104	66	55	57	152	113
YOLO	486	445	384	382	363	361	316	319	47	42	5	9	16	12
YUBA	354	320	304	346	268	330	256	321	12	9	2	0	34	16

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[a] Does not include reports for the months of April and May 1987.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-25

California Superior Courts
Criminal Dispositions After Uncontested Trial
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Total Disposed of After Uncontested Trial						*Acquitted or Dismissed*				*Convicted*			
	All Defendants		By Court		By Jury		By Court		By Jury		By Court		By Jury	
COUNTY	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86
STATE TOTAL	1,681	[R]1,382	1,216	[R]1,033	465	349	272	250	114	62	944	[R]783	351	287
ALAMEDA	103	128	82	117	21	11	61	54	10	3	21	63	11	8
ALPINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMADOR	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
BUTTE	18	4	13	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	12	3	5	1
CALAVERAS	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
COLUSA	[a]0	0	[a]0	0	[a]0	0	[a]0	0	[a]0	0	[a]0	0	[a]0	0
CONTRA COSTA	53	43	19	29	34	14	4	13	5	3	15	16	29	11
DEL NORTE	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
EL DORADO	2	7	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	4
FRESNO	8	5	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	0	5	3	1	1
GLENN	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HUMBOLDT	249	[R]108	249	[R]108	0	0	0	1	0	0	249	[R]107	0	0
IMPERIAL	9	27	6	26	3	1	0	26	1	1	6	0	2	0
INYO	0	77	0	77	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	76	0	0
KERN	35	18	11	7	24	11	9	4	3	1	2	3	21	10
KINGS	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
LAKE	4	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1
LASSEN	23	0	21	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	19	0	2	0
LOS ANGELES	431	363	218	199	213	164	108	74	67	45	110	125	146	119
MADERA	10	3	10	3	0	0	9	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
MARIN	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0
MARIPOSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENDOCINO	6	24	2	19	4	5	0	2	0	0	2	17	4	5
MERCED	46	18	39	11	7	7	1	1	0	1	38	10	7	6
MODOC	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
MONO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTEREY	12	5	12	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	11	3	0	0
NAPA	8	13	8	9	0	4	6	5	0	0	2	4	0	4
NEVADA	63	16	61	10	2	6	1	1	1	0	60	9	1	6
ORANGE	28	17	28	17	0	0	2	1	0	0	26	16	0	0
PLACER	1	4	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
PLUMAS	13	19	13	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	19	0	0
RIVERSIDE	29	28	22	27	7	1	10	20	0	1	12	7	7	0
SACRAMENTO	75	61	51	37	24	24	9	1	3	1	42	36	21	23
SAN BENITO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO	0	32	0	13	0	19	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	19
SAN DIEGO	104	66	69	55	35	11	9	7	8	2	60	48	27	9
SAN FRANCISCO	32	14	16	9	16	5	0	2	0	1	16	7	16	4
SAN JOAQUIN	11	12	9	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	12	2	0
SAN LUIS OBISPO	14	3	14	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	13	2	0	1
SAN MATEO	8	1	2	1	6	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	5	0
SANTA BARBARA	36	18	28	8	8	10	0	1	1	0	28	7	7	10
SANTA CLARA	53	95	49	84	4	11	1	1	3	0	48	83	1	11
SANTA CRUZ	6	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0
SHASTA	9	7	2	3	7	4	0	0	1	0	2	3	6	4
SIERRA	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
SISKIYOU	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
SOLANO	4	8	3	3	1	5	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	5
SONOMA	59	18	58	18	1	0	25	2	0	0	33	16	1	0
STANISLAUS	15	25	8	18	7	7	5	4	2	0	3	14	5	7
SUTTER	5	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0
TEHAMA	13	0	9	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	3	0
TRINITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TULARE	16	8	15	6	1	2	2	0	0	0	13	6	1	2
TUOLUMNE	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
VENTURA	55	57	43	51	12	6	1	5	0	1	42	46	12	5
YOLO	5	9	2	4	3	5	2	0	2	1	0	4	1	4
YUBA	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

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[a] Does not include reports for the months of April and May 1987.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-26

California Superior Courts
Criminal Dispositions After Contested Trial
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Total Disposed of After Contested Trial						Acquitted or Dismissed				Convicted			
	All Defendants		By Court		By Jury		By Court		By Jury		By Court		By Jury	
COUNTY	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86
STATE TOTAL	5,094	[R]4,837	932	[R]976	4,162	[R]3,861	173	164	770	[R]717	759	[R]812	3,392	[R]3,144
ALAMEDA	174	135	38	19	136	116	3	4	12	21	35	15	124	95
ALPINE	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
AMADOR	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
BUTTE	36	43	5	3	31	40	0	0	6	9	5	3	25	31
CALAVERAS	3	3	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2
COLUSA	[a]2	2	[a]1	0	[a]1	2	[a]0	0	[a]0	0	[a]1	0	[a]1	2
CONTRA COSTA	175	152	18	12	157	140	1	2	17	29	17	10	140	111
DEL NORTE	12	12	0	0	12	12	0	0	3	3	0	0	9	9
EL DORADO	21	21	2	2	19	19	0	0	5	4	2	2	14	15
FRESNO	160	151	15	15	145	136	2	0	19	26	13	15	126	110
GLENN	6	4	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	3
HUMBOLDT	36	[R]23	3	[R]7	33	[R]16	0	0	7	[R]3	3	[R]7	26	[R]13
IMPERIAL	25	16	13	0	12	16	0	0	3	5	13	0	9	11
INYO	6	105	4	102	2	3	0	1	0	1	4	101	2	2
KERN	152	150	4	6	148	144	2	1	36	28	2	5	112	116
KINGS	45	66	1	8	44	58	0	3	10	11	1	5	34	47
LAKE	31	26	4	7	27	19	0	0	6	5	4	7	21	14
LASSEN	22	17	1	0	21	17	0	0	3	0	1	0	18	17
LOS ANGELES	1,562	1,495	379	386	1,183	1,109	98	95	309	274	281	291	874	835
MADERA	37	47	3	6	34	41	0	6	13	11	3	0	21	30
MARIN	36	42	2	4	34	38	0	0	6	7	2	4	28	31
MARIPOSA	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
MENDOCINO	29	22	6	5	23	17	0	1	2	1	6	4	21	16
MERCED	9	41	3	2	6	39	0	0	0	1	3	2	6	38
MODOC	5	7	1	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	7
MONO	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
MONTEREY	111	139	46	66	65	73	5	12	15	19	41	54	50	54
NAPA	39	41	10	11	29	30	0	2	3	4	10	9	26	26
NEVADA	68	54	43	20	25	34	0	1	4	3	43	19	21	31
ORANGE	251	178	2	11	249	167	1	6	30	18	1	5	219	149
PLACER	13	10	4	2	9	8	1	0	2	0	3	2	7	8
PLUMAS	2	8	0	2	2	6		0	0	0	0	2	2	6
RIVERSIDE	144	113	27	25	117	88	9	3	13	16	18	22	104	72
SACRAMENTO	187	169	8	19	179	150	2	2	28	19	6	17	151	131
SAN BENITO	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO	149	133	10	17	139	116	0	0	0	0	10	17	139	116
SAN DIEGO	343	273	40	41	303	232	13	11	46	40	27	30	257	192
SAN FRANCISCO	126	158	6	19	120	139	0	2	11	23	6	17	109	116
SAN JOAQUIN	49	67	1	4	48	63	0	0	10	11	1	4	38	52
SAN LUIS OBISPO	19	25	1	4	18	21	0	0	4	5	1	4	14	16
SAN MATEO	72	71	15	7	57	64	1	1	24	5	14	6	33	59
SANTA BARBARA	61	73	8	10	53	63	1	1	8	11	7	9	45	52
SANTA CLARA	178	178	22	21	156	157	1	1	7	10	21	20	149	147
SANTA CRUZ	18	24	2	8	16	16	0	0	4	5	2	8	12	11
SHASTA	19	26	5	4	14	22	0	0	0	1	5	4	14	21
SIERRA	1	7	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
SISKIYOU	9	18	2	1	7	17	0	0	4	4	2	1	3	13
SOLANO	80	79	3	12	77	67	2	4	26	28	1	8	51	39
SONOMA	109	58	41	14	68	44	18	0	19	11	23	14	49	33
STANISLAUS	107	92	19	10	88	82	3	2	25	12	16	8	63	70
SUTTER	15	9	3	0	12	9	0	0	0	0	3	0	12	9
TEHAMA	17	9	1	0	16	9	1	0	2	2	0	0	14	7
TRINITY	1	9	0	1	1	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	7
TULARE	99	82	42	17	57	65	5	0	13	9	37	17	44	56
TUOLUMNE	10	7	1	2	9	5	0	0	1	1	1	2	8	4
VENTURA	152	113	59	41	93	72	2	2	10	13	57	39	83	59
YOLO	16	12	2	1	14	11	1	0	3	2	1	1	11	9
YUBA	34	16	3	2	31	14	0	0	1	3	3	2	30	11

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[a] Does not include reports for the months of April and May 1987.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-27

California Superior Courts
Level of Conviction of Criminal Defendants
Fiscal Years 1985–86 and 1986–87

	Total Defendants Convicted Of						*Convicted Before Trial On Plea Of Guilty*				*Convicted After Court Trial Of*				*Convicted After Jury Trial Of*			
	All Types		*Felony*		*Misdemeanor*		*Felony*		*Misdemeanor*		*Felony*		*Misdemeanor*		*Felony*		*Misdemeanor*	
COUNTY	86-87	85-86	86-87	85-86	86-87	85-86	86-87	85-86	86-87	85-86	86-87	85-86	86-87	85-86	86-87	85-86	86-87	85-86
STATE TOTAL	91,068	R 81,367	88,959	R 79,305	2,109	R 2,062	83,910	R 74,613	1,712	1,728	1,540	R 1,462	163	R 133	3,509	R 3,230	234	R 201
ALAMEDA	3,747	3,846	3,707	3,771	40	75	3,521	3,607	35	58	51	63	5	15	135	101	0	2
ALPINE	3	1	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMADOR	80	63	73	57	7	6	68	55	7	6	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0
BUTTE	285	239	283	238	2	1	238	201	0	0	17	6	0	0	28	31	2	1
CALAVERAS	47	45	38	38	9	7	35	32	9	7	1	2	0	0	2	4	0	0
COLUSA	a 43	27	a 43	27	a 0	0	a 41	25	a 0	0	a 1	0	a 0	0	a 1	2	a 0	0
CONTRA COSTA	1,203	973	1,177	955	26	18	994	816	8	9	21	24	11	2	162	115	7	7
DEL NORTE	60	69	53	63	7	6	45	55	6	4	0	0	0	0	8	8	1	2
EL DORADO	207	196	206	195	1	1	188	172	1	0	3	4	0	1	15	19	0	0
FRESNO	1,707	1,400	1,699	1,392	8	8	1,554	1,266	8	5	18	15	0	3	127	111	0	0
GLENN	105	75	105	74	0	1	99	70	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0
HUMBOLDT	278	R 136	269	R 133	9	R 3	0	8	0	1	244	R 112	8	R 2	25	R 13	1	0
IMPERIAL	240	283	230	276	10	7	203	265	7	7	16	0	3	0	11	11	0	0
INYO	76	239	72	234	4	5	69	55	1	5	1	177	3	0	2	2	0	0
KERN	2,253	2,046	2,165	1,979	88	67	2,030	1,846	86	66	4	8	0	0	131	125	2	1
KINGS	291	253	291	250	0	3	254	198	0	3	3	5	0	0	34	47	0	0
LAKE	160	140	160	138	0	2	133	118	0	0	6	7	0	0	21	13	0	2
LASSEN	125	94	125	94	0	0	85	77	0	0	20	0	0	0	20	17	0	0
LOS ANGELES	37,161	32,440	36,446	31,644	715	796	35,284	30,477	466	593	305	347	86	69	857	820	163	134
MADERA	247	274	245	272	2	2	222	244	0	0	4	0	0	0	19	28	2	2
MARIN	284	287	283	287	1	0	252	250	0	0	4	6	0	0	27	31	1	0
MARIPOSA	18	13	18	13	0	0	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0
MENDOCINO	240	195	161	113	79	82	131	73	76	80	5	21	3	0	25	19	0	2
MERCED	486	459	483	459	3	0	430	403	2	0	41	12	0	0	12	44	1	0
MODOC	20	19	16	18	4	1	12	9	3	1	1	2	0	0	3	7	1	0
MONO	29	20	27	18	2	2	26	17	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
MONTEREY	975	1,084	941	1,026	34	58	839	921	34	52	52	51	0	6	50	54	0	0
NAPA	250	203	248	195	2	8	211	155	1	5	11	11	1	2	26	29	0	1
NEVADA	191	75	189	75	2	0	64	10	2	0	103	28	0	0	22	37	0	0
ORANGE	3,589	3,526	3,558	3,467	31	59	3,316	3,305	27	51	23	19	4	2	219	143	0	6
PLACER	253	194	231	188	22	6	221	174	21	6	4	3	0	0	6	11	1	0
PLUMAS	45	50	45	50	0	0	30	23	0	0	13	21	0	0	2	6	0	0
RIVERSIDE	2,517	2,015	2,502	2,005	15	10	2,366	1,908	10	6	28	27	2	2	108	70	3	2
SACRAMENTO	3,393	2,907	3,361	2,865	32	42	3,145	2,662	28	38	47	50	1	3	169	153	3	1
SAN BENITO	88	109	88	109	0	0	88	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO	2,371	2,359	2,294	2,274	77	85	2,145	2,122	77	85	10	17	0	0	139	135	0	0
SAN DIEGO	8,310	7,299	7,794	6,943	516	356	7,443	6,673	496	347	79	72	8	6	272	198	12	3
SAN FRANCISCO	2,717	2,598	2,688	2,539	29	59	2,546	2,408	24	46	21	21	1	3	121	110	4	10
SAN JOAQUIN	1,136	R 680	1,117	R 674	19	61,068	R 607	18	5	10	15	0	1	39	52	1	0	
SAN LUIS OBISPO	216	270	210	260	6	10	183	240	5	7	13	5	1	1	14	15	0	2
SAN MATEO	1,334	1,279	1,334	1,279	0	0	1,280	1,214	0	0	16	6	0	0	38	59	0	0
SANTA BARBARA	620	759	614	750	6	9	529	672	4	9	35	16	0	0	50	62	2	0
SANTA CLARA	7,569	R 6,938	7,452	R 6,807	117	131	7,246	6,558	104	119	64	98	5	5	142	151	8	7
SANTA CRUZ	431	487	419	474	12	13	400	454	11	12	6	9	0	1	13	11	1	0
SHASTA	619	564	594	551	25	13	569	519	23	13	6	7	1	0	19	25	1	0
SIERRA	18	22	18	22	0	0	17	12	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	7	0	0
SISKIYOU	105	124	105	123	0	1	99	108	0	1	3	2	0	0	3	13	0	0
SOLANO	777	588	751	574	26	14	704	523	19	12	3	9	0	0	44	42	7	2
SONOMA	463	351	422	341	41	10	335	285	22	3	40	26	16	4	47	30	3	3
STANISLAUS	857	673	844	666	13	7	761	572	9	2	19	22	0	0	64	72	4	5
SUTTER	145	80	144	78	1	2	124	69	1	1	7	0	0	1	13	9	0	0
TEHAMA	123	48	114	43	9	5	88	36	9	5	9	0	0	0	17	7	0	0
TRINITY	74	29	70	27	4	2	70	21	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1
TULARE	954	801	928	759	26	42	834	681	25	39	50	21	0	2	44	57	1	1
TUOLUMNE	132	104	131	102	1	2	121	97	1	1	2	2	0	0	8	3	0	1
VENTURA	781	648	763	630	18	18	573	486	14	13	95	83	4	2	95	61	0	3
YOLO	329	337	321	337	8	0	309	319	7	0	1	5	0	0	11	13	1	0
YUBA	291	334	291	333	0	1	256	320	0	1	3	2	0	0	32	11	0	0

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[a] Does not include reports for the months of April and May 1987.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-28 California Superior Courts Appeals From Lower Courts Filings and Dispositions Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

							Dispositions After Hearing			
	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Hearing*		*Questions Of Law*		*Trials De Novo*	
COUNTY	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	20,241	[R]19,515	18,845	[R]18,477	1,926	[R]2,100	3,016	[R]2,660	13,903	[R]13,717
ALAMEDA	927	920	819	817	42	47	147	128	630	642
ALPINE	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
AMADOR	9	7	7	4	0	1	7	1	0	2
BUTTE	122	106	96	65	2	8	42	26	52	31
CALAVERAS	17	20	6	9	1	0	4	0	1	9
COLUSA	[a]2	7	[a]5	5	[a]0	3	[a]0	1	[a]5	1
CONTRA COSTA	620	563	553	598	123	64	85	99	325	435
DEL NORTE	12	12	8	11	2	0	1	0	5	11
EL DORADO	86	94	74	85	15	12	11	16	48	57
FRESNO	272	322	236	220	3	0	46	31	187	189
GLENN	16	18	16	8	4	3	3	0	9	5
HUMBOLDT	73	[R]87	64	[R]53	11	[R]10	47	[R]33	6	[R]10
IMPERIAL	31	15	26	42	1	1	0	3	25	38
INYO	9	9	8	11	0	5	0	0	8	6
KERN	279	290	252	295	12	30	71	93	169	172
KINGS	46	56	56	35	15	9	21	9	20	17
LAKE	43	43	47	44	12	1	7	9	28	34
LASSEN	28	14	12	15	2	1	0	0	10	14
LOS ANGELES	6,600	6,665	6,353	7,306	643	702	988	782	4,722	5,822
MADERA	36	40	41	29	1	1	16	10	24	18
MARIN	181	180	133	313	19	220	0	0	114	93
MARIPOSA	5	2	3	5	0	0	0	3	3	2
MENDOCINO	74	66	42	45	7	8	34	31	1	6
MERCED	70	76	15	26	2	0	3	4	10	22
MODOC	7	9	7	7	3	1	0	1	4	5
MONO	5	24	4	6	0	0	3	0	1	6
MONTEREY	138	155	131	135	12	12	19	39	100	84
NAPA	57	47	36	47	0	3	4	4	32	40
NEVADA	37	38	49	57	5	4	9	0	35	53
ORANGE	2,000	1,836	1,882	1,694	205	161	201	207	1,476	1,326
PLACER	130	137	124	90	0	5	4	8	120	77
PLUMAS	3	2	4	1	0	0	0	1	4	0
RIVERSIDE	640	605	754	683	120	138	37	61	597	484
SACRAMENTO	871	674	721	460	154	46	85	81	482	333
SAN BENITO	27	29	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
SAN BERNARDINO	814	776	743	687	95	73	76	82	572	532
SAN DIEGO	1,844	1,662	1,878	1,435	116	228	241	201	1,521	1,006
SAN FRANCISCO	690	753	568	465	40	53	196	175	332	237
SAN JOAQUIN	259	303	312	280	53	53	78	33	181	194
SAN LUIS OBISPO	133	134	146	118	13	19	38	33	95	66
SAN MATEO	437	364	364	351	57	29	9	66	298	256
SANTA BARBARA	234	260	254	256	4	4	72	65	178	187
SANTA CLARA	765	588	569	483	15	24	117	92	437	367
SANTA CRUZ	144	123	125	89	6	2	23	19	96	68
SHASTA	69	70	65	39	2	9	8	1	55	29
SIERRA	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
SISKIYOU	23	15	31	17	6	2	1	3	24	12
SOLANO	174	148	127	104	0	0	14	23	113	81
SONOMA	143	180	137	137	8	15	25	13	104	109
STANISLAUS	208	188	176	131	2	5	97	21	77	105
SUTTER	17	[R]10	9	21	4	1	3	5	2	15
TEHAMA	15	21	8	7	1	0	2	0	5	7
TRINITY	10	19	6	21	3	3	1	0	2	18
TULARE	153	121	123	113	4	9	32	43	87	61
TUOLUMNE	21	24	24	17	7	7	0	2	17	8
VENTURA	520	506	497	408	72	60	83	89	342	259
YOLO	69	66	75	64	0	6	1	8	74	50
YUBA	23	15	19	12	1	2	4	4	14	6

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[a] Does not include reports for the months of April and May 1987.
[R] Revised.

TABLE A-29

California Superior Courts
Habeas Corpus Filings and Dispositions
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Hearing*		*Dispositions After Hearing Contested Matters*	
COUNTY	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86
STATE TOTAL	14,197	[R]13,247	11,777	[R]10,844	6,532	[R]6,111	5,245	[R]4,733
ALAMEDA	690	416	556	263	259	121	297	142
ALPINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMADOR	2	6	2	4	2	2	0	2
BUTTE	91	79	81	51	9	5	72	46
CALAVERAS	5	2	3	4	3	1	0	3
COLUSA	[a]1	1	[a]1	1	[a]1	0	[a]0	1
CONTRA COSTA	175	218	147	111	71	53	76	58
DEL NORTE	16	7	10	10	4	6	6	4
EL DORADO	51	49	51	44	40	35	11	9
FRESNO	155	311	235	68	148	1	87	67
GLENN	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	1
HUMBOLDT	402	[R]386	372	[R]351	288	[R]122	84	[R]229
IMPERIAL	5	5	7	6	2	5	5	1
INYO	1	4	2	2	0	0	2	2
KERN	403	193	378	224	358	175	20	49
KINGS	90	49	70	35	56	24	14	11
LAKE	66	43	66	43	43	31	23	12
LASSEN	66	49	41	50	40	49	1	1
LOS ANGELES	3,212	3,065	2,540	2,493	1,617	1,533	923	960
MADERA	89	69	80	70	4	0	76	70
MARIN	248	270	248	270	216	237	32	33
MARIPOSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENDOCINO	9	14	6	8	3	4	3	4
MERCED	10	74	9	9	4	4	5	5
MODOC	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
MONO	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
MONTEREY	192	350	140	388	119	352	21	36
NAPA	123	155	132	156	65	69	67	87
NEVADA	27	12	17	8	11	5	6	3
ORANGE	588	618	330	339	100	74	230	265
PLACER	77	68	84	72	38	14	46	58
PLUMAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RIVERSIDE	305	327	343	329	212	185	131	144
SACRAMENTO	710	570	614	503	474	410	140	93
SAN BENITO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO	615	359	285	274	40	202	245	72
SAN DIEGO	685	[R]569	642	[R]555	448	[R]377	194	[R]178
SAN FRANCISCO	203	203	185	195	130	154	55	41
SAN JOAQUIN	846	773	761	709	376	436	385	273
SAN LUIS OBISPO	510	578	442	550	408	466	34	84
SAN MATEO	104	219	91	212	47	142	44	70
SANTA BARBARA	114	97	80	[R]84	29	[R]40	51	[R]44
SANTA CLARA	380	276	374	254	257	174	117	80
SANTA CRUZ	70	85	71	84	57	52	14	32
SHASTA	43	37	44	49	43	48	1	1
SIERRA	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
SISKIYOU	6	26	5	26	3	21	2	5
SOLANO	1,358	798	1,039	492	39	80	1,000	412
SONOMA	165	200	177	206	104	157	73	49
STANISLAUS	197	163	148	185	52	74	96	111
SUTTER	13	[R]8	13	[R]8	6	[R]1	7	[R]7
TEHAMA	2	6	1	4	0	2	1	2
TRINITY	8	13	5	10	3	4	2	6
TULARE	57	12	55	18	53	14	2	4
TUOLUMNE	105	51	76	63	37	20	39	43
VENTURA	855	1,326	665	919	195	113	470	806
YOLO	40	28	41	27	14	12	27	15
YUBA	6	7	6	5	2	4	4	1

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[a] Does not include reports for the months of April and May 1987.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-30

California Superior Courts
Dispositions by Jury Trial
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Total		*Personal Injury, Death and Property Damage*		*Criminal*		*All Other Proceedings*	
COUNTY	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	8,757	[R]7,402	1,535	1,510	4,627	[R]4,210	2,595	[R]1,682
ALAMEDA	352	295	36	40	157	127	159	128
ALPINE	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
AMADOR	9	5	0	2	5	2	[R]4	1
BUTTE	49	59	8	10	36	41	5	8
CALAVERAS	4	8	1	1	2	5	1	2
COLUSA	[a]2	3	[a]0	[a]1	1	2	[a]1	0
CONTRA COSTA	219	183	12	18	191	154	16	11
DEL NORTE	15	17	0	2	13	14	2	1
EL DORADO	35	43	8	12	20	23	7	8
FRESNO	206	226	11	18	147	137	48	71
GLENN	7	10	1	3	6	5	0	2
HUMBOLDT	41	[R]24	5	2	33	[R]16	3	[R]6
IMPERIAL	27	28	4	0	15	17	8	11
INYO	2	7	0	1	2	3	0	3
KERN	201	198	16	26	172	155	13	17
KINGS	47	58	1	0	44	58	2	0
LAKE	38	25	6	3	29	20	3	2
LASSEN	24	21	1	1	23	17	0	3
LOS ANGELES	2,973	2,589	541	638	1,396	1,273	1,036	678
MADERA	37	50	1	3	34	41	2	6
MARIN	65	65	16	15	34	38	15	12
MARIPOSA	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0
MENDOCINO	230	37	12	1	27	22	191	14
MERCED	15	61	1	2	13	46	1	13
MODOC	5	9	0	1	4	7	1	1
MONO	49	3	1	2	1	1	47	0
MONTEREY	103	105	22	21	65	73	16	11
NAPA	36	49	3	5	29	34	4	10
NEVADA	34	74	0	7	27	40	7	27
ORANGE	419	403	90	147	249	167	80	89
PLACER	27	22	3	5	9	11	15	6
PLUMAS	3	9	1	2	2	6	0	1
RIVERSIDE	196	144	23	25	124	89	49	30
SACRAMENTO	246	243	21	41	203	174	22	28
SAN BENITO	11	4	0	2	0	0	11	2
SAN BERNARDINO	166	206	18	37	139	135	9	34
SAN DIEGO	716	417	291	75	338	243	87	99
SAN FRANCISCO	317	341	103	102	136	144	78	95
SAN JOAQUIN	582	115	87	31	50	63	445	21
SAN LUIS OBISPO	44	47	10	9	18	22	16	16
SAN MATEO	93	92	16	16	63	64	14	12
SANTA BARBARA	107	100	18	18	61	73	28	9
SANTA CLARA	250	277	44	49	160	168	46	60
SANTA CRUZ	40	35	12	6	18	16	10	13
SHASTA	48	41	9	10	21	26	18	5
SIERRA	1	7	0	0	1	7	0	0
SISKIYOU	18	25	7	7	7	17	4	1
SOLANO	94	95	4	16	78	72	12	7
SONOMA	96	80	15	11	69	44	12	25
STANISLAUS	113	104	16	7	95	89	2	8
SUTTER	17	42	0	0	13	9	4	33
TEHAMA	31	15	7	4	20	9	4	2
TRINITY	3	13	2	1	1	8	0	4
TULARE	82	94	7	15	58	67	17	12
TUOLUMNE	13	9	4	3	9	5	0	1
VENTURA	136	118	18	24	105	78	13	16
YOLO	23	29	1	7	17	16	5	6
YUBA	36	18	1	3	33	14	2	1

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[a] Does not include reports for the months of April and May 1987.
[R] Revised.

TABLE A-31

California Superior Courts Total Cases Awaiting Trial as of June 30, 1986 and June 30, 1987

COUNTY	Number of Judicial Positions[a]		Cases Awaiting Trial at End of Month[b]						Total Cases Per Judicial Position	
			Total		Civil		Criminal[c]			
	6/30/87	6/30/86	6/30/87	6/30/86	6/30/87	6/30/86	6/30/87	6/30/86	6/30/87	6/30/86
STATE TOTAL	821	789	88,169	[R]87,372	77,658	[R]77,790	10,511	[R]9,582	107	111
ALAMEDA	37	33	4,935	5,170	4,483	4,716	452	454	133	157
ALPINE	1	1	4	5	4	5	0	0	4	5
AMADOR	1	1	119	100	77	73	42	27	119	100
BUTTE	4	3	269	301	215	253	54	48	67	100
CALAVERAS	1	1	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA
COLUSA	1	1	43	71	27	59	16	12	43	71
CONTRA COSTA	18	18	1,321	1,226	1,077	982	244	244	73	68
DEL NORTE	1	1	28	19	16	11	12	8	28	19
EL DORADO	3	3	266	257	223	223	43	34	89	86
FRESNO	19	18	703	796	617	592	86	204	37	44
GLENN	1	1	20	17	14	16	6	1	20	17
HUMBOLDT	3	3	260	242	216	194	44	48	87	81
IMPERIAL	3	3	79	94	79	94	0	0	26	31
INYO	1	1	58	[R]48	58	[R]46	0	[R]2	58	[R]48
KERN	17	15	1,430	1,155	1,014	971	416	184	84	77
KINGS	2	2	106	158	86	102	20	56	53	79
LAKE	2	2	80	75	70	58	10	17	40	38
LASSEN	1	1	67	60	57	44	10	16	67	60
LOS ANGELES	280	278	39,449	40,538	35,479	36,757	3,970	3,781	141	146
MADERA	2	2	193	101	96	68	97	33	97	51
MARIN	6	7	723	705	706	677	17	28	121	101
MARIPOSA	1	1	25	30	24	27	1	3	25	30
MENDOCINO	2	2	180	231	133	154	47	77	90	116
MERCED	3	3	162	144	139	124	23	20	54	48
MODOC	1	1	6	7	4	3	2	4	6	7
MONO	1	1	77	84	76	83	1	1	77	84
MONTEREY	8	8	309	316	221	247	88	69	39	40
NAPA	3	3	214	181	200	160	14	21	71	60
NEVADA	2	2	199	208	173	163	26	45	100	104
ORANGE	63	59	7,779	6,421	7,008	5,951	771	470	123	109
PLACER	4	4	435	417	301	368	134	49	109	104
PLUMAS	1	1	71	76	62	60	9	16	71	76
RIVERSIDE	26	22	1,246	1,362	1,111	1,257	135	105	48	62
SACRAMENTO	30	28	3,616	3,190	3,273	2,878	343	312	121	114
SAN BENITO		1	25	46	25	38	0	8	25	46
SAN BERNARDINO	28	28	2,200	2,029	1,761	1,695	439	334	79	72
SAN DIEGO	53	52	6,345	6,627	5,798	6,107	547	520	120	127
SAN FRANCISCO	39	38	2,668	3,169	2,538	2,967	130	202	68	83
SAN JOAQUIN	11	11	758	790	499	594	259	196	69	72
SAN LUIS OBISPO	5	5	888	1,139	824	1,110	64	29	178	228
SAN MATEO	18	16	1,254	1,276	943	1,042	311	234	70	80
SANTA BARBARA	10	10	566	609	484	529	82	80	57	61
SANTA CLARA	35	34	3,210	2,861	2,544	2,133	666	728	92	84
SANTA CRUZ	4	4	725	577	687	518	38	59	181	144
SHASTA	4	3	707	618	624	509	83	109	177	206
SIERRA	1	1	8	7	8	7	0	0	8	7
SISKIYOU	1	1	42	67	41	64	1	3	42	67
SOLANO	7	5	536	425	444	364	92	61	77	85
SONOMA	10	9	652	673	509	475	143	198	65	75
STANISLAUS	10	10	890	687	774	611	116	76	89	69
SUTTER	2	2	169	133	151	123	18	10	85	67
TEHAMA	2	2	83	97	70	84	13	13	42	49
TRINITY	1	1	0	28	0	28	0	0	0	28
TULARE	8	7	326	382	192	247	134	135	41	55
TUOLUMNE	1	1	155	121	125	96	30	25	155	121
VENTURA	15	13	1,230	917	1,077	801	153	116	82	71
YOLO	3	3	239	255	180	198	59	57	80	85
YUBA	3	2	21	34	21	34	0	0	7	17

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[a] Judicial positions include full-time court commissioners and referees in addition to the number of judges authorized for the court. For a list of judgeships, court commissioners and referees, see Table A-32.

[b] Cases awaiting trial include criminal and civil cases set for future trial and civil cases in which at-issue memoranda have been filed but no date has been assigned.

[c] Criminal cases set for trial.

[R] Revised

INA– Information Not Available.

TABLE A-32

California Superior Courts Number of Full-Time Judicial Positions and Judicial Position Equivalents Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	1986–87					*1985–86*				
	Judicial Positions				*Judicial Position Equivalents*[a]	*Judicial Positions*				*Judicial Position Equivalents*[a]
COUNTY	*Total*	*Judges*	*Commissioners*	*Referees*		*Total*	*Judges*	*Commissioners*	*Referees*	
STATE TOTAL	828	724	86	18	796.7	789	687	85	17	829
ALAMEDA	37	[d] 34	1	2	363	33	31	0	2	33.1
ALPINE	1	1	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0.5
AMADOR	1	1	0	0	1.5	1	1	0	0	1.5
BUTTE	4	[de]4	0	0	4.2	3	3	0	0	3.7
CALAVERAS	1	1	0	0	1.2	1	1	0	0	1.2
COLUSA	1	1	0	0	0.9	1	1	0	0	0.9
CONTRA COSTA	18	15	1	2	18.4	18	15	1	2	17.8
DEL NORTE	1	1	0	0	1.1	1	1	0	0	1
EL DORADO	3	3	0	0	3.4	3	3	0	0	3.6
FRESNO	19	16	0	3	18.1	18	15	0	3	15.8
GLENN	1	1	0	0	0.9	1	1	0	0	1.1
HUMBOLDT	3	3	0	0	3.0	3	3	0	0	3.2
IMPERIAL	3	3	0	0	3.2	3	3	0	0	3.2
INYO	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1.1
KERN	17	[dc]15	1	1	17.2	15	13	1	1	16.2
KINGS	2	2	0	0	2.1	2	2	0	0	2.2
LAKE	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	2
LASSEN	1	1	0	0	1.1	1	1	0	0	1.1
LOS ANGELES	280	224	56	0	[di]247.1	278	224	54	[f]0	301
MADERA	2	2	0	0	2.1	2	2	0	0	2.2
MARIN	6	6	0	0	7.5	7	6	1	0	7.6
MARIPOSA	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
MENDOCINO	2	2	0	0	2.7	2	2	0	0	2.9
MERCED	3	3	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	3.1
MODOC	1	1	0	0	0.8	1	1	0	0	0.8
MONO	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1.3
MONTEREY	8	8	0	0	8.1	8	8	0	0	7.6
NAPA	3	3	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	3.2
NEVADA	2	2	0	0	2.3	2	2	0	0	2.3
ORANGE	62	[d] 54	8	0	65.7	59	51	8	0	60
PLACER	4	4	0	0	[i]3.5	4	4	0	0	4.1
PLUMAS	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
RIVERSIDE	25	[g]22	2	1	24	22	19	3	0	22.3
SACRAMENTO	30	[f]29	0	1	31	28	27	0	1	30.7
SAN BENITO	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
SAN BERNARDINO	29	[e]25	4	0	27.2	28	24	4	0	26.2
SAN DIEGO	69	[h]58	0	3	56.3	52	49	0	3	55
SAN FRANCISCO	39	[b]29	10	0	37.5	38	28	10	0	39.8
SAN JOAQUIN	11	11	0	0	10.8	11	11	0	0	11.2
SAN LUIS OBISPO	5	4	1	0	5	5	4	1	0	5
SAN MATEO	18	[c]16	1	1	18	16	14	1	1	17.1
SANTA BARBARA	10	10	0	0	10.2	10	10	0	0	10.1
SANTA CLARA	35	[h]34	0	1	37.9	34	33	0	1	35.4
SANTA CRUZ	4	4	0	0	4.8	4	4	0	0	4.6
SHASTA	4	[b]4	0	0	4.3	3	3	0	0	3.4
SIERRA	1	1	0	0	0.7	1	1	0	0	0.8
SISKIYOU	1	1	0	0	1.3	1	1	0	0	1.2
SOLANO	7	[c]7	0	0	6.1	5	5	0	0	5.3
SONOMA	10	[b]9	1	0	9.1	9	8	1	0	8.9
STANISLAUS	10	8	0	2	9.5	10	8	0	2	9.8
SUTTER	2	2	0	0	2.3	2	2	0	0	2.1
TEHAMA	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	2

TABLE A-32

California Superior Courts Number of Full-Time Judicial Positions and Judicial Position Equivalents—Continued Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	1986–87					*1985–86*				
	Judicial Positions				*Judicial Position Equivalents*[a]	*Judicial Positions*				*Judicial Position Equivalents*[a]
COUNTY	*Total*	*Judges*	*Commissioners*	*Referees*		*Total*	*Judges*	*Commissioners*	*Referees*	
TRINITY	1	1	0	0	0.9	1	1	0	0	0.9
TULARE	8	[b]7	0	1	7.5	7	6	0	1	6.8
TUOLUMNE	1	1	0	0	1.3	1	1	0	0	1.3
VENTURA	15	[c]15	0	0	16.9	13	13	0	0	15.3
YOLO	3	3	0	0	3.5	3	3	0	0	3.4
YUBA	3	[b]3	0	0	2.6	2	2	0	0	2.1

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[a] Judicial positions are counted as of the end of the year and are comprised of authorized judges and full-time court commissioners and referees. Judicial position equivalents are defined as authorized judgeships with adjustments to reflect judicial vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts and assistance received from commissioners, referees and assigned and temporary judges.

[b] One additional judgeship, authorized by 1985 legislation, became effective on July 1, 1986.

[c] Two additional judgeships, authorized by 1985 legislation, became effective on July 1, 1986.

[d] Three additional judgeships, authorized by 1985 legislation, became effective on July 1, 1986.

[e] One additional judgeship, authorized by 1985 legislation, became effective on July 1, 1986 by resolution of the board of supervisors.

[f] Two additional judgeships, authorized by 1985 legislation, became effective on July 1, 1986, by resolution of the board of supervisors.

[g] Three additional judgeships, authorized by 1985 legislation, became effective on July 1, 1986, by resolution of the board of supervisors.

[h] Seven additional judgeships, authorized by 1985 legislation, became effective on July 1, 1986 by resolution of the board of supervisors; two additional judgeships, authorized by 1985 legislation, became effective January 1, 1987 by resolution of the board of supervisors.

[i] Jan–June 1987 assistance reports were not received in time for the annual report from Los Angeles and Placer counties. Thus, the judicial position equivalents for these courts are understated.

TABLE A-33

California Municipal Courts
Summary Of Criminal (Excludes Parking) and Civil Filings and Dispositions
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Number of Judgeships[a]		Total Filings		Total Dispositions		Dispositions Before Hearing		Dispositions After Hearing				Juvenile Orders[b]	
									Uncontested Matters		Contested Matters			
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86
STATE TOTAL	554	547	8,990,671	[R]8,546,141	7,838,621	[R]7,601,155	7,184,789	[R]6,955,466	337,711	[R]338,958	300,272	[R]289,637	15,849	17,094
ALAMEDA:														
ALAMEDA	1	1	31,931	28,279	23,700	23,234	22,072	21,593	690	608	938	1,033	0	0
BERKELEY-ALBANY	4	4	34,414	35,275	34,161	34,363	29,472	30,177	1,741	1,678	2,948	2,504	0	4
FREMONT-NEWARK-UNION CITY	4	4	91,272	74,646	79,557	62,459	72,404	55,372	4,160	3,732	2,993	3,355	0	0
LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON	2	2	57,228	53,388	52,164	45,893	48,222	42,507	2,195	1,897	1,747	1,489	0	0
OAKLAND-PIEDMONT-EMERYVILLE	14	14	196,057	198,945	174,631	177,716	161,063	165,941	5,044	4,513	8,520	7,262	4	0
SAN LEANDRO-HAYWARD	8	8	118,406	125,291	95,618	104,702	87,694	96,896	4,069	3,861	3,855	3,938	0	7
BUTTE:														
CHICO[c]	—	1	12,967	19,964	12,445	18,702	11,272	16,937	610	812	556	95	7	0
NORTH COUNTY[c]	2	—	8,887	—	8,229	—	7,400	—	388	—	441	—	0	—
SOUTH COUNTY[c]	2	—	5,145	—	4,077	—	3,821	—	115	—	141	—	0	—
CONTRA COSTA:														
BAY	5	5	68,385	71,120	60,433	61,727	51,539	49,858	4,248	5,547	3,380	2,954	1,266	3,368
DELTA	2	2	45,825	39,293	39,622	35,932	34,908	31,542	1,278	1,372	2,433	2,045	1,003	973
MT. DIABLO	4	4	84,725	77,782	76,354	68,089	69,758	61,083	1,841	2,145	3,844	3,636	911	1,225
WALNUT CREEK-DANVILLE	3	3	73,866	69,036	70,249	56,318	63,306	50,070	1,833	1,539	3,714	3,375	1,396	1,334
FRESNO:														
CONSOLIDATED FRESNO	10	10	144,107	120,836	122,644	111,986	112,945	102,269	5,806	5,541	3,893	4,176	0	0
HUMBOLDT:														
EUREKA	2	2	13,264	13,827	12,894	13,672	11,606	12,376	735	677	550	619	3	0
IMPERIAL:														
IMPERIAL COUNTY	4	4	51,363	51,449	45,705	[R]41,446	43,695	39,496	955	1,012	1,055	[R]938	0	0
KERN:														
EAST KERN	2	2	33,754	27,027	29,676	23,201	27,319	21,293	629	534	1,031	753	697	621
WEST KERN	9	9	91,070	81,982	77,608	79,059	69,016	70,771	5,936	5,640	2,635	2,644	21	4
KINGS:														
HANFORD[d]	1	1	15,065	7,690	16,728	7,531	15,237	6,772	732	429	759	330	0	0
LOS ANGELES:														
ALHAMBRA	3	3	74,195	60,339	68,249	60,627	64,281	56,610	1,369	1,998	2,599	2,019	0	0
ANTELOPE	3	3	44,716	43,576	41,149	40,901	38,163	38,214	1,659	1,518	1,327	1,169	0	0
BEVERLY HILLS	3	3	47,448	48,850	45,891	[R]43,992	41,698	[R]39,802	2,330	[R]2,141	1,863	2,049	0	0
BURBANK	2	2	33,926	30,233	29,492	27,596	27,175	25,216	1,394	1,428	923	952	0	0
CITRUS	6	6	127,532	123,414	112,898	111,918	103,961	103,640	5,352	4,395	3,578	3,881	7	2
COMPTON	8	8	127,843	[R]136,534	95,729	112,091	86,179	100,906	5,477	8,455	4,067	2,714	6	16
CULVER	2	2	45,865	48,838	42,305	[R]44,714	38,810	41,396	1,797	[R]1,853	1,698	1,465	0	0
DOWNEY	5	5	62,098	63,123	53,153	55,364	48,499	50,813	2,172	2,431	2,481	2,120	1	0
EAST LOS ANGELES	4	4	80,336	68,506	74,517	[R]62,043	68,870	[R]57,562	3,938	3,196	1,707	1,285	2	0
GLENDALE	3	3	54,162	51,424	47,561	[R]46,402	42,957	[R]42,516	2,631	2,134	1,967	1,751	6	1
INGLEWOOD	6	6	85,514	91,393	76,186	77,490	67,844	70,094	5,259	4,391	3,083	3,005	0	0
LONG BEACH	8	8	152,689	150,331	146,328	138,464	133,954	126,769	7,861	7,275	4,513	4,420	0	0
LOS ANGELES	80	80	1,243,054	[R]1,003,009	995,846	927,965	915,409	39,412	41,110	35,632	39,327	0	0	
LOS CERRITOS	3	3	66,268	65,618	59,989	60,637	55,886	55,994	1,569	1,977	2,534	2,666	0	0
MALIBU	1	1	41,969	38,840	40,704	39,233	38,849	37,723	626	520	1,229	990	0	0
NEWHALL	3	3	60,426	62,800	54,685	48,955	52,586	46,961	857	813	1,242	1,181	0	0
PASADENA	4	4	61,555	63,265	55,346	58,008	49,212	52,022	3,315	3,198	2,818	2,788	1	0
POMONA	3	3	61,762	56,627	57,958	51,111	52,530	45,586	3,014	2,935	2,414	2,589	0	1
RIO HONDO	4	4	58,682	62,732	52,416	52,435	48,165	48,222	2,335	2,182	1,915	2,031	1	0
SANTA ANITA	1	1	33,711	40,556	32,506	[R]42,300	29,830	[R]39,465	1,335	[R]1,261	1,341	1,570	0	4
SANTA MONICA	3	3	60,886	58,891	57,413	51,852	54,029	48,316	1,359	1,256	2,025	2,280	0	0
SOUTH BAY	6	6	134,269	124,651	114,705	118,302	103,639	107,355	6,146	6,579	4,917	4,362	3	6
SOUTH EAST	5	5	76,068	75,624	61,766	61,638	56,413	56,405	2,574	2,521	2,776	2,712	3	0
WHITTIER	4	4	58,271	57,061	51,967	50,069	46,720	44,933	2,628	2,540	2,618	2,596	1	0
MARIN:														
MARIN COUNTY	4	4	90,057	85,900	74,738	81,547	69,847	76,027	1,642	1,627	3,224	3,814	25	79
MERCED:														
MERCED COUNTY	3	3	73,431	68,215	61,382	58,165	58,131	55,037	1,826	1,701	1,425	1,427	0	0
MONTEREY:														
MONTEREY COUNTY (CONS.)	9	9	131,080	126,427	125,369	128,917	116,490	120,399	4,654	4,441	4,225	4,077	0	0
NAPA:														
NAPA COUNTY	3	3	34,194	29,325	29,739	26,547	27,164	23,967	1,052	1,023	1,523	1,538	0	19
ORANGE:														
CENTRAL ORANGE COUNTY	13	13	174,602	160,070	137,722	123,770	123,412	109,691	8,740	8,100	5,570	5,979	0	0
NORTH ORANGE COUNTY	12	12	192,772	190,179	170,304	165,008	159,176	154,228	4,510	4,120	6,618	6,660	0	0

TABLE A-33

California Municipal Courts Summary Of Criminal (Excludes Parking) and Civil Filings and Dispositions—Continued Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

									Dispositions After Hearing					
	Number of Judgeships[a]		Total Filings		Total Dispositions		Dispositions Before Hearing		Uncontested Matters		Contested Matters		Juvenile Orders[b]	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86
ORANGE COUNTY HARBOR	8	8	132,493	133,606	124,502	133,015	110,081	120,397	2,801	2,359	4,669	4,298	6,951	5,961
SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY	4	4	83,259	69,954	77,065	60,591	71,482	54,965	2,041	2,074	3,542	3,552	0	0
WEST ORANGE COUNTY	10	10	161,226	151,062	148,735	132,648	134,255	119,511	6,861	6,557	7,286	6,408	333	172
PLACER:														
PLACER	3	3	58,225	48,364	48,262	46,896	44,091	42,619	1,618	1,813	2,553	2,464	0	0
RIVERSIDE:														
CORONA	2	2	26,839	24,976	25,418	22,971	23,515	21,469	939	785	964	717	0	0
DESERT	5	5	111,198	98,968	97,514	82,953	92,887	78,171	2,075	2,151	2,552	2,631	0	0
MT. SAN JACINTO	4	4	67,213	69,945	59,849	56,744	57,403	54,366	1,357	1,141	1,089	1,237	0	0
RIVERSIDE	6	6	98,156	96,184	75,662	79,705	66,999	71,652	5,213	4,877	3,450	3,176	0	0
THREE LAKES	2	2	28,329	24,504	22,569	20,291	20,680	18,521	653	633	1,236	1,137	0	0
SACRAMENTO:														
SACRAMENTO	16	16	252,802	227,909	210,238	[R]173,495	186,092	[R]151,935	16,463	[R]14,447	7,683	7,113	0	0
SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY	1	1	14,373	11,329	10,882	9,778	9,532	8,858	880	222	470	698	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO:														
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	22	22	346,206	326,345	284,675	279,726	260,214	257,055	13,915	12,793	10,534	9,862	12	16
SAN DIEGO:														
EL CAJON	[e]10	9	133,502	132,478	124,123	[R]125,384	113,883	[R]116,271	6,126	[R]5,282	4,047	[R]3,831	67	0
NORTH COUNTY	10	10	182,606	155,256	156,575	146,513	145,024	134,858	5,854	6,387	5,697	5,268	0	0
SAN DIEGO	[f]25	23	369,339	381,183	342,479	350,116	319,398	327,284	9,134	9,374	13,947	13,458	0	0
SOUTH BAY	7	7	85,417	80,296	80,411	69,887	73,207	63,543	2,627	2,104	4,577	4,240	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO:														
SAN FRANCISCO	20	20	213,321	212,913	182,754	216,576	140,595	167,246	34,941	43,313	7,215	6,012	3	5
SAN JOAQUIN:														
LODI	2	2	24,907	25,523	28,634	23,452	26,323	21,449	621	583	816	789	874	631
MANTECA-RIPON-ESCALON-TRACY	2	2	42,788	38,156	37,550	35,048	33,314	31,599	1,301	1,061	1,442	1,218	1,493	1,170
STOCKTON	[g]7	6	82,760	76,657	73,513	67,225	65,840	58,824	4,141	4,112	2,968	2,929	564	1,360
SAN LUIS OBISPO:														
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	5	5	75,668	72,572	65,231	61,445	61,250	57,528	2,012	1,938	1,969	1,961	0	18
SAN MATEO:														
SAN MATEO COUNTY	9	9	234,921	218,608	226,317	195,229	209,668	180,572	8,119	7,028	8,520	7,628	10	1
SANTA BARBARA:														
LOMPOC	1	1	9,163	8,969	8,631	8,136	7,805	7,449	402	349	424	338	0	0
SANTA MARIA	2	2	38,474	33,954	28,600	24,270	26,063	21,905	1,000	1,031	1,537	1,334	0	0
SANTA BARBARA	4	4	56,883	51,207	53,237	53,145	48,813	48,116	2,510	3,331	1,913	1,698	1	0
SANTA CLARA:														
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	26	26	537,712	543,373	490,607	471,821	464,896	446,648	9,476	11,289	16,232	13,884	3	0
SANTA CRUZ:														
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	4	4	77,523	69,183	61,536	53,462	56,761	48,999	2,314	2,165	2,387	2,225	74	73
SHASTA:														
REDDING	1	1	23,458	22,174	21,120	19,810	18,554	17,334	1,454	1,362	1,109	1,114	3	0
SOLANO:														
NORTHERN SOLANO	4	4	72,836	64,964	53,778	64,252	50,665	61,558	1,253	1,056	1,859	1,638	1	0
VALLEJO-BENICIA	3	3	27,584	27,398	24,182	22,793	21,817	20,484	1,102	977	1,263	1,332	0	0
SONOMA:														
SONOMA COUNTY	6	6	115,680	[R]117,866	105,162	99,926	99,560	93,802	2,734	2,452	2,814	3,668	54	4
STANISLAUS:														
STANISLAUS COUNTY	7	7	98,379	100,450	92,020	89,160	84,549	81,954	3,259	3,093	4,209	4,113	3	0
SUTTER:														
SUTTER COUNTY	1	1	16,478	15,016	13,951	12,903	12,767	11,818	582	584	602	499	0	2
TULARE:														
PORTERVILLE	1	1	13,350	16,103	12,178	13,025	11,299	12,051	416	402	463	572	0	0
TULARE-PIXLEY	1	1	19,916	29,086	16,198	18,224	15,373	17,308	374	411	451	505	0	0
VISALIA	3	3	33,163	42,219	24,243	29,771	22,015	27,254	1,219	1,234	1,009	1,283	0	0
VENTURA:														
VENTURA COUNTY	11	11	199,149	194,669	172,103	181,066	160,557	170,052	5,890	5,415	5,656	5,599	0	0
YOLO:														
YOLO COUNTY	4	4	42,530	43,864	33,443	35,389	30,663	32,549	1,440	1,492	1,340	1,347	0	1
YUBA:														
YUBA COUNTY	2	2	15,733	14,607	13,003	12,342	11,715	11,261	756	625	493	440	39	16

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[a] Number of authorized judgeships at the end of the fiscal year (June 30).

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] Chico Municipal Court District and Paradise Justice Court District consolidated to become the North County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987. Oroville and Biggs-Gridley Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the South County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987.

[d] Hanford Justice Court District became the Hanford Municipal Court District, effective December 26, 1985.

[e] Additional judgeship became effective July 29, 1986 upon adoption of a resolution by the board of supervisors.

[f] Additional judgeships became effective December 16, 1986 upon adoption of a resolution by the Board of Supervisors.

[g] Statute provided for increase effective July 1, 1986.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-34 California Municipal Courts Felony Filings and Dispositions Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Total Filings		Total Dispositions		Dispositions Before Hearing		Dispositions After Hearing			
							Uncontested Matters		Contested Matters	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	185,995	163,959	152,867	[R]135,681	86,210	[R]74,666	56,359	[R]52,177	10,298	[R]8,838
ALAMEDA:										
ALAMEDA	392	337	294	222	235	178	0	0	59	44
BERKELEY-ALBANY	1143	1,317	1,062	1,261	694	715	351	526	17	20
FREMONT-NEWARK-UNION CITY	857	1,262	815	770	696	573	97	185	22	12
LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON	344	359	293	256	123	121	61	41	109	94
OAKLAND-PIEDMONT-EMERYVILLE	4,883	4,207	4,814	3,723	3,534	2,555	986	771	294	397
SAN LEANDRO-HAYWARD	1,574	1,865	1,023	1,645	878	1,485	92	122	53	38
BUTTE:										
CHICO[a]	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
NORTH COUNTY[a]	291	-	62	-	57	-	4	-	1	-
SOUTH COUNTY[a]	162	-	263	-	213	-	50	-	0	-
CONTRA COSTA:										
BAY	1,654	1,387	1,548	1,161	522	524	917	508	109	129
DELTA	822	720	680	602	348	245	302	337	30	20
MT. DIABLO	821	829	555	464	326	217	210	216	19	31
WALNUT CREEK-DANVILLE	320	334	250	261	119	120	71	87	60	54
FRESNO:										
CONSOLIDATED FRESNO	5,444	5,298	5,604	5,460	3,757	3,791	1,739	1,475	108	194
HUMBOLDT:										
EUREKA	624	702	730	616	537	486	164	101	29	29
IMPERIAL:										
IMPERIAL COUNTY	1,063	783	991	644	812	480	179	163	0	1
KERN:										
EAST KERN	664	389	518	331	352	216	5	3	161	112
WEST KERN	3,011	2,897	2,564	2,746	1,563	1,723	990	991	11	32
KINGS:										
HANFORD[b]	486	240	501	228	161	52	137	103	203	73
LOS ANGELES:										
ALHAMBRA	685	649	443	535	104	130	12	358	327	47
ANTELOPE	808	541	435	316	257	190	172	124	6	2
BEVERLY HILLS	839	943	575	556	252	235	298	311	25	10
BURBANK	281	331	344	351	161	85	179	254	4	12
CITRUS	2,101	1,775	1,439	1,100	823	314	481	472	135	314
COMPTON	6,393	5,245	4,916	3,858	2,013	1,147	1,449	2,711	1,454	0
CULVER	421	321	331	239	97	84	229	148	5	7
DOWNEY	741	866	452	490	41	82	138	404	273	4
EAST LOS ANGELES	1,739	1,210	1,342	873	298	209	983	645	61	19
GLENDALE	448	529	375	502	87	133	280	351	8	18
INGLEWOOD	3,058	2,330	2,406	1,765	490	273	1,912	1,433	4	59
LONG BEACH	3,078	2,308	2,428	1,831	609	302	1,722	1,406	97	123
LOS ANGELES	34,631	27,576	26,350	23,854	11,415	9,576	13,547	12,620	1,388	1,658
LOS CERRITOS	820	684	534	565	43	95	440	451	51	19
MALIBU	371	318	252	216	149	132	88	77	15	7
NEWHALL	598	484	333	302	74	131	221	170	38	1
PASADENA	2,004	1,912	1,665	1.742	560	636	1,105	1,106	0	0
POMONA	1,286	1,294	872	935	424	491	444	430	4	14
RIO HONDO	1,561	1,321	1,090	919	308	350	771	555	11	14
SANTA ANITA	320	330	485	362	84	87	391	274	10	1
SANTA MONICA	401	364	359	296	107	79	238	201	14	16
SOUTH BAY	1,507	1,563	1,320	1,332	687	645	626	675	7	12
SOUTHEAST	1,368	1,177	1,105	966	178	196	917	755	10	15
WHITTIER	782	697	595	522	94	147	501	375	0	0
MARIN:										
MARIN COUNTY	884	917	613	755	463	550	95	159	55	46
MERCED:										
MERCED COUNTY	1,099	1,028	1,029	731	646	419	337	296	46	16
MONTEREY:										
MONTEREY COUNTY (CONS.)	2,065	2,278	1,419	1,626	505	627	764	998	150	1
NAPA:										
NAPA COUNTY	604	371	391	283	357	184	34	52	0	47
ORANGE:										
CENTRAL ORANGE COUNTY	2,653	2,643	3,429	2,247	2,152	1,216	1,185	711	92	320
NORTH ORANGE COUNTY	1,732	1,713	1,636	1,417	930	965	627	378	79	74
ORANGE COUNTY HARBOR	648	452	618	526	300	308	272	196	46	22
SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY	486	355	321	290	57	114	188	139	76	37
WEST ORANGE COUNTY	1,216	1,278	1,234	1,151	569	685	589	415	76	51
PLACER:										
PLACER	1,381	1,146	1,269	1,033	806	656	186	57	277	320

TABLE A-34 California Municipal Courts Felony Filings and Dispositions—Continued Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Total Filings		Total Dispositions		Dispositions Before Hearing		Dispositions After Hearing			
							Uncontested Matters		Contested Matters	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
RIVERSIDE:										
CORONA	596	429	463	373	397	311	64	59	2	3
DESERT	1,991	2,162	1,281	1,054	902	770	366	250	13	34
MT. SAN JACINTO	916	687	562	457	332	176	115	133	115	148
RIVERSIDE	2,432	2,341	1,836	1,417	1,187	974	130	129	519	314
THREE LAKES	547	365	426	362	263	225	75	58	88	79
SACRAMENTO:										
SACRAMENTO	8,125	6,767	6,259	[R]4,859	4,807	[R]3,546	1,452	[R]1,313	0	0
SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO:										
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	6,820	5,408	5,240	[R]5,129	3,481	[R]3,463	1,593	[R]1,348	166	318
SAN DIEGO:										
EL CAJON	2,271	2,096	2,256	1,890	1,561	1,433	694	445	1	12
NORTH COUNTY	2,919	1,908	2,318	1,676	1,613	1,044	704	622	1	10
SAN DIEGO	7,986	7,467	7,451	7,247	5,598	5,598	1,818	1,639	35	10
SOUTH BAY	1,769	1,498	1,460	1,332	812	782	646	548	2	2
SAN FRANCISCO:										
SAN FRANCISCO	7,166	7,412	6,457	6,464	2,622	2,346	2,110	1,871	1,725	2,247
SAN JOAQUIN:										
LODI	278	332	304	255	181	165	120	90	3	0
MANTECA-RIPON-ESCALON-TRACY	778	691	600	608	456	414	106	139	38	55
STOCKTON	2,435	3,016	2,756	2,454	1,915	1,830	747	563	94	61
SAN LUIS OBISPO:										
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	911	1,041	859	795	558	506	241	249	60	40
SAN MATEO:										
SAN MATEO COUNTY	2,768	2,656	2,115	1,807	616	708	870	805	629	294
SANTA BARBARA:										
LOMPOC	202	161	158	154	97	83	61	71	0	0
SANTA MARIA	338	325	320	323	184	179	43	101	93	43
SANTA BARBARA	643	712	735	691	200	167	535	524	00	
SANTA CLARA:										
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	12,947	11,251	9,617	8,873	7,539	6,584	1,992	2,169	86	120
SANTA CRUZ:										
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	1,963	1,798	1,741	1,404	1,441	1,082	291	305	9	17
SHASTA:										
REDDING	1,176	1,438	1,070	1,209	745	829	274	347	51	33
SOLANO:										
NORTHERN SOLANO	1,246	1,124	915	1,001	678	821	189	146	48	34
VALLEJO-BENICIA	1,041	801	817	656	497	382	284	224	36	50
SONOMA:										
SONOMA COUNTY	1,862	1,627	1,327	1,195	841	735	482	455	4	5
STANISLAUS:										
STANISLAUS COUNTY	3,156	2,711	3,120	2,439	2,517	1,896	598	532	5	11
SUTTER:										
SUTTER COUNTY	488	439	439	446	376	292	61	153	2	1
TULARE:										
PORTERVILLE	779	533	679	485	509	393	95	68	75	24
TULARE-PIXLEY	580	561	533	390	454	267	74	119	5	4
VISALIA	965	868	682	541	415	338	139	110	128	93
VENTURA:										
VENTURA COUNTY	1,981	1,443	1,243	1,091	250	241	936	765	57	85
YOLO:										
YOLO COUNTY	1,411	1,244	1,102	989	752	741	284	163	66	85
YUBA:										
YUBA COUNTY	945	772	754	735	347	387	394	328	13	20

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[a] Chico Municipal Court District and Paradise Justie Court District consolidated to become the North County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987. Oroville and Biggs-Gridley Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the South County Municipal court District, effective March 15, 1987.

[b] Hanford Justice Court District became the Hanford Municipal Court District effective December 26, 1985.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-35

California Municipal Courts Dispositions of Felonies and Felonies Reduced to Misdemeanors Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Before Hearing						*After Hearing*							
			Pleas of Guilty				*Acquitted or Dismissed*				*Convicted or Bound Over*			
	Dismissals and Transfers		*Felonies*		*Reduced to Misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to Misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to Misdemeanors*	
COUNTY	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-85*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	27,577	[R]22,407	39,420	[R]35,194	19,213	[R]17,065	8,148	[R]7,954	123	162	58,190	[R]52,572	196	[R]327
ALAMEDA:														
ALAMEDA	63	70	76	32	96	76	2	0	0	0	57	44	0	0
BERKELEY-ALBANY	158	206	325	316	211	193	97	148	3	1	265	391	3	6
FREMONT-NEWARK-UNION CITY	247	249	193	195	256	129	8	1	0	1	111	192	0	3
LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON	65	74	29	34	29	13	19	12	0	0	150	123	1	0
OAKLAND-PIEDMONT-EMERYVILLE	1,232	826	1,887	1,278	415	451	0	0	0	2	1,280	1,165	0	1
SAN LEANDRO-HAYWARD	429	518	349	469	100	498	6	8	0	0	138	151	1	1
BUTTE:														
CHICO[a]	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH COUNTY[a]	42	-	2	-	13	-	0	-	0	-	5	-	0	-
SOUTH COUNTY[a]	139	-	17	-	57	-	2	-	2	-	46	-	0	-
CONTRA COSTA:														
BAY	161	125	218	210	143	189	152	88	0	0	874	549	0	0
DELTA	159	147	65	6	124	92	5	13	0	0	327	343	0	1
MT. DIABLO	166	107	54	53	106	57	11	21	0	2	212	217	6	7
WALNUT CREEK-DANVILLE	43	37	26	35	50	48	2	3	0	0	121	138	8	0
FRESNO:														
CONSOLIDATED FRESNO	484	740	1,384	1,681	1,889	1,370	1,050	774	1	4	791	887	5	4
HUMBOLDT:														
EUREKA	271	296	158	119	108	71	5	10	1	0	186	120	1	0
IMPERIAL:														
IMPERIAL COUNTY	129	144	158	194	525	142	56	38	0	0	122	125	1	1
KERN:														
EAST KERN	91	72	56	48	205	96	0	3	0	1	166	111	0	0
WEST KERN	476	515	690	773	397	435	64	98	3	0	934	925	0	0
KINGS:														
HANFORD[b]	0	0	7	0	154	52	115	57	5	19	220	100	0	0
LOS ANGELES:														
ALHAMBRA	63	78	19	25	22	27	10	4	0	0	329	401	0	0
ANTELOPE	65	69	116	10	76	111	14	7	0	1	164	114	0	4
BEVERLY HILLS	162	124	66	48	24	63	12	35	0	1	311	285	0	0
BURBANK	27	41	28	10	106	34	17	44	1	3	148	219	17	0
CITRUS	721	281	56	15	46	18	53	37	4	2	555	743	4	4
COMPTON	499	1	1,502	1,007	12	139	1,092	1,146	0	0	1,811	1,565	0	0
CULVER	52	45	42	30	3	9	6	10	0	0	228	145	0	0
DOWNEY	8	28	33	43	0	11	2	16	0	1	408	388	1	3
EAST LOS ANGELES	180	85	64	69	54	55	27	44	1	2	1,016	618	0	0
GLENDALE	37	53	40	64	10	16	11	13	0	0	277	356	0	0
INGLEWOOD	347	160	115	59	28	54	358	363	0	8	1,558	1,065	0	56
LONG BEACH	115	69	478	222	16	11	97	67	0	2	1,719	1,455	3	5
LOS ANGELES	3,804	2,548	7,018	6,387	593	641	1,301	1,324	6	2	13,607	12,918	21	34
LOS CERRITOS	22	50	19	37	2	8	0	4	0	0	491	466	0	0
MALIBU	108	95	26	19	15	18	1	2	0	0	102	82	0	0
NEWHALL	30	34	2	12	42	85	6	2	1	0	250	169	2	0
PASADENA	214	220	316	351	30	65	2	32	0	0	1,101	1,073	2	1
POMONA	414	457	10	26	0	8	0	17	0	0	448	427	0	0
RIO HONDO	276	330	20	11	12	9	9	18	0	2	773	539	0	10
SANTA ANITA	58	57	12	14	14	16	7	10	0	1	394	264	0	0
SANTA MONICA	29	20	77	56	1	3	34	9	0	0	218	207	0	1
SOUTH BAY	275	239	373	328	39	78	34	27	0	4	592	648	7	8
SOUTHEAST	146	163	14	18	18	15	58	59	0	0	868	709	1	2
WHITTIER	49	79	33	59	12	9	5	25	0	0	496	350	0	0
MARIN:														
MARIN COUNTY	225	241	137	150	101	159	4	6	1	0	145	197	0	2
MERCED:														
MERCED COUNTY	263	215	229	90	154	114	2	5	0	0	376	299	5	8
MONTEREY:														
MONTEREY COUNTY (CONS.)	140	192	321	260	44	175	189	185	6	7	717	802	2	5
NAPA:														
NAPA COUNTY	61	35	265	145	31	4	1	7	0	1	33	84	0	7
ORANGE:														
CENTRAL ORANGE COUNTY	897	512	525	506	730	198	56	11	5	0	1,209	1,020	7	0
NORTH ORANGE COUNTY	256	160	424	675	250	130	0	0	0	1	706	450	0	1
ORANGE COUNTY HARBOR	61	77	157	192	82	39	6	5	0	1	312	212	0	0
SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY	31	16	10	61	16	37	3	1	0	0	260	175	1	0
WEST ORANGE COUNTY	126	110	294	440	149	135	27	26	0	0	638	440	0	0

TABLE A-35

California Municipal Courts Dispositions of Felonies and Felonies Reduced to Misdemeanors—Continued Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Before Hearing						*After Hearing*							
			Pleas of Guilty				*Acquitted or Dismissed*				*Convicted or Bound Over*			
	Dismissals and Transfers		*Felonies*		*Reduced to Misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to Misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to Misdemeanors*	
COUNTY	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
PLACER:														
PLACER	212	241	51	69	543	346	45	43	19	6	398	326	1	2
RIVERSIDE:														
CORONA	138	109	150	103	109	99	1	9	0	0	65	53	0	0
DESERT	336	268	396	362	170	140	42	12	1	0	336	272	0	0
MT. SAN JACINTO	112	41	85	73	135	62	26	46	3	1	151	142	50	92
RIVERSIDE	467	346	618	462	102	166	49	0	23	0	563	443	14	0
THREE LAKES	46	19	99	89	118	117	48	59	0	0	115	78	0	0
SACRAMENTO:														
SACRAMENTO	1,845	[R]1,302	1,826	[R]1,288	1,136	[R]956	4	21	0	0	1,448	[R]1,292	0	0
SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO:														
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	1,243	1,249	1,390	1,432	848	782	71	116	14	38	1,671	1,504	3	8
SAN DIEGO:														
EL CAJON	516	[R]404	609	[R]597	436	[R]432	60	[R]23	0	0	633	[R]431	2	3
NORTH COUNTY	294	177	677	481	642	386	24	22	1	5	676	595	4	10
SAN DIEGO	1,168	1,192	3,573	3,406	857	1,000	48	98	1	1	1,802	1,549	2	1
SOUTH BAY	175	143	477	458	160	181	14	5	2	0	630	541	2	4
SAN FRANCISCO:														
SAN FRANCISCO	81	43	1,929	1,563	612	740	2,250	2,077	4	18	1,580	2,023	1	0
SAN JOAQUIN:														
LODI	66	90	12	17	103	58	3	0	0	0	120	90	0	0
MANTECA-RIPON-ESCALON-TRACY	148	133	74	38	234	243	6	8	0	0	138	186	0	0
STOCKTON	577	588	574	374	764	868	52	55	0	0	788	569	1	0
SAN LUIS OBISPO:														
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	183	156	230	249	145	101	38	22	0	0	263	267	0	0
SAN MATEO:														
SAN MATEO COUNTY	387	405	93	189	136	114	77	11	0	2	1,421	1,073	1	13
SANTA BARBARA:														
LOMPOC	82	71	0	0	15	12	0	1	0	0	61	70	0	0
SANTA BARBARA	100	75	4	6	96	86	0	77	8	0	527	447	0	0
SANTA MARIA	33	35	112	106	39	38	4	17	0	0	132	127	0	0
SANTA CLARA :														
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	1,159	938	5,536	4,877	844	769	72	203	2	12	1,995	2,070	9	4
SANTA CRUZ:														
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	596	412	246	226	599	444	18	16	1	0	281	306	0	0
SHASTA:														
REDDING	223	234	303	326	219	269	8	2	0	4	317	374	0	0
SOLANO:														
NORTHERN SOLANO	404	394	193	179	81	248	8	9	0	1	229	167	0	3
VALLEJO-BENICIA	184	157	265	182	48	43	14	6	0	0	306	268	0	0
SONOMA:														
SONOMA COUNTY	661	559	68	70	112	106	0	1	0	0	486	459	0	0
STANISLAUS:														
STANISLAUS COUNTY	759	549	660	498	1,098	849	1	38	1	2	599	503	2	0
SUTTER:														
SUTTER COUNTY	166	131	108	37	102	124	0	17	0	1	62	135	1	1
TULARE:														
PORTERVILLE	186	103	110	104	213	186	5	2	0	1	164	89	1	0
TULARE-PIXLEY	144	91	67	44	243	132	8	6	1	1	69	105	1	11
VISALIA	166	147	9	7	240	184	55	30	0	0	212	173	0	0
VENTURA:														
VENTURA COUNTY	101	130	139	104	10	7	21	36	2	0	969	814	1	0
YOLO:														
YOLO COUNTY	362	327	194	287	196	127	9	5	0	0	340	243	1	0
YUBA:														
YUBA COUNTY	141	135	8	9	198	243	29	26	0	0	378	322	0	0

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[a] Chico Municipal Court District and Paradise Justice Court District consolidated to become the North County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987. Oroville and Biggs-Gridley Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the South County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987.

[b] Hanford Justice Court District became the Hanford Municipal Court District effective December 26, 1985.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-36

California Municipal Courts
Summary Of Nontraffic Misdemeanors and Infractions
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

(Excludes Felonies Reduced to Misdemeanors)

							Dispositions After Trial					
	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Trial*		*Uncontested Matters*		*Contested Matters*		*Juvenile Orders*[a]	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	825,689	[R]778,261	684,722	[R]653,697	674,493	[R]641,936	3,048	[R]4,448	7,087	[R]7,251	94	62
ALAMEDA:												
ALAMEDA	2,729	2,232	2,502	1,860	2,443	1,820	29	9	30	31	0	0
BERKELEY-ALBANY	4,064	4,660	3,894	4,355	3,790	4,264	49	32	55	56	0	3
FREMONT-NEWARK-UNION CITY	4,862	6,649	5,118	5,513	5,032	5,361	25	52	61	100	0	0
LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON	3,205	3,151	3,074	2,759	2,950	2,639	98	76	26	44	0	0
OAKLAND-PIEDMONT-EMERYVILLE	17,736	16,574	16,359	15,845	16,165	15,723	69	26	125	96	0	0
SAN LEANDRO-HAYWARD	5,340	5,518	5,371	5,496	5,241	5,342	79	94	51	54	0	6
BUTTE:												
CHICO[b]	1,485	2,210	1,636	2,110	1,612	2,071	3	0	21	39	0	0
NORTH COUNTY[b]	1,175	-	1,148	-	1,126	-	1	-	21	-	-	-
SOUTH COUNTY[b]	932	-	646	-	638	-	1	-	7	-	-	-
CONTRA COSTA:												
BAY	7,133	7,197	5,857	6,040	5,674	5,556	134	351	49	133	0	0
DELTA	5,491	5,221	5,149	4,722	4,983	4,599	28	31	96	77	42	15
MT. DIABLO	4,515	4,451	4,005	3,934	3,968	3,899	5	6	32	28	0	1
WALNUT CREEK-DANVILLE	2,383	2,355	2,268	1,995	2,172	1,929	13	7	55	53	28	6
FRESNO:												
CONSOLIDATED FRESNO	13,126	10,725	7,511	7,398	7,433	7,305	12	5	66	88	0	0
HUMBOLDT:												
EUREKA	1,483	1,488	1,300	1,380	1,275	1,362	5	0	20	18	0	0
IMPERIAL:												
IMPERIAL COUNTY	3,851	3,693	3,105	2,554	3,063	2,522	10	5	32	27	0	0
KERN:												
EAST KERN	2,446	2,003	1,830	1,928	1,786	1,890	4	4	35	29	5	5
WEST KERN	13,274	12,235	12,179	10,390	12,087	10,275	5	9	87	106	0	0
KINGS:												
HANFORD[c]	1,097	501	2,200	612	2,149	610	7	0	44	2	0	0
LOS ANGELES:												
ALHAMBRA	3,292	3,108	2,727	2,765	2,704	2,744	0	2	23	19	0	0
ANTELOPE	3,451	2,760	3,142	3,364	3,095	3,329	2	3	45	32	0	0
BEVERLY HILLS	2,413	2,597	2,304	[R]2,370	2,273	[R]2,302	3	10	28	58	0	0
BURBANK	2,013	2,114	1,661	1,886	1,644	1,869	3	4	14	13	0	0
CITRUS	11,437	11,370	8,762	8,192	8,610	7,965	101	147	51	79	0	1
COMPTON	10,554	11,798	8,004	9,994	7,944	9,122	7	824	50	44	3	4
CULVER	2,120	1,878	1,747	1,579	1,722	1,554	7	1	18	24	0	0
DOWNEY	5,460	5,126	4,547	3,722	4,488	3,670	8	5	51	47	0	0
EAST LOS ANGELES	5,811	5,995	5,340	5,004	5,214	4,975	48	6	77	23	1	0
GLENDALE	4,746	4,499	4,417	4,303	4,377	4,270	8	2	32	31	0	0
INGLEWOOD	7,079	7,759	6,397	7,832	6,343	7,686	11	63	43	83	0	0
LONG BEACH	19,384	18,772	16,215	17,243	16,142	17,166	15	7	58	70	0	0
LOS ANGELES	84,305	[R]85,252	68,892	75,377	68,268	74,652	64	121	560	604	0	0
LOS CERRITOS	4,506	4,665	4,113	4,032	4,047	3,976	3	6	63	50	0	0
MALIBU	4,481	3,326	3,140	2,654	3,124	2,633	4	2	12	19	0	0
NEWHALL	3,849	3,971	2,768	2,652	2,693	2,599	1	4	74	49	0	0
PASADENA	6,639	5,968	5,123	4,653	5,030	4,594	14	30	79	29	0	0
POMONA	6,145	4,673	4,629	3,988	4,580	3,923	15	12	34	53	0	0
RIO HONDO	6,727	6,268	5,323	6,164	5,289	6,112	13	16	21	36	0	0
SANTA ANITA	2,178	2,339	2,096	2,052	2,066	2,006	0	1	30	42	0	3
SANTA MONICA	7,757	7,440	6,568	6,734	6,535	6,664	4	13	29	57	0	0
SOUTH BAY	15,106	14,909	11,648	13,335	11,449	13,129	85	86	114	119	0	1
SOUTHEAST	9,587	9,376	8,018	8,189	7,933	8,097	6	0	79	92	0	0
WHITTIER	4,509	4,171	3,697	3,083	3,628	2,986	0	0	69	97	0	0
MARIN:												
MARIN COUNTY	3,883	4,560	3,177	4,190	3,148	4,144	5	11	24	35	0	0
MERCED:												
MERCED COUNTY	6,242	4,947	4,405	3,678	4,351	3,639	0	0	54	39	0	0
MONTEREY:												
MONTEREY COUNTY (Cons.)	12,916	12,002	9,840	10,358	9,564	9,973	25	74	251	311	0	0
NAPA:												
NAPA COUNTY	4,605	3,325	2,738	4,734	2,542	4,403	154	197	42	133	0	1

TABLE A-36

California Municipal Courts Summary Of Nontraffic Misdemeanors and Infractions—Continued Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

(Excludes Felonies Reduced to Misdemeanors)

	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Trial*		*Dispositions After Trial*				*Juvenile Orders*[a]	
							Uncontested Matters		*Contested Matters*			
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
ORANGE:												
CENTRAL ORANGE COUNTY	17,102	16,643	13,877	12,654	13,783	12,599	26	3	68	52	0	0
NORTH ORANGE COUNTY	18,408	17,838	16,013	15,845	15,931	15,777	1	1	81	67	0	0
ORANGE COUNTY HARBOR	12,507	14,724	10,956	13,591	10,871	13,481	21	20	64	90	0	0
SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY	10,179	8,062	7,597	6,379	7,547	6,328	7	3	43	48	0	0
WEST ORANGE COUNTY	16,398	16,132	13,228	14,000	13,161	13,902	10	11	57	87	0	0
PLACER:												
PLACER	4,469	3,748	3,977	5,085	3,928	4,859	11	91	38	135	0	0
RIVERSIDE:												
CORONA	2,897	3,610	2,933	2,960	2,904	2,937	0	0	29	23	0	0
DESERT	11,226	10,627	7,723	7,095	7,676	7,051	6	5	41	39	0	0
MT. SAN JACINTO	3,966	3,667	3,526	3,353	3,461	3,328	44	8	21	17	0	0
RIVERSIDE	11,831	10,442	8,187	8,403	8,146	8,360	4	1	37	42	0	0
THREE LAKES	4,478	4,796	3,734	4,010	3,712	3,980	5	13	17	17	0	0
SACRAMENTO:												
SACRAMENTO	21,570	17,782	16,557	[R]12,122	16,457	[R]12,018	27	28	73	76	0	0
SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY	1,476	1,195	945	711	732	686	106	0	107	25	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO:												
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	25,781	27,402	23,146	22,810	22,830	22,180	157	448	159	181	0	1
SAN DIEGO:												
EL CAJON	7,813	7,225	6,741	[R]6,241	6,524	[R]6,068	81	[R]70	136	[R]103	0	0
NORTH COUNTY	12,896	11,848	10,200	10,643	9,837	10,334	107	83	256	226	0	0
SAN DIEGO	64,580	54,423	56,008	40,400	55,003	39,608	84	48	921	744	0	0
SOUTH BAY	16,112	15,877	11,034	9,981	10,549	9,428	1	0	484	553	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO:												
SAN FRANCISCO	42,388	32,886	34,535	24,788	33,604	23,722	839	997	89	65	3	4
SAN JOAQUIN:												
LODI	1,750	1,648	1,898	1,623	1,878	1,614	6	0	14	9	0	0
MANTECA-RIPON-ESCALON-TRACY	3,340	3,131	2,610	2,455	2,586	2,407	5	16	18	24	1	8
STOCKTON	12,908	14,028	9,870	9,858	9,800	9,819	13	1	53	36	4	2
SAN LUIS OBISPO:												
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	6,921	6,663	6,175	5,977	6,146	5,928	0	0	29	49	0	0
SAN MATEO:												
SAN MATEO COUNTY	11,904	10,505	10,488	9,259	10,374	9,028	20	83	94	148	0	0
SANTA BARBARA:												
LOMPOC	1,221	844	959	837	941	823	0	1	18	13	0	0
SANTA BARBARA	12,305	11,356	10,055	8,860	9,891	8,765	43	34	120	61	1	0
SANTA MARIA	2,911	3,045	2,091	2,218	2,072	2,173	0	4	19	41	0	0
SANTA CLARA:												
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	37,995	37,352	33,707	32,849	33,330	32,546	65	10	309	293	3	0
SANTA CRUZ:												
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	15,155	13,919	10,162	8,904	10,029	8,826	20	14	113	64	0	0
SHASTA:												
REDDING	2,814	2,824	2,369	2,091	2,338	2,051	6	9	24	31	1	0
SOLANO:												
NORTHERN SOLANO	4,332	4,309	3,501	3,539	3,409	3,482	23	4	69	53	0	0
VALLEJO-BENICIA	3,968	3,115	3,281	2,734	3,163	2,606	19	9	99	119	0	0
SONOMA:												
SONOMA COUNTY	10,031	[R]8,923	9,172	7,966	9,138	7,930	4	8	28	27	2	1
STANISLAUS:												
STANISLAUS COUNTY	6,100	6,805	6,298	6,507	6,194	6,401	33	13	71	93	0	0
SUTTER:												
SUTTER COUNTY	1,842	1,616	1,769	1,330	1,719	1,308	20	11	30	11	0	0
TULARE:												
PORTERVILLE	2,225	1,762	1,968	1,761	1,927	1,729	11	5	30	27	0	0
TULARE-PIXLEY	1,290	1,376	1,978	1,810	1,964	1,777	1	1	13	32	0	0
VISALIA	1,810	1,926	1,590	1,822	1,569	1,788	0	1	21	33	0	0
VENTURA:												
VENTURA COUNTY	14,508	11,629	11,622	10,056	11,379	9,869	21	15	222	172	0	0
YOLO:												
YOLO COUNTY	5,393	5,064	4,389	5,664	4,353	5,603	13	22	23	39	0	0
YUBA:												
YUBA COUNTY	1,367	1,663	1,263	1,488	1,247	1,468	5	3	11	17	0	0

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[a] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[b] Chico Municipal Court District and Paradise Justice Court District consolidated to become the North County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987. Oroville and Biggs-Gridley Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the South County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987.

[c] Hanford Justice Court District became the Hanford Municipal Court District, effective December 26, 1985.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-37

California Municipal Courts Group A Nontraffic Misdemeanor Filings and Dispositions[a] Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

							Dispositions After Trial					
	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Trial*		*Uncontested Matters*		*Contested Matters*		*Juvenile Orders*[b]	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	510,898	486,533	421,100	R408,232	415,351	R401,080	1,179	R2,437	4,514	R4,685	56	30
ALAMEDA:												
ALAMEDA	1,132	1,091	1,095	935	1,082	927	3	3	10	5	0	0
BERKELEY-ALBANY	2,764	3,314	2,723	3,240	2,697	3,201	10	11	16	25	0	3
FREMONT-NEWARK-UNION CITY	3,513	3,811	3,827	4,003	3,786	3,946	4	15	37	42	0	0
LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON	1,633	1,974	1,777	1,686	1,703	1,628	58	36	16	22	0	0
OAKLAND-PIEDMONT-EMERYVILLE	8,269	7,942	8,145	8,219	8,087	8,166	15	10	43	43	0	0
SAN LEANDRO-HAYWARD	3,564	3,767	3,623	3,468	3,557	3,377	38	54	28	32	0	5
BUTTE:												
CHICO[c]	710	1,102	688	918	683	896	0	0	5	22	0	0
NORTH COUNTY[c]	592	—	491	—	480	—	0	—	11	—	0	—
SOUTH COUNTY[c]	491	—	368	—	362	—	1	—	5	—	0	—
CONTRA COSTA:												
BAY	3,550	3,134	2,687	2,568	2,568	2,236	70	222	49	110	0	0
DELTA	2,493	2,080	2,168	1,844	2,101	1,808	11	8	29	27	27	1
MT. DIABLO	2,845	2,816	2,611	2,516	2,575	2,490	5	5	31	20	0	1
WALNUT CREEK-DANVILLE	1,414	1,265	1,289	1,038	1,221	990	11	3	38	41	19	4
FRESNO:												
CONSOLIDATED FRESNO	9,545	8,175	6,157	6,204	6,116	6,173	9	1	32	30	0	0
HUMBOLDT:												
EUREKA	1,104	1,040	970	907	953	897	2	0	15	10	0	0
IMPERIAL:												
IMPERIAL COUNTY	2,253	1,721	1,690	1,151	1,678	1,142	4	3	8	6	0	0
KERN:												
EAST KERN	1,169	925	996	906	978	888	2	3	16	14	0	1
WEST KERN	8,888	8,843	7,926	7,276	7,860	7,194	0	4	66	78	0	0
KINGS:												
HANFORD[d]	959	410	2,037	493	1,988	491	7	0	42	2	0	0
LOS ANGELES:												
ALHAMBRA	2,524	2,365	2,070	2,041	2,047	2,021	0	1	23	19	0	0
ANTELOPE	2,641	2,054	2,418	2,393	2,374	2,361	2	2	42	30	0	0
BEVERLY HILLS	1,780	2,057	1,636	R1,937	1,607	R1,876	2	9	27	52	0	0
BURBANK	1,506	1,471	1,051	1,131	1,045	1,127	1	0	5	4	0	0
CITRUS	9,559	9,819	7,074	6,672	6,944	6,486	80	114	50	71	0	1
COMPTON	8,152	8,952	5,697	6,787	5,647	6,078	4	676	46	31	0	2
CULVER	1,579	1,516	1,292	1,195	1,271	1,174	4	0	17	21	0	0
DOWNEY	3,768	3,441	3,488	2,542	3,434	2,500	5	5	49	37	0	0
EAST LOS ANGELES	4,532	4,779	4,319	3,966	4,210	3,942	40	3	69	21	0	0
GLENDALE	3,615	3,635	3,342	2,815	3,316	2,787	6	2	20	26	0	0
INGLEWOOD	4,761	5,693	4,240	4,820	4,198	4,692	8	61	34	67	0	0
LONG BEACH	11,856	11,487	9,756	9,654	9,689	9,588	13	5	54	61	0	0
LOS ANGELES	71,266	72,391	55,439	60,872	54,889	60,246	54	101	486	525	0	0
LOS CERRITOS	3,320	3,730	2,937	3,173	2,889	3,124	2	6	46	43	0	0
MALIBU	1,134	1,208	946	908	937	896	0	1	9	11	0	0
NEWHALL	1,983	1,909	1,315	1,264	1,291	1,233	1	3	23	28	0	0
PASADENA	4,105	3,845	3,494	3,271	3,434	3,228	12	22	48	21	0	0
POMONA	4,544	3,476	3,316	3,293	3,286	3,243	7	8	23	42	0	0
RIO HONDO	5,044	4,606	3,869	4,726	3,836	4,682	13	15	20	29	0	0
SANTA ANITA	1,702	1,972	1,710	1,715	1,683	1,670	0	1	27	41	0	3
SANTA MONICA	2,449	2,581	3,087	3,820	3,063	3,779	4	11	20	30	0	0
SOUTH BAY	6,938	6,508	4,403	4,058	4,298	3,924	54	66	51	68	0	0
SOUTHEAST	6,955	6,569	5,529	5,629	5,464	5,553	6	0	59	76	0	0
WHITTIER	3,717	3,581	3,042	2,689	2,976	2,594	0	0	66	95	0	0
MARIN:												
MARIN COUNTY	2,056	1,963	1,826	2,228	1,808	2,209	3	5	15	14	0	0
MERCED:												
MERCED COUNTY	3,152	2,658	2,082	1,746	2,066	1,723	0	0	16	23	0	0
MONTEREY:												
MONTEREY COUNTY (CONS.)	8,293	7,338	6,080	6,286	5,918	6,096	5	22	157	168	0	0
NAPA:												
NAPA COUNTY	2,237	1,716	1,129	1,116	1,060	836	43	174	26	106	0	0
ORANGE:												
CENTRAL ORANGE COUNTY	12,197	11,063	9,852	9,128	9,778	9,079	14	0	60	49	0	0
NORTH ORANGE COUNTY	12,921	11,863	10,792	10,064	10,715	10,002	0	1	77	61	0	0
ORANGE COUNTY HARBOR	6,844	7,506	6,065	6,838	6,008	6,770	11	5	46	63	0	0
SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY	5,445	4,449	4,095	3,246	4,050	3,208	6	3	39	35	0	0
WEST ORANGE COUNTY	11,059	10,577	8,676	8,856	8,622	8,788	9	10	45	58	0	0
PLACER:												
PLACER	2,910	2,284	2,440	3,026	2,406	2,880	7	75	27	71	0	0
RIVERSIDE:												
CORONA	1,393	1,557	1,325	886	1,319	878	0	0	6	8	0	0

TABLE A-37 California Municipal Courts Group A Nontraffic Misdemeanor Filings and Dispositons[a]—Continued Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

							Dispositions After Trial					
	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Trial*		*Uncontested Matters*		*Contested Matters*		*Juvenile Orders*[b]	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
DESERT	6,082	6,104	4,303	3,874	4,262	3,838	3	4	38	32	0	0
MT. SAN JACINTO	2,076	1,888	1,901	1,854	1,868	1,846	20	0	13	8	0	0
RIVERSIDE	7,246	5,894	4,904	5,001	4,864	4,960	4	1	36	40	0	0
THREE LAKES	1,507	1,243	953	955	951	945	1	3	1	7	0	0
SACRAMENTO:												
SACRAMENTO	17,589	14,489	13,474	R 9,620	13,390	R 9,531	25	26	59	63	0	0
SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY	689	550	303	214	193	206	44	0	66	8	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO:												
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	14,736	14,603	13,657	14,230	13,441	13,727	112	389	104	114	0	0
SAN DIEGO:												
EL CAJON	6,586	5,971	5,318	R 4,897	5,166	R 4,787	39	R 31	113	R 79	0	0
NORTH COUNTY	7,967	7,388	5,917	6,648	5,760	6,490	26	26	131	132	0	0
SAN DIEGO	33,609	29,576	27,223	23,007	26,650	22,486	42	33	531	488	0	0
SOUTH BAY	4,325	4,986	3,819	3,846	3,702	3,678	0	0	117	168	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO:												
SAN FRANCISCO	9,316	10,216	8,373	7,157	8,273	7,069	11	20	86	64	3	4
SAN JOAQUIN:												
LODI	1,545	1,434	1,507	1,425	1,494	1,418	2	0	11	7	0	0
MANTECA-RIPON-ESCALON-TRACY	2,295	2,121	1,897	1,716	1,878	1,688	2	9	16	15	1	4
STOCKTON	7,655	8,181	7,414	7,316	7,377	7,292	3	1	34	23	0	0
SAN LUIS 0BISPO:												
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	3,758	3,638	3,137	3,815	3,116	3,772	0	0	21	43	0	0
SAN MATEO:												
SAN MATEO COUNTY	8,806	7,804	7,720	6,732	7,628	6,633	11	31	81	68	0	0
SANTA BARBARA:												
LOMPOC	843	584	694	605	683	597	0	1	11	7	0	0
SANTA BARBARA	8,007	7,009	5,586	5,320	5,511	5,266	21	11	53	43	1	0
SANTA MARIA	1,849	1,868	1,348	1,336	1,334	1,307	0	0	14	29	0	0
SANTA CLARA:												
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	25,742	25,321	21,359	19,914	21,106	19,750	48	5	202	159	3	0
SANTA CRUZ:												
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	7,668	6,572	5,590	5,033	5,549	4,989	8	7	33	37	0	0
SHASTA:												
REDDING	1,767	1,813	1,538	1,217	1,528	1,195	5	5	5	17	0	0
SOLANO:												
NORTHERN SOLANO	3,444	3,291	2,729	2,585	2,670	2,549	5	2	54	34	0	0
VALLEJO-BENICIA	2,994	2,429	2,421	2,017	2,340	1,951	15	5	66	61	0	0
SONOMA:												
SONOMA COUNTY	6,471	5,668	5,952	5,022	5,926	4,993	4	5	20	23	2	1
STANISLAUS:												
STANISLAUS COUNTY	4,667	4,941	4,855	5,180	4,769	5,093	26	8	60	79	0	0
SUTTER:												
SUTTER COUNTY	1,103	955	1,138	831	1,114	821	6	2	18	8	0	0
TULARE:												
PORTERVILLE	1,023	703	912	646	888	628	5	4	19	14	0	0
TULARE-PIXLEY	832	930	1,496	1,254	1,484	1,233	1	1	11	20	0	0
VISALIA	1,393	1,399	1,282	1,350	1,262	1,318	0	1	20	31	0	0
VENTURA:												
VENTURA COUNTY	8,598	6,873	7,460	7,541	7,315	7,422	19	12	126	107	0	0
YOLO:												
YOLO COUNTY	2,949	2,635	2,712	2,619	2,702	2,602	1	8	9	9	0	0
YUBA:												
YUBA COUNTY	1,236	1,427	1,118	1,292	1,104	1,277	4	1	10	14	0	0

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[a] Group A Misdemeanors are: Misdemeanor violations of Penal Code and other state statutes except intoxication and Fish and Game.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] Chico Municipal Court District and Paradise Justice Court District consolidated to become the North County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987. Oroville and Biggs–Gridley Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the South County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987.

[d] Hanford Justice Court District became the Hanford Municipal Court District, effective December 26, 1985.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-38

California Municipal Courts Group B Nontraffic Misdemeanor Filings and Dispositions[a] Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Total Filings		Total Dispositions		Dispositions Before Trial		Dispositions After Trial				Juvenile Orders[b]	
							Uncontested Matters		Contested Matters			
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86
STATE TOTAL	172,199	[R]166,943	144,057	[R]150,643	142,240	[R]148,887	531	515	1,263	[R]1,221	23	20
ALAMEDA:												
ALAMEDA	593	723	611	446	605	433	2	2	4	11	0	0
BERKELEY-ALBANY	283	392	292	334	282	325	6	1	4	8	0	0
FREMONT-NEWARK-UNION CITY	689	1,981	706	744	689	723	7	7	10	14	0	0
LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON	448	261	342	224	328	211	10	8	4	5	0	0
OAKLAND-PIEDMONT-EMERYVILLE	2,891	2,868	2,742	2,735	2,691	2,718	30	4	21	13	0	0
SAN LEANDRO-HAYWARD	605	698	757	1,096	739	1,067	10	18	8	10	0	1
BUTTE:												
CHICO[c]	309	411	240	310	226	297	0	0	14	13	0	0
NORTH COUNTY[c]	218	—	228	—	222	—	0	—	6	—	0	—
SOUTH COUNTY[c]	295	—	211	—	209	—	0	—	2	—	0	—
CONTRA COSTA:												
BAY	607	935	478	718	467	629	11	75	0	14	0	0
DELTA	1,429	1,244	1,615	1,296	1,565	1,258	7	7	35	24	8	7
MT. DIABLO	433	546	498	547	497	542	0	1	1	4	0	0
WALNUT CREEK-DANVILLE	193	160	137	189	129	181	1	2	2	6	5	0
FRESNO:												
CONSOLIDATED FRESNO	317	289	177	186	174	179	1	3	2	4	0	0
HUMBOLDT:												
EUREKA	338	363	294	412	290	408	1	0	3	4	0	0
IMPERIAL:												
IMPERIAL COUNTY	1,508	1,836	1,314	1,227	1,299	1,206	4	2	11	19	0	0
KERN:												
EAST KERN	922	817	601	863	584	844	2	0	10	15	5	4
WEST KERN	1,784	2,058	1,824	1,933	1,823	1,927	0	0	1	6	0	0
KINGS:												
HANFORD[d]	55	40	97	74	97	74	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES:												
ALHAMBRA	375	336	340	384	340	384	0	0	0	0	0	0
ANTELOPE	810	706	724	971	721	968	0	1	3	2	0	0
BEVERLY HILLS	230	315	400	304	399	297	1	1	0	6	0	0
BURBANK	410	531	467	585	461	580	2	2	4	3	0	0
CITRUS	1,154	1,062	1,116	929	1,100	902	15	19	1	8	0	0
COMPTON	1,604	1,870	1,723	2,274	1,717	2,197	1	74	4	3	1	0
CULVER	468	315	403	348	400	345	2	1	1	2	0	0
DOWNEY	1,692	1,685	1,059	1,180	1,054	1,170	3	0	2	10	0	0
EAST LOS ANGELES	1,081	844	879	925	863	920	8	3	8	2	0	0
GLENDALE	1,042	817	1,032	1,454	1,020	1,450	2	0	10	4	0	0
INGLEWOOD	1,403	966	1,107	1,778	1,101	1,760	1	2	5	16	0	0
LONG BEACH	6,640	6,589	5,804	6,839	5,798	6,829	2	2	4	8	0	0
LOS ANGELES	12,420	[R]11,123	9,473	10,727	9,415	10,652	7	15	51	60	0	0
LOS CERRITOS	1,181	935	1,173	859	1,156	852	0	0	17	7	0	0
MALIBU	3,336	2,112	2,171	1,743	2,164	1,734	4	1	3	8	0	0
NEWHALL	1,540	1,828	1,182	1,229	1,136	1,207	0	1	46	21	0	0
PASADENA	2,373	2,123	1,472	1,382	1,446	1,366	2	8	24	8	0	0
POMONA	997	1,075	994	654	981	641	5	4	8	9	0	0
RIO HONDO	1,683	1,662	1,446	1,434	1,445	1,426	0	1	1	7	0	0
SANTA ANITA	472	363	294	312	294	311	0	0	0	1	0	0
SANTA MONICA	1,016	1,139	1,128	1,293	1,123	1,284	0	2	5	7	0	0
SOUTH BAY	6,835	7,439	6,281	8,250	6,198	8,196	27	14	56	39	0	1
SOUTHEAST	2,632	2,783	2,488	2,543	2,468	2,527	0	0	20	16	0	0
WHITTIER	494	345	374	210	373	208	0	0	1	2	0	0
MARIN:												
MARIN COUNTY	1,063	1,229	820	836	811	822	2	1	7	13	0	0
MERCED:												
MERCED COUNTY	3,088	2,283	2,322	1,930	2,284	1,914	0	0	38	16	0	0
MONTEREY:												
MONTEREY COUNTY (CONS.)	3,215	3,291	2,719	2,914	2,655	2,863	14	7	50	44	0	0
NAPA:												
NAPA COUNTY	1,918	1,413	1,397	2,843	1,289	2,803	92	21	16	19	0	0
ORANGE:												
CENTRAL ORANGE COUNTY	4,358	4,838	3,278	3,401	3,271	3,395	1	3	6	3	0	0
NORTH ORANGE COUNTY	4,326	4,508	4,265	4,374	4,260	4,368	1	0	4	6	0	0
ORANGE COUNTY HARBOR	3,915	4,491	3,854	4,505	3,827	4,471	10	14	17	20	0	0
SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY	4,144	3,022	3,110	2,844	3,105	2,831	1	0	4	13	0	0
WEST ORANGE COUNTY	4,113	4,015	3,104	3,445	3,095	3,426	1	1	8	18	0	0
PLACER:												
PLACER	1,084	1,171	1,293	1,684	1,287	1,623	2	11	4	50	0	0
RIVERSIDE:												
CORONA	718	900	841	1,050	818	1,035	0	0	23	15	0	0
DESERT	4,066	3,806	2,873	2,742	2,867	2,735	3	1	3	6	0	0
MT. SAN JACINTO	1,193	1,151	763	853	748	849	15	0	0	4	0	0

TABLE A-38

California Municipal Courts Group B Nontraffic Misdemeanor Filings and Dispositions[a]—Continued Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

							Dispositions After Trial					
	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Trial*		*Uncontested Matters*		*Contested Matters*		*Juvenile Orders*[b]	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
RIVERSIDE	2,435	2,993	1,481	1,979	1,480	1,977	0	0	1	2	0	0
THREE LAKES	2,448	3,136	2,395	2,723	2,382	2,705	0	9	13	9	0	0
SACRAMENTO:												
SACRAMENTO	3,054	3,293	2,727	[R]2,502	2,719	[R]2,487	0	2	8	13	0	0
SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY	773	645	618	497	519	480	58	0	41	17	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO:												
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	5,326	5,500	4,615	3,690	4,533	3,576	42	54	40	59	0	1
SAN DIEGO:												
EL CAJON	612	621	714	[R]716	689	[R]687	14	15	11	[R]14	0	0
NORTH COUNTY	625	573	668	955	650	934	1	6	17	15	0	0
SAN DIEGO	15,804	11,367	10,490	8,394	10,269	8,244	23	13	198	137	0	0
SOUTH BAY	680	310	562	341	538	326	0	0	24	15	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO:												
SAN FRANCISCO	401	672	391	246	391	245	0	0	0	1	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN:												
LODI	153	165	136	159	133	158	0	0	3	1	0	0
MANTECA-RIPON-ESCALON-TRACY	1,018	969	705	714	700	696	3	5	2	9	0	4
STOCKTON	3,258	3,525	1,576	1,870	1,559	1,858	0	0	13	10	4	2
SAN LUIS OBISPO:												
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	2,427	2,405	2,466	1,757	2,458	1,751	0	0	8	6	0	0
SAN MATEO:												
SAN MATEO COUNTY	1,711	1,364	1,370	1,417	1,358	1,399	2	4	10	14	0	0
SANTA BARBARA:												
LOMPOC	139	118	122	123	11	7118	0	0	5	5	0	0
SANTA BARBARA	3,574	3,574	3,864	2,870	3,808	2,829	21	23	35	18	0	0
SANTA MARIA	875	741	585	538	581	531	0	0	4	7	0	0
SANTA CLARA:												
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	9,200	9,461	8,523	9,470	8,437	9,421	16	2	70	47	0	0
SANTA CRUZ:												
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	1,174	1,997	1,576	1,841	1,566	1,829	3	3	7	9	0	0
SHASTA:												
REDDING	522	578	493	552	490	547	0	1	3	4	0	0
SOLANO:												
NORTHERN SOLANO	748	692	621	781	606	760	0	2	15	19	0	0
VALLEJO-BENICIA	381	297	380	354	359	317	2	2	19	35	0	0
SONOMA:												
SONOMA COUNTY	2,214	[R]1,983	2,046	2,334	[R]2,039	2,328	0	3	7	3	0	0
STANISLAUS:												
STANISLAUS COUNTY	911	1,164	1,040	895	1,031	884	4	4	5	7	0	0
SUTTER:												
SUTTER COUNTY	687	604	567	461	547	449	10	9	10	3	0	0
TULARE:												
PORTERVILLE	914	704	793	714	787	709	1	0	5	5	0	0
TULARE-PIXLEY	290	235	353	332	352	322	0	0	1	10	0	0
VISALIA	396	485	273	422	272	420	0	0	1	2	0	0
VENTURA:												
VENTURA COUNTY	3,965	3,491	2,792	2.448	2,706	2,399	2	3	84	46	0	0
YOLO:												
YOLO COUNTY	2,361	2,391	1,641	3,027	1,619	2,983	12	14	10	30	0	0
YUBA:												
YUBA COUNTY	117	187	141	159	139	155	1	1	1	3	0	0

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[a] Group B Misdemeanors include Fish and Game violations, intoxication complaints and violations of city and county ordinances.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] Chico Municipal Court District and Paradise Justice Court District consolidated to become the North County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987. Oroville and Biggs–Gridley Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the South County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987.

[d] Hanford Justice Court District became the Hanford Municipal Court District, effective December 26, 1985.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-39

California Municipal Courts
Nontraffic Infraction Filings and Dispositions[a]
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Total Filings		Total Dispositions		Dispositions Before Trial		Dispositions After Trial: Uncontested Matters		Dispositions After Trial: Contested Matters		Juvenile Orders[b]	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86
STATE TOTAL	142,592	124,785	119,565	[R]94,822	116,902	[R]91,969	1,338	[R]1,496	1,310	[R]1,345	15	12
ALAMEDA:												
ALAMEDA	1,004	418	796	479	756	460	24	4	16	15	0	0
BERKELEY-ALBANY	1,017	954	879	781	811	738	33	20	35	23	0	0
FREMONT-NEWARK-UNION CITY	660	857	585	766	557	692	14	30	14	44	0	0
LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON	1,124	916	955	849	919	800	30	32	6	17	0	0
OAKLAND-PIEDMONT-EMERYVILLE	6,576	5,764	5,472	4,891	5,387	4,839	24	12	61	40	0	0
SAN LEANDRO-HAYWARD	1,171	1,053	991	932	945	898	31	22	15	12	0	0
BUTTE:												
CHICO[c]	466	697	708	882	703	878	3	0	2	4	0	0
NORTH COUNTY[c]	365	—	429	—	424	—	1	—	4	—	0	—
SOUTH COUNTY[c]	146	—	67	—	67	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
CONTRA COSTA:												
BAY	2,976	3,128	2,692	2,754	2,639	2,691	53	54	0	9	0	0
DELTA	1,569	1,897	1,366	1,582	1,317	1,533	10	16	32	26	7	7
MT. DIABLO	1,237	1,089	896	871	896	867	0	0	0	4	0	0
WALNUT CREEK-DANVILLE	776	930	842	768	822	758	1	2	15	6	4	2
FRESNO:												
CONSOLIDATED FRESNO	3,264	2,261	1,177	1,008	1,143	953	2	1	32	54	0	0
HUMBOLDT:												
EUREKA	41	85	36	61	32	57	2	0	2	4	0	0
IMPERIAL:												
IMPERIAL COUNTY	90	136	101	176	86	174	2	0	13	2	0	0
KERN:												
EAST KERN	355	261	233	159	224	158	0	1	9	0	0	0
WEST KERN	2,602	1,334	2,429	1,181	2,404	1,154	5	5	20	22	0	0
KINGS:												
HANFORD[d]	83	51	66	45	64	45	0	0	2	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES:												
ALHAMBRA	393	407	317	340	317	339	0	1	0	0	0	0
ANTELOPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BEVERLY HILLS	403	225	268	129	267	129	0	0	1	0	0	0
BURBANK	97	112	143	170	138	162	0	2	5	6	0	0
CITRUS	724	489	572	591	566	577	6	14	0	0	0	0
COMPTON	798	976	584	933	580	847	2	74	0	10	2	2
CULVER	73	47	52	36	51	35	1	0	0	1	0	0
DOWNEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST LOS ANGELES	198	372	142	113	141	113	0	0	0	0	1	0
GLENDALE	89	47	43	34	41	33	0	0	2	1	0	0
INGLEWOOD	915	1,100	1,050	1,234	1,044	1,234	2	0	4	0	0	0
LONG BEACH	888	696	655	750	655	749	0	0	0	1	0	0
LOS ANGELES	619	1,738	3,990	3,778	3,964	3,754	3	5	23	19	0	0
LOS CERRITOS	5	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
MALIBU	11	6	23	3	23	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEWHALL	326	234	271	159	266	159	0	0	5	0	0	0
PASADENA	161	0	157	0	150	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
POMONA	604	122	319	41	313	39	3	0	3	2	0	0
RIO HONDO	0	0	8	4	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
SANTA ANITA	4	4	92	25	89	25	0	0	3	0	0	0
SANTA MONICA	4,292	3,720	2,353	1,621	2,349	1,601	0	0	4	20	0	0
SOUTH BAY	1,333	962	964	1,027	953	1,009	4	6	7	12	0	0
SOUTHEAST	0	24	1	17	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHITTIER	298	245	281	184	279	184	0	0	2	0	0	0
MARIN:												
MARIN COUNTY	764	1,368	531	1,126	529	1,113	0	5	2	8	0	0
MERCED:												
MERCED COUNTY	2	6	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTEREY:												
MONTEREY COUNTY (CONS.)	1,408	1,373	1,041	1,158	991	1,014	6	45	44	99	0	0
NAPA:												
NAPA COUNTY	450	196	212	775	193	764	19	2	0	8	0	1
ORANGE:												
CENTRAL ORANGE COUNTY	547	742	747	125	734	125	11	0	2	0	0	0
NORTH ORANGE COUNTY	1,161	1,467	956	1,407	956	1,407	0	0	0	0	0	0
ORANGE COUNTY HARBOR	1,748	2,727	1,037	2,248	1,036	2,240	0	1	1	7	0	0
SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY	590	591	392	289	392	289	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST ORANGE COUNTY	1,226	1,540	1,448	1,699	1,444	1,688	0	0	4	11	0	0
PLACER:												
PLACER	475	293	244	375	235	356	2	5	7	14	0	0
RIVERSIDE:												
CORONA	786	1,153	767	1,024	767	1,024	0	0	0	0	0	0
DESERT	1,078	717	547	479	547	478	0	0	0	1	0	0

TABLE A-39

California Municipal Courts Nontraffic Infraction Filings and Dispositions[a]—Continued Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

							Dispositons After Trial					
	Total Filings		Total Dispositions		Dispositions Before Trial		Uncontested Matters		Contested Matters		Juvenile Orders[b]	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86
MT. SAN JACINTO	697	628	862	646	845	633	9	8	8	5	0	0
RIVERSIDE	2,150	1,555	1,802	1,423	1,802	1,423	0	0	0	0	0	0
THREE LAKES	523	417	386	332	379	330	4	1	3	1	0	0
SACRAMENTO:												
SACRAMENTO	927	0	356	0	348	0	2	0	6	0	0	0
SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY	14	0	24	0	20	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO:												
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	5,719	7,299	4,874	4,890	4,856	4,877	3	5	15	8	0	0
SAN DIEGO:												
EL CAJON	615	633	709	[R]628	669	[R]594	28	[R]24	12	[R]10	0	0
NORTH COUNTY	4,304	3,887	3,615	3,040	3,427	2,910	80	51	108	79	0	0
SAN DIEGO	15,167	13,480	18,295	8,999	18,084	8,878	19	2	192	119	0	0
SOUTH BAY	11,107	10,581	6,653	5,794	6,309	5,424	1	0	343	370	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO:												
SAN FRANCISCO	32,971	21,998	25,771	17,385	24,940	16,408	828	977	3	0	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN:												
LODI	52	49	255	39	251	38	4	0	0	1	0	0
MANTECA-RIPON-ESCALON-TRACY	27	41	8	25	8	23	0	2	0	0	0	0
STOCKTON	1,995	2,322	880	672	864	669	10	0	6	3	0	0
SAN LUIS 0BISPO:												
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	736	620	572	405	572	405	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAN MATEO:												
SAN MATEO COUNTY	1,387	1,337	1,398	1,110	1,388	996	7	48	3	66	0	0
SANTA BARBARA:												
LOMPOC	239	142	143	109	141	108	0	0	2	1	0	0
SANTA BARBARA	724	773	605	670	572	670	1	0	32	0	0	0
SANTA MARIA	187	436	158	344	157	335	0	4	1	5	0	0
SANTA CLARA:												
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	3,053	2,570	3,825	3,465	3,787	3,375	1	3	37	87	0	0
SANTA CRUZ:												
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	6,313	5,350	2,996	2,030	2,914	2,008	9	4	73	18	0	0
SHASTA:												
REDDING	525	433	338	322	320	309	1	3	16	10	1	0
SOLANO:												
NORTHERN SOLANO	140	326	151	173	133	173	18	0	0	0	0	0
VALLEJO-BENICIA	593	389	480	363	464	338	2	2	14	23	0	0
SONOMA:												
SONOMA COUNTY	1,346	1,272	1,174	610	1,173	609	0	0	1	1	0	0
STANISLAUS:												
STANISLAUS COUNTY	522	700	403	432	394	424	3	1	6	7	0	0
SUTTER:												
SUTTER COUNTY	52	57	64	38	58	38	4	0	2	0	0	0
TULARE:												
PORTERVILLE	288	355	263	401	252	392	5	1	6	8	0	0
TULARE-PIXLEY	168	211	129	224	128	222	0	0	1	2	0	0
VISALIA	21	42	35	50	35	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
VENTURA:												
VENTURA COUNTY	1,945	1,265	1,370	67	1,358	48	0	0	12	19	0	0
YOLO:												
YOLO COUNTY	83	38	36	18	32	18	0	0	4	0	0	0
YUBA:												
YUBA COUNTY	14	49	4	37	4	36	0	1	0	0	0	0

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[a] Nontraffic infractions are city and county ordinances specified as infractions.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] Chico Municipal Court District and Paradise Justice Court District consolidated to become the North County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987. Oroville and Biggs–Gridley Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the South County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987.

[d] Hanford Justice Court District became the Hanford Municipal Court District, effective December 26, 1985.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-40

California Municipal Courts Summary of Nonparking Traffic Misdemeanors and Infractions Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Trial*		*Dispositions After Trial* *Uncontested Matters*		*Dispositions After Trial* *Contested Matters*		*Juvenile Orders*[a]	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	6,904,774	^{R}6,554,168	6,198,356	^{R}6,026,063	5,996,150	^{R}5,831,176	66,715	^{R}67,851	119,736	^{R}110,004	15,755	17,032
ALAMEDA:												
ALAMEDA	27,110	24,022	19,888	19,580	19,026	18,809	344	235	518	536	0	0
BERKELEY-ALBANY	24,736	24,732	26,184	25,231	23,456	23,402	664	338	2,064	1,490	0	1
FREMONT-NEWARK-UNION CITY	77,964	59,331	66,167	49,415	63,883	46,804	869	771	1,415	1,840	0	0
LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON	50,549	46,720	45,299	39,316	43,876	38,237	854	676	569	403	0	0
OAKLAND-PIEDMONT-EMERYVILLE	150,615	154,907	134,687	138,439	129,026	135,225	864	281	4,793	2,933	4	0
SAN LEANDRO-HAYWARD	99,987	106,610	80,318	89,863	77,066	86,544	1,542	1,602	1,710	1,716	0	1
BUTTE:												
CHICO[b]	9,206	14,746	8,977	14,101	8,679	13,635	99	107	192	359	7	0
NORTH COUNTY[b]	6,082	-	5,810	-	5,579	-	55	-	176	-	0	-
SOUTH COUNTY[b]	3,633	-	2,863	-	2,765	-	11	-	87	-	0	-
CONTRA COSTA:												
BAY	52,492	55,422	47,114	48,881	42,218	41,017	1,939	3,272	1,691	1,224	1,266	3,368
DELTA	35,155	29,098	30,627	27,393	27,961	25,171	262	221	1,443	1,043	961	958
MT. DIABLO	72,298	65,313	66,042	58,105	62,291	54,345	563	468	2,277	2,068	911	1,224
WALNUT CREEK-DANVILLE	64,844	59,913	62,702	49,027	58,506	45,382	641	216	2,187	2,101	1,368	1,328
FRESNO:												
CONSOLIDATED FRESNO	102,617	82,601	91,862	82,356	90,899	81,364	6	74	957	918	0	0
HUMBOLDT:												
EUREKA	9,087	9,661	8,667	9,910	8,420	9,602	100	123	144	185	3	0
IMPERIAL:												
IMPERIAL COUNTY	43,965	44,444	39,630	^{R}36,212	38,955	35,558	120	187	555	^{R}467	0	0
KERN:												
EAST KERN	28,586	22,630	25,812	19,560	24,607	18,645	85	46	428	253	692	616
WEST KERN	58,657	52,170	51,081	54,584	49,802	53,416	340	219	918	945	21	4
KINGS:												
HANFORD[c]	11,364	5,918	12,374	5,961	12,144	5,842	7	6	223	113	0	0
LOS ANGELES:												
ALHAMBRA	64,470	51,130	61,155	53,153	60,022	52,300	0	39	1,133	814	0	0
ANTELOPE	34,645	35,381	33,265	33,782	33,030	33,548	34	8	201	226	0	0
BEVERLY HILLS	36,559	37,056	37,970	^{R}35,740	36,412	34,488	1,118	^{R}759	440	493	0	0
BURBANK	27,283	23,696	24,417	22,318	24,012	21,888	158	169	247	261	0	0
CITRUS	98,745	95,182	91,977	93,235	90,227	91,624	721	69	1,022	1,541	7	1
COMPTON	98,749	^{R}105,499	74,960	89,451	72,975	87,800	1,218	985	764	654	3	12
CULVER	38,727	41,771	36,735	39,385	35,380	37,982	545	655	810	748	0	0
DOWNEY	48,266	49,452	42,813	45,841	41,762	44,981	23	2	1,027	858	1	0
EAST LOS ANGELES	65,726	54,254	62,177	51,724	61,201	51,016	624	595	351	113	1	0
GLENDALE	42,774	39,979	38,094	36,808	36,592	^{R}36,143	844	157	652	507	6	1
INGLEWOOD	60,159	64,418	56,224	57,572	55,537	56,867	7	8	680	697	0	0
LONG BEACH	107,663	106,762	111,906	103,908	109,088	101,788	1,420	1,003	1,398	1,117	0	0
LOS ANGELES	944,710	^{R}804,017	773,164	744,194	762,233	733,642	388	325	10,543	10,227	0	0
LOS CERRITOS	54,384	54,136	50,889	51,797	49,510	50,222	46	4	1,333	1,571	0	0
MALIBU	34,581	32,944	35,823	35,206	34,987	34,555	33	53	803	598	0	0
NEWHALL	53,210	55,354	49,544	43,954	48,927	43,446	105	31	512	477	0	0
PASADENA	43,326	43,455	41,370	42,741	39,787	41,727	763	295	819	719	1	0
POMONA	44,223	40,866	45,601	39,967	44,627	38,854	13	16	961	1,096	0	1
RIO HONDO	42,552	46,925	40,425	38,723	39,353	37,890	412	220	659	613	1	0
SANTA ANITA	27,229	33,563	27,097	^{R}36,856	26,432	^{R}36,065	39	0	626	790	0	1
SANTA MONICA	47,228	45,705	46,172	41,396	45,060	40,053	142	8	970	1,335	0	0
SOUTH BAY	100,724	91,634	89,866	91,282	86,650	88,390	1,016	1,311	2,197	1,576	3	5
SOUTHEAST	56,578	56,539	46,804	46,684	45,756	45,488	3	139	1,042	1,057	3	0
WHITTIER	45,689	44,700	42,340	41,005	41,221	39,883	3	0	1,115	1,122	1	0
MARIN:												
MARIN COUNTY	78,696	73,963	65,478	71,532	62,588	68,091	908	771	1,957	2,591	25	79
MERCED:												
MERCED COUNTY	61,313	57,859	52,871	50,736	51,616	49,572	593	519	662	645	0	0
MONTEREY:												
MONTEREY COUNTY (CONS.)	104,519	100,560	104,627	107,941	102,213	105,442	364	309	2,050	2,190	0	0
NAPA:												
NAPA COUNTY	25,974	22,587	24,337	19,228	22,922	18,089	409	231	1,006	890	0	18
ORANGE:												
CENTRAL ORANGE COUNTY	127,961	112,832	101,403	89,944	99,622	87,867	369	94	1,412	1,983	0	0
NORTH ORANGE COUNTY	147,446	147,141	136,346	131,761	133,843	129,184	4	11	2,499	2,566	0	0
ORANGE COUNTY HARBOR	105,233	104,731	102,894	109,844	93,101	101,493	551	309	2,291	2,081	6,951	5,961
SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY	62,475	51,965	61,325	46,965	59,883	45,265	8	4	1,434	1,696	0	0
WEST ORANGE COUNTY	120,696	112,390	115,312	99,254	112,221	96,789	13	117	2,745	2,176	333	172

TABLE A-40

California Municipal Courts Summary of Nonparking Traffic Misdemeanors and Infractions—Continued Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

									Dispositions After Trial			
	Total Filings		Total Dispositions		Dispositions Before Trial		Uncontested Matters		Contested Matters		Juvenile Orders [a]	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86
PLACER:												
PLACER	48,229	39,421	39,591	37,442	37,974	35,869	300	509	1,317	1,064	0	0
RIVERSIDE:												
CORONA	19,913	18,174	19,616	17,668	19,358	17,515	0	0	258	153	0	0
DESERT	87,502	75,852	81,172	67,456	80,283	66,697	70	81	819	678	0	0
MT. SAN JACINTO	58,351	61,902	52,935	50,448	52,265	49,943	344	163	326	342	0	0
RIVERSIDE	68,297	69,590	54,804	59,661	54,583	59,429	106	2	115	230	0	0
THREE LAKES	19,826	15,970	15,505	13,526	15,183	13,299	1	0	321	227	0	0
SACRAMENTO:												
SACRAMENTO	173,727	156,599	148,860	[R]124,509	145,661	[R]122,200	1,282	576	1,917	1,733	0	0
SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY	12,352	9,284	9,513	8,410	8,683	7,937	635	0	195	473	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO:												
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	269,351	255,501	224,491	225,009	219,551	219,972	1,847	1,855	3,081	3,167	12	15
SAN DIEGO:												
EL CAJON	107,908	108,915	102,759	[R]106,773	99,152	[R]103,691	2,671	[R]2,406	869	676	67	0
NORTH COUNTY	146,957	124,326	129,406	121,717	126,028	118,544	1,452	1,209	1,926	1,964	0	0
SAN DIEGO	251,482	276,990	247,535	269,369	240,986	263,484	271	45	6,278	5,840	0	0
SOUTH BAY	57,696	54,205	60,312	51,846	58,091	49,911	0	5	2,221	1,930	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO:												
SAN FRANCISCO	133,158	141,168	121,695	165,370	92,748	129,442	27,011	35,869	1,936	58	0	1
SAN JOAQUIN:												
LODI	20,190	21,073	24,435	19,576	23,098	18,488	74	79	389	378	874	631
MANTECA-RIPON-ESCALON-TRACY	34,663	30,783	31,332	29,591	28,900	27,659	195	141	745	629	1,492	1,162
STOCKTON	54,694	46,846	50,638	44,871	48,991	42,372	190	227	897	914	560	1,358
SAN LUIS OBISPO:												
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	60,392	57,326	52,804	49,608	51,890	48,782	94	108	820	700	0	18
SAN MATEO:												
SAN MATEO COUNTY	202,554	188,202	199,783	171,375	190,803	163,508	4,526	3,727	4,444	4,139	10	1
SANTA BARBARA:												
LOMPOC	6,381	6,680	6,450	6,216	6,277	6,082	25	27	148	107	0	0
SANTA BARBARA	36,963	31,744	36,623	37,858	35,720	36,995	302	470	601	393	0	0
SANTA MARIA	31,332	26,747	23,318	18,897	22,543	18,244	0	5	775	648	0	0
SANTA CLARA:												
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	437,450	443,940	408,352	394,043	397,963	386,127	212	61	10,177	7,855	0	0
SANTA CRUZ:												
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	53,142	46,640	43,957	38,118	42,421	36,835	520	413	942	797	74	73
SHASTA:												
REDDING	15,280	13,783	14,529	13,233	14,116	12,793	97	37	314	403	2	0
SOLANO:												
NORTHERN SOLANO	62,378	54,909	45,005	56,263	43,785	55,255	388	296	831	712	1	0
VALLEJO-BENICIA	18,200	19,058	16,673	16,222	16,166	15,716	82	92	425	414	0	0
SONOMA:												
SONOMA COUNTY	92,237	95,709	87,508	82,618	85,441	80,417	695	278	1,320	1,920	52	3
STANISLAUS:												
STANISLAUS COUNTY	75,115	77,454	71,993	70,476	68,981	67,803	746	703	2,263	1,970	3	0
SUTTER:												
SUTTER COUNTY	11,969	10,915	10,029	9,496	9,717	9,241	93	83	219	170	0	2
TULARE:												
PORTERVILLE	8,304	11,854	7,581	9,154	7,449	8,942	35	14	97	198	0	0
TULARE-PIXLEY	16,581	25,838	12,526	15,075	12,321	14,817	19	13	186	245	0	0
VISALIA	26,710	35,516	18,966	24,460	18,771	23,909	8	10	187	541	0	0
VENTURA:												
VENTURA COUNTY	160,697	160,533	141,799	153,294	138,927	150,361	88	81	2,784	2,852	0	0
YOLO:												
YOLO COUNTY	31,478	33,377	24,564	25,530	23,906	24,732	15	155	643	642	0	1
YUBA:												
YUBA COUNTY	11,855	10,660	9,812	9,024	9,469	8,735	62	53	242	220	39	16

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[a] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[b] Chico Municipal Court District and Paradise Justice Court District consolidated to become the North County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987. Oroville and Biggs-Gridley Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the South County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987.

[c] Hanford Justice Court District became the Hanford Municipal Court District, effective December 26, 1985.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-41

California Municipal Courts Group C Traffic Misdemeanor Filings and Dispositions[a] Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

							Dispositions After Trial					
	Total Filings		Total Dispositions		Dispositions Before Trial		Uncontested Matters		Contested Matters		Juvenile Orders[b]	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86
STATE TOTAL	313,503	[R]309,269	261,870	[R]264,245	257,287	[R]259,484	822	[R]718	3,695	[R]3,979	66	64
ALAMEDA:												
ALAMEDA	991	951	757	723	754	721	0	1	3	1	0	0
BERKELEY-ALBANY	821	867	900	855	891	839	4	7	5	9	0	0
FREMONT-NEWARK-UNIONCITY	2,105	2,788	2,161	2,497	2,139	2,461	3	6	19	30	0	0
LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON	1,258	1,185	1,080	950	1,063	944	3	2	14	4	0	0
OAKLAND-PIEDMONT-EMERYVILLE	2,726	2,739	2,483	2,616	2,423	2,554	11	6	49	56	0	0
SAN LEANDRO-HAYWARD	3,676	3,863	3,383	4,003	3,305	3,847	33	108	45	48	0	0
BUTTE:												
CHICO	466	785	461	920	453	894	0	0	8	26	0	0
NORTH COUNTY	275	0	250	0	248	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
SOUTH COUNTY	119	0	158	0	153	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
CONTRA COSTA:												
BAY	2,470	2,394	2,102	1,783	1,932	1,545	90	160	80	78	0	0
DELTA	1,348	1,228	1,135	976	1,082	955	6	5	20	16	27	0
MT. DIABLO	2,709	2,439	2,604	2,171	2,530	2,102	7	6	67	63	0	0
WALNUT CREEK-DANVILLE	2,310	2,014	1,938	1,741	1,854	1,674	10	5	74	62	0	0
FRESNO:												
CONSOLIDATED FRESNO	6,624	5,480	4,404	4,131	4,375	4,100	0	0	29	31	0	0
HUMBOLDT:												
EUREKA	737	893	624	714	617	697	2	1	5	16	0	0
IMPERIAL:												
IMPERIAL COUNTY	2,012	2,425	2,504	[R]1,974	2,495	1,969	0	2	9	[R]3	0	0
KERN:												
EAST KERN	1,122	973	882	980	872	965	1	7	9	8	0	0
WESTKERN	4,646	4,652	4,625	4,776	4,548	4,697	0	0	77	79	0	0
KINGS:												
HANFORD	965	494	1,556	769	1,539	754	0	3	17	12	0	0
LOS ANGELES:												
ALHAMBRA	2,499	1,805	2,152	1,862	2,144	1,834	0	0	8	28	0	0
ANTELOPE	1,860	1,698	1,434	1,557	1,410	1,529	2	0	22	28	0	0
BEVERLY HILLS	1,037	1,131	917	936	902	916	3	3	12	17	0	0
BURBANK	843	786	745	707	742	695	0	1	3	11	0	0
CITRUS	5,938	5,643	5,496	4,820	5,395	4,721	12	14	89	85	0	0
COMPTON	3,449	4,749	3,160	3,884	3,135	3,729	2	120	22	32	1	3
CULVER	662	540	528	546	516	532	1	0	11	14	0	0
DOWNEY	2,189	2,189	1,987	1,840	1,952	1,793	1	2	34	45	0	0
EAST LOS ANGELES	3,491	3,588	2,908	3,071	2,875	3,050	4	2	29	19	0	0
GLENDALE	1,818	1,862	1,357	1,743	1,324	1,700	3	2	30	41	0	0
INGLEWOOD	2,380	2,301	1,776	1,583	1,762	1,568	3	2	11	13	0	0
LONG BEACH	4,679	4,774	3,816	3,735	3,782	3,675	3	4	31	56	0	0
LOS ANGELES	42,264	[R]37,862	29,784	30,326	29,534	30,050	30	29	220	247	0	0
LOS CERRITOS	3,142	3,231	3,180	3,048	3,125	3,005	2	4	53	39	0	0
MALIBU	995	1,096	797	794	781	781	1	1	15	12	0	0
NEWHALL	1,892	1,991	1,380	1,290	1,350	1,253	0	1	30	36	0	0
PASADENA	2,177	2,259	1,190	1,262	1,146	1,226	3	8	40	28	1	0
POMONA	1,968	2,140	2,064	2,209	2,018	2,160	2	2	44	47	0	0
RIO HONDO	2,713	2,961	2,612	3,104	2,578	3,040	11	4	22	60	1	0
SANTA ANITA	946	1,034	1,180	845	1,163	826	0	0	17	19	0	0
SANTA MONICA	1,463	1,328	923	823	905	808	2	2	16	13	0	0
SOUTH BAY	4,706	5,253	3,433	4,698	3,376	4,628	6	8	51	60	0	2
SOUTHEAST	2,982	3,194	2,782	3,224	2,757	3,186	2	0	23	38	0	0
WHITTIER	2,765	3,175	2,390	2,716	2,319	2,641	0	0	71	75	0	0
MARIN:												
MARIN COUNTY	2,917	3,137	2,755	3,047	2,683	2,943	14	5	58	99	0	0
MERCED:												
MERCED COUNTY	3,730	3,526	2,412	2,346	2,394	2,325	0	0	18	21	0	0
MONTEREY:												
MONTEREY COUNTY (CONS.)	6,891	7,104	6,846	7,667	6,740	7,562	2	2	104	103	0	0
NAPA:												
NAPA COUNTY	1,498	1,366	1,805	1,345	1,551	1,262	47	4	207	79	0	0
ORANGE:												
CENTRAL ORANGE COUNTY	5,277	4,717	4,351	4,686	4,300	4,637	9	1	42	48	0	0
NORTH ORANGE COUNTY	5,724	5,831	4,913	5,386	4,861	5,342	0	0	52	44	0	0
ORANGE COUNTY HARBOR	3,724	4,478	3,376	4,054	3,329	3,975	1	0	46	79	0	0
SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY	3,016	2,282	2,394	1,776	2,354	1,729	8	0	32	47	0	0
WEST ORANGE COUNTY	5,334	5,488	4,297	4,284	4,247	4,236	3	8	47	40	0	0
PLACER:												
PLACER	1,733	1,732	2,268	1,971	2,240	1,951	3	4	25	16	0	0
RIVERSIDE:												
CORONA	1,185	1,078	1,063	829	1,053	814	0	0	10	15	0	0

TABLE A-41

California Municipal Courts Group C Traffic Misdemeanor Filings and Dispositions–Continued

Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

							Dlispositions After Trial					
	Total Filings		Total Dispositions		Dispositions Before Trial		Uncontested Matters		Contested Matters		Juvenile Orders	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86
DESERT	4,551	4,779	3,495	3,836	3,466	3,786	0	2	29	48	0	0
MT. SAN JACINTO	1,791	1,891	1,398	1,415	1,376	1,406	5	0	17	9	0	0
RIVERSIDE	4,585	5,315	3,505	4,500	3,474	4,457	3	2	28	41	0	0
THREE LAKES	1,488	1,190	994	808	986	803	1	0	7	5	0	0
SACRAMENTO:												
SACRAMENTO	9,838	9,694	9,337	[R]10,280	9,270	[R]10,176	13	30	54	74	0	0
SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY	620	584	530	608	461	548	69	0	0	60	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO:												
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	14,921	16,241	11,772	11,368	11,358	11,127	238	67	176	173	0	1
SAN DIEGO:												
EL CAJON	5,330	5,341	3,127	[R]3,107	3,081	[R]3,062	0	[R]0	46	[R]45	0	0
NORTH COUNTY	5,473	6,139	3,856	5,230	3,764	5,052	3	5	89	173	0	0
SAN DIEGO	10,944	11,52	8,042	7,247	7,762	7,003	21	8	259	236	0	0
SOUTH BAY	3,325	3,448	2,560	2,553	2,467	2,472	0	0	93	81	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO:												
SAN FRANCISCO	4,00	4,320	3,179	2,989	3,106	2,931	9	4	64	53	0	1
SAN JOAQUIN:												
LODI	790	737	794	721	788	714	1	0	5	7	0	0
MANTECA-RIPON-ESCALON-TRACY	1,234	1,320	1,140	1,144	1,107	1,113	1	5	9	9	23	17
STOCKTON	3,628	3,475	3,404	3,339	3,372	3,274	3	0	17	26	12	39
SAN LUIS 0BISPO:												
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	3,357	3,207	2,394	2,601	2,351	2,572	0	0	43	29	0	0
SAN MATEO:												
SAN MATEO COUNTY	6,713	6,696	5,524	5,525	5,430	5,408	6	9	88	108	0	0
SANTA BARBARA:												
LOMPOC	751	560	668	560	665	557	0	0	3	3	0	0
SANTA MARIA	1,662	1,831	1,459	1,206	1,440	1,188	0	0	19	18	0	0
SOUTH COAST	3,207	3,218	3,111	3,075	3,067	3,032	10	0	34	43	0	0
SANTA CLARA:												
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	16,585	16,336	15,297	14,208	15,134	14,063	34	2	129	143	0	0
SANTA CRUZ:												
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	3,721	3,189	2,645	2,398	2,614	2,380	1	2	30	16	0	0
SHASTA:												
REDDING	894	799	783	613	779	606	0	0	4	7	0	0
SOLANO:												
NORTHERN SOLANO	1,953	1,685	1,478	1,290	1,445	1,262	3	3	29	25	1	0
VALLEJO-BENICIA	739	575	570	565	548	541	1	3	21	21	0	0
SONOMA:												
SONOMA COUNTY	4,762	4,693	4,716	4,422	4,685	4,396	6	4	25	21	0	1
STANISLAUS:												
STANISLAUS COUNTY	3,701	4,198	3,634	3,973	3,549	3,859	13	3	72	111	0	0
SUTTER:												
SUTTER COUNTY	713	780	707	711	700	701	1	0	6	10	0	0
TULARE:												
PORTERVILLE	741	667	619	674	610	661	1	2	8	11	0	0
TULARE-PIXLEY	929	751	811	687	797	666	1	1	13	20	0	0
VISALIA	2,046	1,118	1,677	926	1,634	905	0	1	43	20	0	0
VENTURA:												
VENTURA COUNTY	8,568	6,740	7,736	7,912	7,604	7,801	15	4	117	107	0	0
YOLO:												
YOLO COUNTY	1,896	1,890	1,700	2,403	1,678	2,383	8	7	14	13	0	0
YUBA:												
YUBA COUNTY	780	839	730	758	703	739	3	2	24	17	0	0

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[a] Group C traffic misdemeanor violations of the Vehicle Code are hit and run with property damage, reckless driving with injury, and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] Chico Municipal Court District and Paradise Justice Court District consolidated to become the North County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987. Oroville and Biggs-Gridley Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the South County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987.

[d] Hanford Justice Court District became the Hanford Municipal Court District, effective December 26, 1985.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-42

California Municipal Courts Group D Traffic Misdemeanor Filings and Dispositions[a] Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

							Dispositions After Trial					
	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Trial*		*Uncontested Matters*		*Contested Matters*		*Juvenile Orders* [b]	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	679,879	[R]613,899	527,676	[R]477,744	519,375	[R]469,113	2,206	2,213	4,328	3,927	1,767	2,491
ALAMEDA:												
ALAMEDA	1,033	817	815	932	790	895	4	26	21	11	0	0
BERKELEY-ALBANY	2,969	2,332	2,660	2,170	2,580	2,146	40	8	40	16	0	0
FREMONT-NEWARK-UNION CITY	4,687	6,547	4,670	4,333	4,548	4,199	42	51	80	83	0	0
LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON	3,080	2,653	2,767	2,080	2,644	2,011	72	50	51	19	0	0
OAKLAND-PIEDMONT-EMERYVILLE	13,620	12,485	13,068	12,115	12,946	12,033	17	11	104	71	1	0
SAN LEANDRO-HAYWARD	4,246	5,749	3,590	5,459	3,499	5,336	68	91	23	32	0	0
BUTTE:												
CHICO[c]	898	1,263	613	1,157	605	1,125	1	3	7	29	0	0
NORTH COUNTY [c]	784	—	593	—	555	—	1	—	37	—	0	—
SOUTH COUNTY [c]	482	—	421	—	416	—	0	—	5	—	0	—
CONTRA COSTA:												
BAY	3,848	3,951	3,152	4,008	2,790	2,842	62	229	5	165	295	772
DELTA	3,791	2,609	2,738	2,680	2,417	2,469	34	10	32	19	255	182
MT. DIABLO	5,733	5,774	4,907	4,574	4,677	4,466	33	1	166	13	31	94
WALNUT CREEK-DANVILLE	3,213	3,446	2,530	3,369	2,410	3,226	4	8	27	50	89	85
FRESNO:												
CONSOLIDATED FRESNO	8,189	3,608	4,605	3,754	4,483	3,731	5	2	117	21	0	0
HUMBOLDT:												
EUREKA	1,087	1,192	978	1,254	936	1,224	20	10	21	20	1	0
IMPERIAL:												
IMPERIAL COUNTY	1,837	1,596	2,032	1,593	1,991	1,536	2	2	39	55	0	0
KERN:												
EAST KERN	1,513	1,059	1,248	854	1,162	790	8	4	8	9	70	51
WEST KERN	9,238	5,906	7,676	7,402	7,530	7,335	44	21	102	46	0	0
KINGS:												
HANFORD[d]	1,725	846	1,833	933	1,817	927	0	0	16	6	0	0
LOS ANGELES:												
ALHAMBRA	6,687	5,545	8,293	11,154	8,284	11,146	0	2	9	6	0	0
ANTELOPE	2,794	1,976	2,165	1,721	2,165	1,718	0	0	0	3	0	0
BEVERLY HILLS	937	675	892	563	887	559	1	1	4	3	0	0
BURBANK	2,299	2,175	1,639	1,690	1,623	1,682	4	2	12	6	0	0
CITRUS	8,889	9,506	8,423	6,482	8,342	6,350	34	55	44	77	3	0
COMPTON	8,797	[R]11,647	5,063	8,900	5,009	8,853	16	28	37	13	1	6
CULVER	1,410	1,515	1,313	1,407	1,277	1,369	25	16	11	22	0	0
DOWNEY	2,338	2,857	1,900	1,996	1,867	1,989	22	0	11	7	0	0
EAST LOS ANGELES	6,272	5,303	3,233	2,977	3,199	2,945	19	12	15	20	0	0
GLENDALE	2,474	2,548	1,671	1,983	1,661	1,979	3	1	5	2	2	1
INGLEWOOD	6,755	7,674	3,275	4,739	3,271	4,730	2	3	2	6	0	0
LONG BEACH	15,034	13,354	19,786	10,629	18,889	10,615	418	2	479	12	0	0
LOS ANGELES	118,641	107,368	74,721	58,651	74,610	58,468	10	38	101	145	0	0
LOS CERRITOS	2,358	2,533	1,815	1,811	1,813	1,803	0	0	2	8	0	0
MALIBU	1,573	1,530	565	427	560	426	2	0	3	1	0	0
NEWHALL	6,266	3,807	5,847	2,962	5,789	2,888	8	0	50	74	0	0
PASADENA	2,072	2,143	1,253	1,241	1,224	1,225	8	5	21	11	0	0
POMONA	5,826	5,896	8,102	3,637	8,038	3,577	3	4	61	56	0	0
RIO HONDO	3,002	3,876	1,574	1,595	1,564	1,588	0	4	10	3	0	0
SANTA ANITA	1,571	2,202	2,121	[R]2,067	2,104	[R]2,053	0	0	17	13	0	1
SANTA MONICA	2,730	2,560	1,704	1,906	1,699	1,897	4	4	1	5	0	0
SOUTH BAY	5,327	4,413	3,409	7,586	3,301	7,453	76	91	31	42	1	0
SOUTHEAST	5,151	3,377	1,439	1,646	1,413	1,489	0	139	23	18	3	0
WHITTIER	3,889	3,492	2,895	2,781	2,849	2,738	0	0	46	43	0	0
MARIN:												
MARIN COUNTY	4,588	5,193	3,008	3,010	2,999	2,952	2	14	7	42	0	2
MERCED:												
MERCED COUNTY	6,425	5,163	3,452	2,897	3,391	2,848	14	14	47	35	0	0
MONTEREY:												
MONTEREY COUNTY (CONS.)	12,807	11,656	15,952	14,162	15,661	13,921	59	28	232	213	0	0
NAPA:												
NAPA COUNTY	3,185	4,367	3,324	2,189	3,247	2,101	48	24	29	64	0	0
ORANGE:												
CENTRAL ORANGE COUNTY	14,945	11,773	7,372	5,621	7,330	5,591	13	6	29	24	0	0
NORTH ORANGE COUNTY	9,073	7,848	5,369	5,146	5,310	5,059	0	0	59	87	0	0
ORANGE COUNTY HARBOR	7,600	6,851	4,380	4,524	4,372	4,513	1	2	7	9	0	0
SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY	3,848	2,326	1,665	1,133	1,663	1,125	0	1	2	7	0	0
WEST ORANGE COUNTY	8,571	7,320	5,013	4,818	4,986	4,769	6	0	21	49	0	0
PLACER:												
PLACER	5,300	3,541	4,421	3,543	4,372	3,498	15	31	34	14	0	0
RIVERSIDE:												
CORONA	2,021	1,417	1,570	1,060	1,566	1,058	0	0	4	2	0	0
DESERT	9,546	6,714	4,795	3,786	4,786	3,774	0	0	9	12	0	0
MT. SAN JACINTO	7,107	6,964	5,619	4,601	5,600	4,579	10	7	9	15	0	0
RIVERSIDE		8,515	8,295	5,483	5,551	5,482	5,540	1	0	0	11	

TABLE A-42

California Municipal Courts Group D Traffic Misdemeanor Filings and Dispositions [a]—Continued Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

							Dispositions After Trial					
	Total Filings		Total Dispositions		Dispositions Before Trial		Uncontested Matters		Contested Matters		Juvenile Orders [b]	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86
THREE LAKES	1,681	1,017	1,328	1,016	1,323	1,012	0	0	5	4	0	0
SACRAMENTO:												
SACRAMENTO	29,313	25,422	22,260	[R]17,585	22,226	[R]17,521	22	17	12	47	0	0
SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY	502	878	434	700	229	659	165	0	40	41	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO:												
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	34,609	29,490	30,432	28,230	29,945	27,710	276	277	210	243	1	0
SAN DIEGO:												
EL CAJON	12,758	12,849	11,994	[R]11,911	11,845	[R]11,782	98	92	50	37	1	0
NORTH COUNTY	13,688	11,751	9,943	10,732	9,799	10,620	59	45	85	67	0	0
SAN DIEGO	19,739	19,213	16,647	18,459	16,488	18,285	12	12	147	162	0	0
SOUTH BAY	7,414	7,205	7,005	7,015	6,880	6,903	0	1	125	111	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO:												
SAN FRANCISCO	651	517	870	658	862	655	1	0	7	3	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN:												
LODI	12,154	1,742	4,158	3,173	3,860	2,977	2	1	3	5	293	190
MANTECA-RIPON-ESCALON-TRACY	4,007	3,280	4,072	3,641	3,656	3,300	9	8	18	21	389	312
STOCKTON	7,779	6,241	6,001	5,196	5,666	4,384	2	4	19	17	314	791
SAN LUIS OBISPO:												
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	7,313	6,540	5,595	4,973	5,566	4,950	0	0	29	23	0	0
SAN MATEO:												
SAN MATEO COUNTY	10,743	9,742	12,126	10,774	11,895	10,015	42	449	183	310	6	0
SANTA BARBARA:												
LOMPOC	746	692	631	448	629	442	0	1	2	5	0	0
SANTA BARBARA	1,821	1,232	2,022	1,696	1,915	1,669	9	14	98	13	0	0
SANTA MARIA	7,429	5,318	2,599	1,614	2,597	1,583	0	0	2	31	0	0
SANTA CLARA:												
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	51,077	42,851	35,379	31,504	34,969	31,254	33	11	377	239	0	0
SANTA CRUZ:												
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	6,640	5,330	4,647	4,298	4,600	4,281	24	0	23	14	0	3
SHASTA:												
REDDING	2,058	1,861	1,772	1,390	1,742	1,350	9	5	20	35	1	0
SOLANO:												
NORTHERN SOLANO	4,076	3,227	2,694	6,834	2,622	6,731	17	26	55	77	0	0
VALLEJO-BENICIA	2,616	2,027	1,434	1,450	1,402	1,423	9	9	23	18	0	0
SONOMA:												
SONOMA COUNTY	9,424	8,770	14,544	9,257	14,446	9,081	48	90	40	85	10	1
STANISLAUS:												
STANISLAUS COUNTY	10,957	11,053	8,197	8,357	7,989	8,119	52	58	156	180	0	0
SUTTER:												
SUTTER COUNTY	1,421	1,145	1,570	1,070	1,548	1,058	7	2	15	10	0	0
TULARE:												
PORTERVILLE	1,729	2,607	1,560	1,470	1,543	1,453	8	1	9	16	0	0
TULARE-PIXLEY	1,543	4,684	1,890	1,666	1,868	1,623	1	4	21	39	0	0
VISALIA	1,622	5,381	2,149	2,359	2,133	2,307	3	1	13	51	0	0
VENTURA:												
VENTURA COUNTY	19,942	18,213	14,278	14,911	14,137	14,737	7	7	134	167	0	0
YOLO:												
YOLO COUNTY	3,951	2,745	2,485	2,758	2,460	2,736	5	17	20	5	0	0
YUBA:												
YUBA COUNTY	1,880	1,643	1,543	1,340	1,536	1,334	5	0	2	6	0	0

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[a] Group D traffic misdemeanors are all traffic misdemeanor offenses that are not specified in Group C. Examples of Group D misdemeanors are speed contests, driving without a valid driver's license, violation of weight limit for trucks, reckless driving without injury and driving with a suspended or revoked license.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] Chico Municipal Court District and Paradise Justice Court District consolidated to become the North County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987. Oroville and Biggs–Gridley Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the South County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987.

[d] Hanford Justice Court District became the Hanford Municipal Court District, effective December 26, 1985.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-43

California Municipal Courts Nonparking Traffic Infraction Filings and Dispositions[a]
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Total Filings		Total Dispositions		Dispositions Before Trial		Dispositions After Trial				Juvenile Orders ..[b]	
							Uncontested Matters		Contested Matters			
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86
STATE TOTAL	5,911,392	5,631,000	5,408,810	[R]5,284,074	5,219,488	5,102,579	63,687	[R]64,920	111,713	[R]102,098	13,922	14,477
ALAMEDA:												
ALAMEDA	25,086	22,254	18,316	17,925	17,482	17,193	340	208	494	524	0	0
BERKELEY-ALBANY	20,946	21,533	22,624	22,206	19,985	20,417	620	323	2,019	1,465	0	1
FREMONT-NEWARK-UNION CITY	71,172	49,996	59,336	42,585	57,196	40,144	824	714	1,316	1,727	0	0
LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON	46,211	42,882	41,452	36,286	40,169	35,282	779	624	504	380	0	0
OAKLAND-PIEDMONT-EMERYVILLE	134,269	139,683	119,136	123,708	113,657	120,638	836	264	4,640	2,806	3	0
SAN LEANDRO-HAYWARD	92,065	96,998	73,345	80,401	70,262	77,361	1,441	1,403	1,642	1,636	0	1
BUTTE:												
CHICO[c]	7,842	12,698	7,903	12,024	7,621	11,616	98	104	177	304	7	0
NORTH COUNTY[c]	5,023	-	4,967	-	4,776	-	53	-	138	-	0	-
SOUTH COUNTY[c]	3,032	-	2,284	-	2,196	-	10	-	78	-	0	-
CONTRA COSTA:												
BAY	46,174	49,077	41,860	43,090	37,496	36,630	1,787	2,883	1,606	981	971	2,596
DELTA	30,016	25,261	26,754	23,737	24,462	21,747	222	206	1,391	1,008	679	776
MT. DIABLO	63,856	57,100	58,531	51,360	55,084	47,777	523	461	2,044	1,992	880	1,130
WALNUT CREEK-DANVILLE	59,321	54,453	58,234	43,917	54,242	40,482	627	203	2,086	1,989	1,279	1,243
FRESNO:												
CONSOLIDATED FRESNO	87,804	73,513	82,853	74,471	82,041	73,533	1	72	811	866	0	0
HUMBOLDT:												
EUREKA	7,263	7,576	7,065	7,942	6,867	7,681	78	112	118	149	2	0
IMPERIAL:												
IMPERIAL COUNTY	40,116	40,423	35,094	32,645	34,469	32,053	118	183	507	409	0	0
KERN:												
EAST KERN	25,951	20,598	23,682	17,726	22,573	16,890	76	35	411	236	622	565
WEST KERN	44,773	41,612	38,780	42,406	37,724	41,384	296	198	739	820	21	4
KINGS:												
HANFORD[d]	8,674	4,578	8,985	4,259	8,788	4,161	7	3	190	95	0	0
LOS ANGELES:												
ALHAMBRA	55,284	43,780	50,710	40,137	49,594	39,320	0	37	1,116	780	0	0
ANTELOPE	29,991	31,707	29,666	30,504	29,455	30,301	32	8	179	195	0	0
BEVERLY HILLS	34,585	35,250	36,161	[R]34,241	34,623	33,013	1,114	[R]755	424	473	0	0
BURBANK	24,141	20,735	22,033	19,921	21,647	19,511	154	166	232	244	0	0
CITRUS	83,918	80,033	78,058	81,933	76,490	80,553	675	0	889	1,379	4	1
COMPTON	86,503	89,103	66,737	76,667	64,831	75,218	1,200	837	705	609	1	3
CULVER	36,655	39,716	34,894	37,432	33,587	36,081	519	639	788	712	0	0
DOWNEY	43,739	44,406	38,926	42,005	37,943	41,199	0	0	982	806	1	0
EAST LOS ANGELES	55,963	45,363	56,036	45,676	55,127	45,021	601	581	307	74	1	0
GLENDALE	38,482	35,569	35,066	[R]33,082	33,607	[R]32,464	838	154	617	464	4	0
INGLEWOOD	51,024	54,443	51,173	51,250	50,504	50,569	2	3	667	678	0	0
LONG BEACH	87,950	88,634	88,304	89,544	86,417	87,498	999	997	888	1,049	0	0
LOS ANGELES	783,805	658,787	668,659	655,217	658,089	645,124	348	258	10,222	9,835	0	0
LOS CERRITOS	48,884	48,372	45,894	46,938	44,572	45,414	44	0	1,278	1,524	0	0
MALIBU	32,013	30,318	34,461	33,985	33,646	33,348	30	52	785	585	0	0
NEWHALL	45,052	49,556	42,317	39,702	41,788	39,305	97	30	432	367	0	0
PASADENA	39,077	39,053	38,927	40,238	37,417	39,276	752	282	758	680	0	0
POMONA	36,429	32,830	35,435	34,121	34,571	33,117	8	10	856	993	0	1
RIO HONDO	36,837	40,088	36,239	34,024	35,211	33,262	401	212	627	550	0	0
SANTA ANITA	24,712	30,327	23,796	33,944	23,165	33,186	39	0	592	758	0	0
SANTA MONICA	43,035	41,817	43,545	38,667	42,456	37,348	136	2	953	1,317	0	0
SOUTHBAY	90,691	81,968	83,024	78,998	79,973	76,309	934	1,212	2,115	1,474	2	3
SOUTHEAST	48,445	49,968	42,583	41,814	41,586	40,813	1	0	996	1,001	0	0
WHITTIER	39,035	38,033	37,055	35,508	36,053	34,504	3	0	998	1,004	1	0
MARIN:												
MARIN COUNTY	71,191	65,633	59,715	65,475	56,906	62,196	892	752	1,892	2,450	25	77
MERCED:												
MERCED COUNTY	51,158	49,170	47,007	45,493	45,831	44,399	579	505	597	589	0	0
MONTEREY:												
MONTEREY COUNTY (CONSOLIDATED)	84,821	81,800	81,829	86,112	79,812	83,959	303	279	1,714	1,874	0	0
NAPA:												
NAPA COUNTY	21,291	16,854	19,208	15,694	18,124	14,726	314	203	770	747	0	18
ORANGE:												
CENTRAL ORANGE COUNTY	107,739	96,342	89,680	79,637	87,992	77,639	347	87	1,341	1,911	0	0
NORTH ORANGE COUNTY	132,649	133,462	126,064	121,229	123,672	118,783	4	11	2,388	2,435	0	0
ORANGE COUNTY HARBOR	93,909	93,402	95,138	101,266	85,400	93,005	549	307	2,238	1,993	6,951	5,961
SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY	55,611	47,357	57,266	44,056	55,866	42,411	0	3	1,400	1,642	0	0
WEST ORANGE COUNTY	106,791	99,582	106,002	90,152	102,988	87,784	4	109	2,677	2,087	333	172
PLACER:												
PLACER	41,196	34,148	32,902	31,928	31,362	30,420	282	474	1,258	1,034	0	0
RIVERSIDE:												
CORONA	16,707	15,679	16,983	15,779	16,739	15,643	0	0	244	136	0	0
DESERT	73,405	64,359	72,882	59,834	72,031	59,137	70	79	781	618	0	0
MT. SAN JACINTO	49,453	53,047	45,918	44,432	45,289	43,958	329	156	300	318	0	0
RIVERSIDE	55,197	55,980	45,816	49,610	45,627	49,432	102	0	87	178	0	0

TABLE A-43

California Municipal Courts Nonparking Traffic Infraction Filings and Dispositions[a]—Continued Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	Total Filings		Total Dispositions		Dispositions Before Trial		Dispositions After Trial: Uncontested Matters		Dispositions After Trial: Contested Matters		Juvenile Orders [b]	
	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86
THREE LAKES	16,657	13,763	13,183	11,702	12,874	11,484	0	0	309	218	0	0
SACRAMENTO:												
SACRAMENTO	134,576	121,483	117,263	[R]96,644	114,165	[R]94,503	1,247	529	1,851	1,612	0	0
SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY	11,230	7,822	8,549	7,102	7,993	6,730	401	0	155	372	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO:												
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	219,821	209,770	182,287	185,411	178,248	181,135	1,333	1,511	2,695	2,751	11	14
SAN DIEGO:												
EL CAJON	89,820	90,725	87,638	[R]91,755	84,226	[R]88,847	2,573	[R]2,314	773	[R]594	66	0
NORTH COUNTY	127,796	106,436	115,607	105,755	112,465	102,872	1,390	1,159	1,752	1,724	0	0
SAN DIEGO	220,799	246,253	222,846	243,663	216,736	238,196	238	25	5,872	5,442	0	0
SOUTH BAY	46,957	43,552	50,747	42,278	48,744	40,536	0	4	2,003	1,738	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO:												
SAN FRANCISCO	128,507	136,331	117,646	161,723	88,780	125,856	27,001	35,865	1,865	2	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN:												
LODI	17,246	18,594	19,483	15,682	18,450	14,797	71	78	381	366	581	441
MANTECA-RIPON-ESCALON-TRACY	29,422	26,183	26,120	24,806	24,137	23,246	185	128	718	599	1,080	833
STOCKTON	43,287	37,130	41,233	36,336	39,953	34,714	185	223	861	871	234	528
SAN LUIS OBISPO:												
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	49,722	47,579	44,815	42,034	43,973	41,260	94	108	748	648	0	18
SAN MATEO:												
SAN MATEO COUNTY	185,098	171,764	182,133	155,076	173,478	148,085	4,478	3,269	4,173	3,721	4	1
SANTA BARBARA:												
LOMPOC	4,884	5,428	5,151	5,208	4,983	5,083	25	26	143	99	0	0
SANTA BARBARA	31,935	27,294	31,490	33,087	30,738	32,294	283	456	469	337	0	0
SANTA MARIA	22,241	19,598	19,260	16,077	18,506	15,473	0	5	754	599	0	0
SANTA CLARA:												
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	369,788	384,753	357,676	348,331	347,860	340,810	145	48	9,671	7,473	0	0
SANTA CRUZ:												
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	42,781	38,121	36,665	31,422	35,207	30,174	495	411	889	767	74	70
SHASTA:												
REDDING	12,328	11,123	11,974	11,230	11,595	10,837	88	32	290	361	1	0
SOLANO:												
NORTHERN SOLANO	56,349	49,997	40,833	48,139	39,718	47,262	368	267	747	610	0	0
VALLEJO-BENICIA	14,845	16,456	14,669	14,207	14,216	13,752	72	80	381	375	0	0
SONOMA:												
SONOMA COUNTY	78,051	82,246	68,248	68,939	66,310	66,940	641	184	1,255	1,814	42	1
STANISLAUS:												
STANISLAUS COUNTY	60,457	62,203	60,162	58,146	57,443	55,825	681	642	2,035	1,679	3	0
SUTTER:												
SUTTER COUNTY	9,835	8,990	7,752	7,715	7,469	7,482	85	81	198	150	0	2
TULARE:												
PORTERVILLE	5,834	8,580	5,402	7,010	5,296	6,828	26	11	80	1	0	0
TULARE-PIXLEY	14,109	20,403	9,825	12,722	9,656	12,528	17	8	152	186	0	0
VISALIA	23,042	29,017	15,140	21,175	15,004	20,697	5	8	131	470	0	0
VENTURA:												
VENTURA COUNTY	132,187	135,580	119,785	130,471	117,186	127,823	66	70	2,533	2,578	0	0
YOLO:												
YOLO COUNTY	25,631	28,742	20,379	20,369	19,768	19,613	2	131	609	624	0	1
YUBA:												
YUBA COUNTY	9,195	8,178	7,539	6,926	7,230	6,662	54	51	216	197	39	16

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[a] Example of traffic infractions are running a stop sign, speeding, improper operation of vehicle, faulty equipment and improper registration.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] Chico Municipal Court District and Paradise Justice Court District consolidated to become the North County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987. Oroville and Biggs-Gridley Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the South County Municipal Court Districts, effective March 15, 1987.

[d] Hanford Justice Court District became the Hanford Municipal Court District, effective December 26, 1985.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-44

California Municipal Courts
Illegal Parking Filings and Dispositions
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Trial*		*Dispositions After Trial*				*Juvenile Orders*[a]	
							Uncontested Matters		*Contested Matters*			
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	8,305,081	[R]9,538,605	6,113,540	[R]8,293,299	5,976,146	[R]8,275,075	129,532	10,762	7,757	7,460	105	2
ALAMEDA:												
ALAMEDA[b]	71,416	58,170	41,992	38,996	41,972	38,981	15	2	5	13	0	0
BERKELEY-ALBANY	372,880	375,861	347,619	356,881	347,040	356,697	442	101	137	83	0	0
FREMONT-NEWARK-UNION CITY	14,171	17,617	9,440	9,529	9,262	9,346	70	102	108	81	0	0
LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON	7,800	7,379	6,327	6,459	6,247	6,392	67	58	13	9	0	0
OAKLAND-PIEDMONT-EMERYVILLE	510,142	484,858	316,473	264,639	316,458	264,522	6	41	9	76	0	0
SAN LEANDRO-HAYWARD	28,397	22,293	16,925	18,799	16,664	18,637	161	97	100	65	0	0
BUTTE:												
CHICO[c]	1,789	2,256	1,127	1,484	1,072	1,384	20	23	35	77	0	0
NORTH COUNTY[c]	1,246	—	616	—	582	—	12	—	22	—	0	—
SOUTH COUNTY[c]	119	—	67	—	67	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
CONTRA COSTA:												
BAY	41,175	34,695	33,700	28,470	32,733	27,415	881	1,034	3	21	83	0
DELTA	7,577	9,324	7,025	7,942	6,986	7,821	17	45	22	76	0	0
MT. DIABLO	46,000	42,887	50,395	35,410	50,372	35,358	2	5	21	47	0	0
WALNUT CREEK-DANVILLE	87,754	76,503	73,851	68,517	73,792	68,453	17	2	42	62	0	
FRESNO:												
CONSOLIDATED FRESNO	103,174	109,286	79,475	85,551	79,458	85,510	1	1	16	40	0	0
HUMBOLDT:												
EUREKA	30,481	30,596	29,368	28,828	29,352	28,797	5	4	11	27	0	0
IMPERIAL:												
IMPERIAL COUNTY	1,136	1,189	646	690	642	685	2	1	2	4	0	0
KERN:												
EAST KERN	604	819	423	450	415	447	1	1	7	2	0	0
WEST KERN	14,779	12,211	12,395	8,906	12,262	8,740	57	35	72	131	4	0
KINGS:												
HANFORD[d]	4,143	2,100	2,648	1,385	2,648	1,385	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES:												
ALHAMBRA	17,168	18,543	18,227	28,071	17,825	27,724	2	18	400	329	0	0
ANTELOPE	10,025	6,162	6,525	5,203	6,525	5,198	0	1	0	4	0	0
BEVERLY HILLS	415,741	[R]500,239	344,243	[R]378,348	343,187	[R]377,423	1,026	892	30	33	0	0
BURBANK	90,235	80,534	77,178	68,363	76,917	68,165	225	179	36	19	0	0
CITRUS	14,472	22,065	13,332	18,738	13,096	18,540	136	0	100	198	0	0
COMPTON	50,952	41,378	9,290	10,274	9,234	10,272	21	1	35	1	0	0
CULVER	59,884	56,535	36,418	33,807	36,221	33,660	157	114	40	33	0	0
DOWNEY	58,390	53,560	38,243	36,782	38,111	36,758	38	0	94	24	0	0
EAST LOS ANGELES	45,465	40,297	41,702	34,042	41,593	34,002	76	38	33	2	0	0
GLENDALE	23,370	32,218	35,603	34,497	35,500	34,354	72	42	31	101	0	0
INGLEWOOD	26,151	19,969	12,587	11,179	12,568	11,160	0	2	19	17	0	0
LONG BEACH	30,537	28,492	19,199	19,270	18,835	18,931	243	219	121	120	0	0
LOS ANGELES	1,170,893	[R]2,487,686	355,992	[R]2,520,224	353,913	[R]2,519,199	144	25	1,935	1,000	0	0
LOS CERRITOS	18,595	15,546	7,483	6,552	7,433	6,477	2	0	48	75	0	0
MALIBU	16,650	16,545	9,215	11,350	9,192	11,337	18	12	5	1	0	0
NEWHALL	7,816	5,608	5,584	3,487	5,519	3,464	11	0	54	23	0	0
PASADENA	98,742	[R]89,251	87,248	[R]85,323	87,242	[R]85,318	0	1	6	4	0	0
POMONA	12,393	11,232	10,892	10,636	10,797	10,510	3	2	92	124	0	0
RIO HONDO	11,105	22,421	10,058	10,032	10,034	10,016	14	12	10	4	0	0
SANTA ANITA	2,476	4,493	2,320	3,747	2,140	3,624	14	0	166	123	0	0
SANTA MONICA	321,654	326,533	286,850	290,359	286,269	289,524	361	0	220	835	0	0
SOUTH BAY	11,672	6,280	6,337	5,512	5,897	5,003	156	259	284	250	0	0
SOUTHEAST	9,193	19,046	12,753	18,610	12,624	18,552	1	0	128	58	0	0
WHITTIER	34,330	31,209	29,674	28,573	29,568	28,514	0	0	106	59	0	0
MARIN:												
MARIN COUNTY	1,235	1,080	1,745	4,087	1,594	4,009	114	22	37	56	0	0
MERCED:												
MERCED COUNTY	5,000	5,068	4,123	6,733	4,123	6,727	0	0	0	6	0	0
MONTEREY:												
MONTEREY COUNTY (CONS.)	6,648	68,347	8,944	70,498	8,890	70,461	9	9	45	28	0	0
NAPA:												
NAPA COUNTY	0	0	22	40	0	0	3	10	19	30	0	0
ORANGE:												
CENTRAL ORANGE COUNTY	143,018	100,751	78,967	57,749	78,742	57,397	39	0	186	352	0	
NORTH ORANGE COUNTY	223,556	213,797	138,373	138,138	137,886	137,569	370	418	117	151	0	0
ORANGE COUNTY HARBOR	192,638	184,948	171,032	170,183	170,647	170,027	238	90	147	66	0	0
SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY	28,968	30,875	26,541	22,732	26,540	22,730	0	0	1	2	0	
WEST ORANGE COUNTY	205,170	194,421	127,649	142,697	127,401	142,486	13	6	225	205	10	0

TABLE A-44

California Municipal Courts Illegal Parking Filings and Dispositions—Continued Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

							Dispositions After Trial					
	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Trial*		*Uncontested Matters*		*Contested Matters*		*Juvenile Orders* [a]	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
PLACER:												
PLACER	3,654	3,852	2,937	3,678	2,918	3,647	12	15	7	16	0	0
RIVERSIDE:												
CORONA	531	369	462	348	462	348	0	0	0	0	0	0
DESERT	6,026	5,441	3,696	2,532	3,691	2,512	0	0	5	20	0	0
MT. SAN JACINTO	700	740	132	210	131	199	0	4	1	7	0	0
RIVERSIDE	17,323	12,223	5,150	3,098	5,150	3,098	0	0	0	0	0	0
THREE LAKES	734	768	771	849	763	848	0	0	8	1	0	0
SACRAMENTO:												
SACRAMENTO	317,850	286,547	223,846	[R]244,717	223,555	[R]244,568	160	68	131	81	0	0
SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY	939	697	711	616	711	544	0	0	0	72	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO:												
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	16,334	12,174	10,753	8,022	10,708	7,962	21	36	24	24	0	0
SAN DIEGO:												
EL CAJON	447	354	448	336	318	207	66	76	64	53	0	0
NORTH COUNTY	668	835	645	2,413	438	2,180	121	139	86	94	0	0
SAN DIEGO	7,353	8,924	7,832	9,430	7,574	9,309	71	0	187	121	0	0
SOUTH BAY	6,958	7,292	6,843	6,731	6,505	6,584	0	0	338	147	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO:												
SAN FRANCISCO	2,741,286	2,557,783	2,378,549	2,239,859	2,256,743	2,235,122	121,730	4,736	76	1	0	0
SAN JOAQUIN:												
LODI	11,575	11,165	10,328	11,273	10,321	11,265	1	3	6	5	0	0
MANTECA-RIPON-ESCALON-TRACY	4,1162,790	2,578	2,256	2,576	2,215	0	0	2	39	0	2	
STOCKTON	676	1,129	4,269	13,808	4,207	13,482	2	321	60	5	0	0
SAN LUIS 0BISPO:												
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	3,267	24,413	5,784	16,451	5,783	16,449	0	0	1	2	0	0
SAN MATEO:												
SAN MATEO COUNTY	316,181	310,592	224,384	216,218	222,525	214,806	1,722	1,135	137	277	0	0
SANTA BARBARA:												
LOMPOC	2,261	2,687	1,915	2,069	1,899	2,046	7	3	9	20	0	0
SANTA MARIA	4,777	5,381	3,039	3,242	3,021	3,234	0	0	18	8	0	0
SANTA BARBARA	1,315	2,320	775	2,097	596	1,911	53	83	126	103	0	0
SANTA CLARA:												
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	0	0	6,774	9,031	6,296	8,407	4	18	474	606	0	0
SANTA CRUZ:												
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	22,240	138,324	34,900	116,648	34,774	116,621	43	7	83	20	0	0
SHASTA:												
REDDING	268	238	196	1,024	78	907	35	13	77	104	6	0
SOLANO:												
NORTHERN SOLANO	6,945	3,421	1,908	2,889	1,881	2,800	13	7	14	82	0	0
VALLEJO-BENICIA	4,376	14,032	7,157	8,513	7,111	8,492	6	5	40	16	0	0
SONOMA:												
SONOMA COUNTY	28,320	29,253	26,935	31,608	26,857	31,492	65	35	11	81	2	0
STANISLAUS:												
STANISLAUS COUNTY	969	1,057	1,035	1,023	650	671	111	107	274	245	0	0
SUTTER:												
SUTTER COUNTY	99	301	103	207	90	180	4	24	9	3	0	0
TULARE:												
PORTERVILLE	990	397	515	125	514	125	1	0	0	0	0	0
TULARE-PIXLEY	385	401	155	303	155	303	0	0	0	0	0	0
VISALIA	60	23	49	37	49	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
VENTURA:												
VENTURA COUNTY	4,977	2,995	3,572	2,699	3,511	2,651	2	3	59	45	0	0
YOLO:												
YOLO COUNTY	61,556	66,514	69,533	80,167	69,498	80,152	0	0	35	15	0	0
YUBA:												
YUBA COUNTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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[a] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[b] Due to a key entry error, the contested parking disposition figure was manually entered. The contested parking adjustment, although included here, is not reflected within text tables T-45 and T-48 through T-51.

[c] Chico Municipal Court District and Paradise Justice Court District consolidated to become the North County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987. Oroville and Biggs–Gridley Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the South County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987.

[d] Hanford Justice Court District became the Hanford Municipal Court District, effective December 26, 1985.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-45

California Municipal Courts
Small Claims Filings and Dispositions
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

							Dispositions After Trial			
	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Trial*		*Uncontested Matters*		*Contested Matters*	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	512,199	511,126	367,209	[R]369,190	77,970	[R]75,162	157,810	161,021	131,429	133,007
ALAMEDA:										
ALAMEDA	905	879	623	857	76	235	287	307	260	315
BERKELEY-ALBANY	1,957	2,406	1,533	1,962	246	437	569	676	718	849
FREMONT-NEWARK-UNION CITY	3,565	3,304	2,932	2,758	479	422	1,353	1,206	1,100	1,130
LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON	1,723	1,819	1,503	1,701	308	360	530	607	665	734
OAKLAND-PIEDMONT-EMERYVILLE	8,203	8,797	6,479	7,038	1,233	1,304	2,704	2,992	2,542	2,742
SAN LEANDRO-HAYWARD	5,921	5,949	4,775	4,336	805	687	2,244	1,917	1,726	1,732
BUTTE:										
CHICO[a]	1,200	1,661	1,024	1,412	231	301	474	615	319	496
NORTH COUNTY[a]	762	-	706	-	173	-	314	-	219	-
SOUTH COUNTY[a]	203	-	125	-	39	-	45	-	41	-
CONTRA COSTA:										
BAY	3,011	3,205	2,838	2,767	549	520	1,023	1,075	1,266	1,172
DELTA	2,159	2,120	1,550	1,691	268	310	619	733	663	648
MT. DIABLO	4,120	4,214	3,009	3,309	691	668	988	1,289	1,330	1,352
WALNUT CREEK-DANVILLE	3,986	4,072	3,136	3,255	779	1,003	1,061	1,190	1,296	1,062
FRESNO:										
CONSOLIDATED FRESNO	10,632	11,026	8,020	8,084	1,564	1,517	3,864	3,878	2,592	2,689
HUMBOLDT										
EUREKA	1,018	1,069	1,326	1,073	666	414	377	376	283	283
IMPERIAL:										
IMPERIAL COUNTY	1,703	1,603	1,311	1,237	273	241	636	597	402	399
KERN:										
EAST KERN	1,373	1,462	1,081	1,012	257	303	468	402	356	307
WEST KERN	8,239	7,764	6,191	5,492	1,552	916	3,211	3,204	1,428	1,372
KINGS:										
HANFORD[b]	1,129	600	763	438	138	77	413	246	212	115
LOS ANGELES:										
ALHAMBRA	3,129	2,848	2,217	2,089	432	396	918	839	867	854
ANTELOPE	2,881	2,790	2,297	1,959	559	417	895	809	843	733
BEVERLY HILLS	3,374	3,515	2,581	[R]2,753	486	[R]373	839	997	1,256	1,383
BURBANK	2,282	2,141	1,555	1,612	385	403	625	638	545	571
CITRUS	7,330	7,657	5,277	4,774	864	1,027	2,592	2,033	1,821	1,714
COMPTON	4,786	6,666	3,105	4,147	618	472	1,470	2,346	1,017	1,329
CULVER	2,266	2,164	1,593	1,473	401	362	501	506	691	605
DOWNEY	3,785	3,974	2,649	2,935	428	602	1,278	1,298	943	1,035
EAST LOS ANGELES	4,713	4,665	3,776	[R]3,358	686	[R]645	2,086	1,770	1,004	943
GLENDALE	3,060	3,338	2,504	2,428	556	487	844	915	1,104	1,026
INGLEWOOD	6,565	6,180	4,918	3,948	712	375	2,610	2,232	1,596	1,341
LONG BEACH	10,138	10,242	7,359	7,197	1,384	1,196	4,090	4,012	1,885	1,989
LOS ANGELES	72,510	73,376	44,057	53,272	6,395	9,089	19,735	23,181	17,927	21,002
LOS CERRITOS	3,213	3,103	2,256	2,162	416	436	957	918	883	808
MALIBU	1,383	1,214	838	737	125	90	361	316	352	331
NEWHALL	1,480	1,765	1,171	1,271	153	189	490	516	528	566
PASADENA	4,840	4,406	3,024	3,148	465	505	1,303	1,315	1,256	1,328
POMONA	4,524	4,471	2,818	2,498	403	234	1,348	1,163	1,067	1,101
RIO HONDO	3,678	4,085	2,369	2,942	460	631	989	1,220	920	1,091
SANTA ANITA	2,075	2,268	1,394	1,580	356	392	530	591	508	597
SANTA MONICA	2,650	2,824	1,951	1,951	257	394	795	740	899	817
SOUTH BAY	8,690	8,709	6,448	6,779	1,684	1,998	2,518	2,561	2,246	2,220
SOUTHEAST	4,173	4,068	2,796	2,584	500	409	1,162	1,110	1,134	1,065
WHITTIER	3,473	3,907	2,759	2,963	443	581	1,277	1,320	1,039	1,062
MARIN:										
MARIN COUNTY	3,258	2,750	3,041	2,450	1,421	870	560	566	1,060	1,014
MERCED:										
MERCED COUNTY	2,567	2,409	1,648	1,741	268	296	854	866	526	579
MONTEREY:										
MONTEREY COUNTY (CONS.)	5,974	6,452	5,454	4,730	848	824	3,046	2,623	1,560	1,283
NAPA:										
NAPA COUNTY	1,417	1,407	1,010	1,142	163	201	430	521	417	420
ORANGE:										
CENTRAL ORANGE COUNTY	14,208	14,971	10,072	10,126	1,987	2,181	4,737	4,789	3,348	3,156
NORTH ORANGE COUNTY	12,461	11,450	8,395	8,093	1,904	1,638	3,509	3,376	2,982	3,079
ORANGE COUNTY HARBOR	7,173	7,094	5,413	4,969	1,629	1,460	1,753	1,592	2,031	1,917
SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY	5,405	5,346	4,235	3,911	1,026	810	1,432	1,465	1,777	1,636
WEST ORANGE COUNTY	12,715	11,379	11,180	10,526	3,999	3,855	3,734	3,556	3,447	3,115
PLACER:										
PLACER	2,404	2,279	1,886	1,801	392	379	744	683	750	739
RIVERSIDE:										
CORONA	1,931	1,489	1,367	1,149	277	240	551	465	539	444
DESERT	5,621	5,951	3,619	3,884	844	730	1,325	1,514	1,450	1,640
MT. SAN JACINTO	2,269	2,121	1,413	1,592	388	298	517	659	508	635
RIVERSIDE	7,771	6,807	5,455	5,449	1,081	1,037	2,458	2,556	1,916	1,856
THREE LAKES	1,685	1,746	1,226	1,278	247	264	422	440	557	574

TABLE A–45 California Municipal Courts Small Claims Filings and Dispositions—Continued Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Total Filings		Total Dispositions		Dispositions Before Trial		Dispositions After Trial			
							Uncontested Matters		Contested Matters	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
SACRAMENTO:										
SACRAMENTO	23,109	23,086	15,273	14,675	2,538	2,481	7,643	7,460	5,092	4,734
SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY	351	559	304	427	43	106	114	173	147	148
SAN BERNARDINO:										
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	22,116	19,520	16,017	14,106	3,672	3,046	6,904	6,194	5,441	4,866
SAN DIEGO:										
EL CAJON	8,039	7,822	6,311	5,451	1,541	1,114	2,222	2,061	2,548	2,276
NORTH COUNTY	10,509	9,950	8,232	6,994	2,276	1,779	3,065	2,705	2,891	2,510
SAN DIEGO	22,200	21,143	15,213	15,674	3,753	3,502	6,325	6,343	5,135	5,829
SOUTH BAY	5,441	4,987	3,941	3,484	606	604	1,800	1,429	1,535	1,451
SAN FRANCISCO:										
SAN FRANCISCO	12,800	13,170	8,067	9,012	1,620	1,684	3,360	3,918	3,087	3,410
SAN JOAQUIN:										
LODI	1,231	1,194	932	958	204	240	383	384	345	334
MANTECA-RIPON-ESCALON-TRACY	2,122	1,895	1,677	1,290	291	219	864	647	522	424
STOCKTON	5,627	5,943	4,675	4,540	1,140	1,046	2,182	2,190	1,353	1,304
SAN LUIS OBISPO:										
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	4,321	4,382	3,052	3,061	988	812	1,202	1,259	862	990
SAN MATEO:										
SAN MATEO COUNTY	8,797	8,703	6,842	6,278	1,253	1,244	2,534	2,267	3,055	2,767
SANTA BARBARA:										
LOMPOC	765	788	700	595	149	153	314	244	237	198
SANTA BARBARA	4,120	4,105	3,393	3,500	964	1,083	1,324	1,223	1,105	1,194
SANTA MARIA	2,537	2,426	1,665	1,715	234	300	935	921	496	494
SANTA CLARA:										
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	21,859	25,266	14,976	15,803	3,750	2,415	6,401	8,514	4,825	4,874
SANTA CRUZ:										
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	3,884	3,782	2,816	2,697	719	561	963	959	1,134	1,177
SHASTA:										
REDDING	2,333	2,281	1,853	1,782	466	531	782	707	605	544
SOLANO:										
NORTHERN SOLANO	2,382	2,213	1,710	1,699	378	440	625	588	707	671
VALLEJO-BENICIA	1,985	2,046	1,563	1,478	290	240	634	568	639	670
SONOMA:										
SONOMA COUNTY	5,679	5,202	3,364	3,878	784	857	1,346	1,546	1,234	1,475
STANISLAUS:										
STANISLAUS COUNTY	5,358	5,475	3,672	3,992	681	741	1,564	1,624	1,427	1,627
SUTTER:										
SUTTER COUNTY	1,104	912	866	786	230	239	370	291	266	256
TULARE:										
PORTERVILLE	805	827	893	709	411	116	248	302	234	291
TULARE-PIXLEY	749	703	538	499	57	40	260	252	221	207
VISALIA	2,026	2,215	1,536	1,548	197	157	781	896	558	495
VENTURA:										
VENTURA COUNTY	11,934	12,021	9,256	8,869	2,436	2,545	4,366	4,122	2,454	2,202
YOLO:										
YOLO COUNTY	1,830	2,024	1,401	1,483	251	286	668	740	482	457
YUBA:										
YUBA COUNTY	520	509	420	384	79	80	166	167	175	137

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[a] Chico Municipal Court District and Paradise Justice Court District consolidated to become the North Counrty Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987. Oroville and Biggs-Gridley Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the South County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987.

[b] Hanford Justice Court District became the Hanford Municipal Court District, effective December 26, 1985.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-46

California Municipal Courts Civil Filings and Dispositions (Excludes Small Claims) Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

							Dispositions After Trial			
	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Trial*		*Uncontested Matters*		*Contested Matters*	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	562,014	[R]538,627	435,467	[R]416,524	349,966	[R]332,526	53,779	[R]53,461	31,722	30,537
ALAMEDA:										
ALAMEDA	795	809	393	715	292	551	30	57	71	107
BERKELEY-ALBANY	2,514	2,160	1,488	1,554	1,286	1,359	108	106	94	89
FREMONT-NEWARK-UNION CITY	4,024	4,100	4,525	4,003	2,314	2,212	1,816	1,518	395	273
LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON	1,407	1,339	1,995	1,861	965	1,150	652	497	378	214
OAKLAND-PIEDMONT-EMERYVILLE	14,620	14,460	12,292	12,671	11,105	11,134	421	443	766	1,094
SAN LEANDRO-HAYWARD	5,584	5,349	4,131	3,362	3,704	2,838	112	126	315	398
BUTTE:										
CHICO[a]	1,076	1,347	808	1,075	750	926	34	90	24	59
NORTH COUNTY[a]	577	-	503	-	465	-	14	-	24	-
SOUTH COUNTY[a]	215	-	180	-	166	-	8	-	6	-
CONTRA COSTA:										
BAY	4,095	3,909	3,076	2,878	2,576	2,241	235	341	265	296
DELTA	2,198	2,134	1,616	1,524	1,348	1,217	67	50	201	257
MT. DIABLO	2,971	2,975	2,743	2,277	2,482	1,954	75	166	186	157
WALNUT CREEK-DANVILLE	2,333	2,362	1,893	1,780	1,730	1,636	47	39	116	105
FRESNO:										
CONSOLIDATED FRESNO	12,288	11,186	9,647	8,688	9,292	8,292	185	109	170	287
HUMBOLDT:										
EUREKA	1,052	907	871	693	708	512	89	77	74	104
IMPERIAL:										
IMPERIAL COUNTY	781	926	668	799	592	695	10	60	66	44
KERN:										
EAST KERN	685	543	435	370	317	239	67	79	51	52
WEST KERN	7,889	6,916	5,593	5,847	4,012	4,441	1,390	1,217	191	189
KINGS:										
HANFORD[b]	989	431	890	292	645	191	168	74	77	27
LOS ANGELES:										
ALHAMBRA	2,619	2,604	1,707	2,085	1,019	1,040	439	760	249	285
ANTELOPE	2,931	2,104	2,010	1,480	1,222	730	556	574	232	176
BEVERLY HILLS	4,263	4,739	2,461	[R]2,573	2,275	[R]2,404	72	64	114	105
BURBANK	2,067	1,951	1,515	1,429	973	971	429	363	113	95
CITRUS	7,919	7,430	5,443	4,617	3,437	2,710	1,457	1,674	549	233
COMPTON	7,361	7,326	4,744	4,641	2,629	2,365	1,333	1,589	782	687
CULVER	2,331	2,704	1,899	[R]2,038	1,210	1,414	515	[R]543	174	81
DOWNEY	3,846	3,705	2,692	2,376	1,780	1,478	725	722	187	176
EAST LOS ANGELES	2,347	2,382	1,882	1,084	1,471	717	197	180	214	187
GLENDALE	3,134	3,079	2,171	2,361	1,345	1,483	655	709	171	169
INGLEWOOD	8,653	10,706	6,241	6,373	4,762	4,893	719	655	760	825
LONG BEACH	12,426	12,247	8,420	8,285	6,731	6,317	614	847	1,075	1,121
LOS ANGELES	106,898	[R]104,858	90,546	99,149	79,654	88,450	5,678	4,863	5,214	5,836
LOS CERRITOS	3,345	3,030	2,197	2,081	1,870	1,265	123	598	204	218
MALIBU	1,153	1,038	651	420	464	313	140	72	47	35
NEWHALL	1,289	1,226	869	776	739	596	40	92	90	88
PASADENA	4,746	7,524	4,164	5,724	3,370	4,560	130	452	664	712
POMONA	5,584	5,323	4,038	3,723	2,496	2,084	1,194	1,314	348	325
RIO HONDO	4,164	4,133	3,209	3,687	2,755	3,239	150	171	304	277
SANTA ANITA	1,909	2,056	1,434	[R]1,450	892	915	375	[R]395	167	140
SANTA MONICA	2,850	2,558	2,363	1,475	2,070	1,126	180	294	113	55
SOUTH BAY	8,242	7,836	5,423	5,574	3,169	3,193	1,901	1,946	353	435
SOUTHEAST	4,362	4,464	3,043	3,215	2,046	2,215	486	517	511	483
WHITTIER	3,818	3,586	2,576	2,496	1,334	1,336	847	845	395	315
MARIN:										
MARIN COUNTY	3,336	3,710	2,429	2,620	2,227	2,372	74	120	128	128
MERCED:										
MERCED COUNTY	2,210	1,972	1,429	1,279	1,250	1,111	42	20	137	148
MONTEREY:										
MONTEREY COUNTY (CONS.)	5,606	5,135	4,029	4,262	3,360	3,533	455	437	214	292
NAPA:										
NAPA COUNTY	1,594	1,635	1,263	1,160	1,180	1,090	25	22	58	48
ORANGE:										
CENTRAL ORANGE COUNTY	12,678	12,981	8,941	8,799	5,868	5,828	2,423	2,503	650	468
NORTH ORANGE COUNTY	12,725	12,037	7,914	7,892	6,568	6,664	369	354	977	874
ORANGE COUNTY HARBOR	6,932	6,605	4,621	4,085	4,180	3,655	204	242	237	188
SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY	4,714	4,226	3,587	3,046	2,969	2,448	406	463	212	135
WEST ORANGE COUNTY	10,201	9,883	7,781	7,717	4,305	4,280	2,515	2,458	961	979
PLACER:										
PLACER	1,742	1,770	1,539	1,535	991	856	377	473	171	206
RIVERSIDE:										
CORONA	1,502	1,274	1,039	821	579	466	324	261	136	94

TABLE A-46

California Municipal Courts Civil Filings and Dispositions (Excludes Small Claims)—Continued Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

							Dispositions After Trial			
	Total Filings		*Total Dispositions*		*Dispositions Before Trial*		*Uncontested Matters*		*Contested Matters*	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
DESERT	4,858	4,376	3,719	3,464	3,182	2,923	308	301	229	240
MT. SAN JACINTO	1,711	1,568	1,413	894	957	621	337	178	119	95
RIVERSIDE	7,825	7,004	5,380	4,775	2,002	1,852	2,515	2,189	863	734
THREE LAKES	1,793	1,627	1,678	1,115	1,275	753	150	122	253	240
SACRAMENTO:										
SACRAMENTO	26,271	23,675	23,289	[R]17,330	16,629	[R]11,690	6,059	5,070	601	570
SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY	194	291	120	230	74	129	25	49	21	52
SAN BERNARDINO:										
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	22,138	18,514	15,781	12,672	10,680	8,394	3,414	2,948	1,687	1,330
SAN DIEGO:										
EL CAJON	7,471	6,420	6,056	5,029	5,105	3,965	458	300	493	764
NORTH COUNTY	9,325	7,224	6,419	5,483	5,270	3,157	526	1,768	623	558
SAN DIEGO	23,091	21,160	16,272	17,426	14,058	15,092	636	1,299	1,578	1,035
SOUTH BAY	4,399	3,729	3,664	3,244	3,149	2,818	180	122	335	304
SAN FRANCISCO:										
SAN FRANCISCO	17,809	18,277	12,000	10,942	10,001	10,052	1,621	658	378	232
SAN JOAQUIN:										
LODI	1,458	1,276	1,065	1,040	962	942	38	30	65	68
MANTECA-RIPON-ESCALON-TRACY	1,885	1,656	1,331	1,104	1,081	900	131	118	119	86
STOCKTON	7,096	6,824	5,574	5,502	3,994	3,757	1,009	1,131	571	614
SAN LUIS OBISPO:										
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	3,123	3,160	2,341	2,004	1,668	1,500	475	322	198	182
SAN MATEO:										
SAN MATEO COUNTY	8,898	8,542	7,089	6,510	6,622	6,084	169	146	298	280
SANTA BARBARA:										
LOMPOC	594	496	364	334	341	308	2	6	21	20
SANTA BARBARA	2,852	3,290	2,431	2,236	2,038	1,106	306	1,080	87	50
SANTA MARIA	1,356	1,411	1,206	1,117	1,030	1,009	22	0	154	108
SANTA CLARA:										
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	27,461	25,564	23,955	20,253	22,314	18,976	806	535	835	742
SANTA CRUZ:										
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	3,379	3,044	2,860	2,339	2,151	1,695	520	474	189	170
SHASTA:										
REDDING	1,855	1,848	1,299	1,495	889	1,130	295	262	115	103
SOLANO:										
NORTHERN SOLANO	2,498	2,409	2,647	1,750	2,415	1,560	28	22	204	168
VALLEJO-BENICIA	2,390	2,378	1,848	1,703	1,701	1,540	83	84	64	79
SONOMA:										
SONOMA COUNTY	5,871	6,405	3,791	4,269	3,356	3,863	207	165	228	241
STANISLAUS:										
STANISLAUS COUNTY	8,650	8,005	6,937	5,746	6,176	5,113	318	221	443	412
SUTTER:										
SUTTER COUNTY	1,075	1,134	848	845	725	738	38	46	85	61
TULARE:										
PORTERVILLE	1,237	1,127	1,057	916	1,003	871	27	13	27	32
TULARE-PIXLEY	716	608	623	450	577	407	20	26	26	17
VISALIA	1,652	1,694	1,469	1,400	1,063	1,062	291	217	115	121
VENTURA:										
VENTURA COUNTY	10,029	9,043	8,183	7,756	7,565	7,036	479	432	139	288
YOLO:										
YOLO COUNTY	2,418	2,155	1,987	1,723	1,401	1,187	460	412	126	124
YUBA:										
YUBA COUNTY	1,046	1,003	754	711	573	591	129	74	52	46

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[a] Chico Municipal Court District and Paradise Justice Court District consolidated to become the North County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987. Oroville and Biggs-Gridley Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the South County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987.

[b] Hanford Justice Court District became the Hanford Municipal Court District, effective December 26, 1985.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-47

California Municipal Courts Number of Jury Dispositions[a] Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Total		Reduced Felonies		Total Nontraffic		Total Traffic		Traffic Selected[b]		Other Traffic		Civil	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	6,740	[R]7,035	64	56	2,928	3,064	3,314	[R]3,497	3,003	[R]3,226	311	271	434	[R]418
ALAMEDA:														
ALAMEDA	5	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
BERKELEY-ALBANY	28	46	2	0	11	24	8	15	7	11	1	4	7	7
FREMONT-NEWARK-UNION CITY	37	63	0	1	16	26	19	33	18	26	1	7	2	3
LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON	19	10	0	0	6	4	13	6	13	3	0	3	0	0
OAKLAND-PIEDMONT-EMERYVILLE	166	137	0	3	77	43	67	71	54	60	13	11	22	20
SAN LEANDRO-HAYWARD	59	62	0	1	12	12	44	43	42	40	2	3	3	6
BUTTE:														
CHICO[c]	12	31	0	0	4	11	7	20	7	18	0	2	1	0
NORTH COUNTY[c]	3	-	0	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	0	-	0	-
SOUTH COUNTY[c]	6	-	0	-	2	-	4	-	3	-	1	-	0	-
CONTRA COSTA:														
BAY	89	128	0	0	30	70	58	58	58	58	0	0	1	0
DELTA	36	24	0	0	16	9	19	14	18	14	1	0	1	1
MT. DIABLO	93	77	0	0	27	16	66	61	63	60	3	1	0	0
WALNUT CREEK-DANVILLE	79	72	0	0	11	19	64	51	61	51	3	0	4	2
FRESNO:														
CONSOLIDATED FRESNO	70	68	3	4	27	23	36	33	28	31	8	2	4	8
HUMBOLDT:														
EUREKA	22	15	1	0	7	2	6	12	5	12	1	0	8	1
IMPERIAL:														
IMPERIAL COUNTY	12	[R]8	0	0	7	5	5	[R]3	5	[R]3	0	0	0	0
KERN:														
EAST KERN	17	24	0	0	5	9	12	15	10	13	2	2	0	0
WEST KERN	153	161	0	0	66	82	77	79	73	79	4	0	10	0
KINGS:														
HANFORD[d]	26	15	0	0	8	2	17	12	16	11	1	1	1	1
LOS ANGELES:														
ALHAMBRA	26	45	0	0	18	16	7	25	6	25	1	0	1	4
ANTELOPE	65	58	0	0	41	30	23	28	23	26	0	2	1	0
BEVERLY HILLS	32	52	0	0	11	27	15	19	12	19	3	0	6	6
BURBANK	10	12	3	0	2	1	4	8	3	7	1	1	1	3
CITRUS	110	108	4	1	30	29	74	75	63	68	11	7	2	3
COMPTON	59	55	0	0	38	26	21	29	16	29	5	0	0	0
CULVER	19	[R]19	0	0	10	7	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	[R]3
DOWNEY	71	80	1	2	37	33	33	45	32	45	1	0	0	0
EAST LOS ANGELES	65	35	0	0	41	15	21	18	21	17	0	1	3	2
GLENDALE	56	66	0	0	23	24	30	40	28	39	2	1	3	2
INGLEWOOD	39	55	0	0	24	43	6	11	6	9	0	2	9	1
LONG BEACH	78	109	0	1	47	48	28	52	26	51	2	1	3	8
LOS ANGELES	759	820	0	0	441	473	251	260	198	209	53	51	67	87
LOS CERRITOS	84	77	0	0	37	40	46	34	46	34	0	0	1	3
MALIBU	13	23	0	0	5	7	8	13	6	12	2	1	0	3
NEW HALL	54	51	0	0	16	18	31	29	29	29	2	0	7	4
PASADENA	40	44	0	0	11	13	21	25	15	21	6	4	8	6
POMONA	58	69	0	0	15	29	41	34	39	34	2	0	2	6
RIO HONDO	43	90	0	7	17	24	22	53	21	51	1	2	4	6
SANTA ANITA	20	[R]43	0	0	7	19	12	19	12	15	0	4	1	[R]5
SANTA MONICA	37	28	0	0	16	12	18	14	17	13	1	1	3	2
SOUTH BAY	112	90	2	6	56	46	52	33	44	27	8	6	2	5
SOUTH EAST	81	[R]89	0	2	53	57	28	30	21	29	7	1	0	[R]0
WHITTIER	97	111	0	0	36	56	58	55	57	53	1	2	3	0
MARIN:														
CENTRAL MARIN COUNTY	66	89	0	0	7	5	57	83	56	81	1	2	2	1
MERCED:														
MERCED COUNTY	15	16	0	0	7	7	6	9	5	7	1	2	2	0
MONTEREY:														
MONTEREY COUNTY (CONSOLIDATED)	134	145	0	1	58	68	69	69	68	64	1	5	7	7
NAPA:														
NAPA COUNTY	79	91	0	1	22	19	56	70	46	62	10	8	1	1
ORANGE:														
CENTRAL ORANGE COUNTY	122	100	1	0	59	49	44	34	44	32	0	2	18	17
NORTH ORANGE COUNTY	132	110	0	0	70	57	53	46	51	42	2	4	9	7
ORANGE COUNTY HARBOR	66	89	0	0	24	28	39	59	39	58	0	1	3	2
SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY	93	78	0	0	36	27	40	47	38	42	2	5	17	4
WEST ORANGE COUNTY	103	119	0	0	42	46	50	47	47	42	3	5	11	26
PLACER:														
PLACER	45	27	1	0	21	13	23	14	21	13	2	1	0	0
RIVERSIDE:														
CORONA	10	15	0	0	3	2	7	11	6	9	1	2	0	2

TABLE A-47

California Municipal Courts Number of Jury Dispositions[a]—Continued Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

	Total		*Reduced Felonies*		*Total Nontraffic*		*Total Traffic*		*Traffic Selected*[b]		*Other Traffic*		*Civil*	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
DESERT	47	60	0	0	18	17	28	42	26	40	2	2	1	1
MT. SAN JACINTO	35	17	0	0	13	7	22	10	21	9	1	1	0	0
RIVERSIDE	102	86	30	0	40	41	31	44	30	43	1	1	1	1
THREE LAKES	10	13	0	0	1	6	9	7	8	5	1	2	0	0
SACRAMENTO:														
SACRAMENTO	138	200	0	0	76	87	62	113	56	100	6	13	0	0
SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY	1	7	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	5	0	1	0	0
SAN BERNARDINO:														
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	309	301	1	6	95	124	176	170	167	158	9	12	37	1
SAN DIEGO:														
EL CAJON	68	63	1	0	30	25	31	37	30	36	1	1	6	1
NORTH COUNTY	174	267	2	10	70	82	93	169	86	167	7	2	9	6
SAN DIEGO	273	298	1	1	114	162	145	119	132	110	13	9	13	16
SOUTH BAY	153	141	2	2	61	78	87	57	79	52	8	5	3	4
SAN FRANCISCO:														
SAN FRANCISCO	203	156	0	0	90	66	75	57	68	54	7	3	38	33
SAN JOAQUIN:														
LODI	13	11	0	0	9	3	4	8	4	7	0	1	0	0
MANTECA-RIPON-ESCALON-TRACY	14	26	0	0	7	7	7	6	6	5	1	1	0	13
STOCKTON	60	39	0	0	35	18	19	19	12	18	7	1	6	2
SAN LUIS OBISPO:														
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	58	58	0	0	16	30	39	27	37	24	2	3	3	1
SANMATEO:														
SAN MATEO COUNTY	135	133	0	1	45	44	86	84	70	78	16	6	4	4
SANTA BARBARA:														
LOMPOC	7	5	0	0	3	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0
SANTA BARBARA	75	84	0	0	36	39	31	41	31	41	0	0	8	4
SANTA MARIA	30	34	0	0	13	17	17	17	17	16	0	1	0	0
SANTA CLARA:														
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	261	243	1	0	139	108	109	118	96	104	13	14	12	17
SANTA CRUZ:														
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	52	26	0	0	8	13	25	12	2	11	0	1	19	1
SHASTA:														
REDDING	17	24	0	0	5	15	9	9	2	7	7	2	3	0
SOLANO:														
NORTHERN SOLANO	60	68	0	4	25	35	33	27	29	24	4	3	2	2
VALLEJO-BENICIA	46	52	0	0	30	34	15	17	15	14	0	3	1	1
SONOMA:														
SONOMA COUNTY	18	53	0	0	7	15	11	17	8	13	3	4	0	21
STANISLAUS:														
STANISLAUS COUNTY	162	170	3	0	68	55	89	114	74	103	15	11	2	1
SUTTER:														
SUTTER COUNTY	15	15	1	0	10	5	4	10	4	10	0	0	0	0
TULARE:														
PORTERVILLE	20	24	1	0	12	11	7	11	7	10	0	1	0	2
TULARE-PIXLEY	27	52	1	2	11	26	14	23	13	21	1	2	1	1
VISALIA	65	48	0	0	20	26	45	19	41	19	4	0	0	3
VENTURA:														
VENTURA COUNTY	210	169	2	0	84	79	124	84	119	80	5	4	0	6
YOLO:														
YOLO COUNTY	24	16	0	0	7	6	16	9	13	9	3	0	1	1
YUBA:														
YUBA COUNTY	33	26	0	0	11	8	22	18	21	17	1	1	0	0

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[a] Cases disposed of by jury after trial has commenced. A jury trial has commenced once jury selection begins.

[b] Violations of Sections 20002, 23152 and 23104 of the Vehicle Code and Vehicle Code felonies filed as misdemeanors under Penal Code Section 17(b)4.

[c] Chico Municipal Court District and Paradise Justice Court District consolidated to become the North Counrt Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987.

[d] Hanford Justice Court District became the Hanford Municipal Court District effective December 26, 1985.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-48

California Municipal Courts
Total Cases Awaiting Trial
as of June 30, 1986 and June 30, 1987

	Number Of Judicial Positions[b]		Cases Awaiting Trial at End of Month[a]						Total Cases Per Judicial Position[b]	
			Total		Civil		Criminal			
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*6/30/87*	*6/30/86*	*6/30/87*	*6/30/86*	*6/30/87*	*6/30/86*	*6/30/87*	*6/30/86*	*6/30/87*	*6/30/86*
STATE TOTAL	678	[e]669	93,254	94,234	20,884	22,313	72,370	71,921	138	141
ALAMEDA:										
ALAMEDA	2	2	27	62	12	18	15	44	14	31
BERKELEY-ALBANY	5	5	223	444	41	58	182	386	45	89
FREMONT-NEWARK-UNION CITY	6	6	605	1,384	73	101	532	1,283	101	231
LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON	3	3	456	443	63	51	393	392	152	148
OAKLAND-PIEDMONT-EMERYVILLE	17	17	2,241	2,796	147	291	2,094	2,505	132	164
SAN LEANDRO-HAYWARD	9	9	1,287	1,395	109	116	1,178	1,279	143	155
BUTTE:										
CHICO[c]	–	1	–	105	–	10	–	95		105
NORTH COUNTY[c]	2	–	86	–	21	–	65		43	–
SOUTH COUNTY[c]	2	–	26	–	16	–	10	–	13	–
CONTRA COSTA:										
BAY	6	6	451	295	121	96	330	199	75	49
DELTA	3	3	424	353	46	50	378	303	141	118
MT. DIABLO	5	5	1,310	964	117	56	1,193	908	262	193
WALNUT CREEK-DANVILLE	4	4	776	418	84	75	692	343	194	105
FRESNO:										
CONSOLIDATED FRESNO	12	12	2,409	1,951	99	199	2,310	1,752	201	163
HUMBOLDT:										
EUREKA	2	2	155	145	10	18	145	127	78	73
IMPERIAL:										
IMPERIAL COUNTY	4	4	388	348	39	54	349	294	97	87
KERN:										
EAST KERN	2	2	148	101	33	16	115	85	74	51
WEST KERN	11	11	758	677	221	261	537	416	69	62
KINGS:										
HANFORD[d]	1	1	88	106	30	26	58	80	88	106
LOS ANGELES:										
ALHAMBRA	4	4	696	549	103	76	593	473	174	137
ANTELOPE	3	3	201	200	66	62	135	138	67	67
BEVERLY HILLS	4	4	693	628	510	509	183	119	173	157
BURBANK	3	3	451	206	94	85	357	121	150	69
CITRUS	8	8	965	526	226	205	739	321	121	66
COMPTON	11	[e]11	1,283	1,512	245	153	1,038	1,359	117	137
CULVER	3	3	373	328	159	157	214	171	124	109
DOWNEY	6	6	2,447	744	334	199	2,113	545	408	124
EAST LOS ANGELES	6	6	375	590	39	71	336	519	63	98
GLENDALE	5	5	486	457	97	104	389	353	97	91
INGLEWOOD	9	9	328	370	228	261	100	109	36	41
LONG BEACH	11	11	2,295	1,928	520	395	1,775	1,533	209	175
LOS ANGELES	103	101	12,143	14,654	8,134	9,945	4,009	4,709	118	145
LOS CERRITOS	5	5	596	535	103	93	493	442	119	107
MALIBU	2	2	402	300	92	77	310	223	201	150
NEWHALL	3	3	351	316	50	39	301	277	117	105
PASADENA	6	6	643	457	164	154	479	303	107	76
POMONA	5	5	866	603	143	200	723	403	173	121
RIO HONDO	6	6	609	744	107	124	502	620	102	124
SANTA ANITA	3	3	371	353	87	98	284	255	124	118
SANTA MONICA	4	4	2,158	2,007	140	116	2,018	1,891	540	502
SOUTH BAY	8	8	1,388	1,176	191	198	1,197	978	174	147
SOUTHEAST	9	9	1,147	1,158	248	258	899	900	127	129
WHITTIER	6	6	1,308	956	127	126	1,181	830	218	159
MARIN:										
MARIN COUNTY	6	6	911	817	212	227	699	590	152	136
MERCED:										
MERCED COUNTY	5	5	233	275	24	23	209	252	47	55
MONTEREY:										
MONTEREY COUNTY (CONS.)	10	10	708	667	93	126	615	541	71	67
NAPA:										
NAPA COUNTY	3	3	135	97	26	47	109	50	45	32
ORANGE:										
CENTRAL ORANGE COUNTY	14	14	1,541	1,760	566	635	975	1,125	110	126
NORTH ORANGE COUNTY	13	13	1,645	1,746	533	411	1,112	1,335	127	134
ORANGE COUNTY HARBOR	10	10	870	941	298	272	572	669	87	94
SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY	5	5	1,100	908	173	166	927	742	220	182
WEST ORANGE COUNTY	12	12	1,840	1,280	439	245	1,401	1,035	153	107

TABLE A-48

California Municipal Courts Total Cases Awaiting Trial–Continued as of June 30, 1986 and June 30, 1987

	Number Of Judicial Positions[b]		Cases Awaiting Trial at End of Month[a]						Total Cases Per Judicial Position[b]	
			Total		Civil		Criminal			
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*6/30/87*	*6/30/86*	*6/30/87*	*6/30/86*	*6/30/87*	*6/30/86*	*6/30/87*	*6/30/86*	*6/30/87*	*6/30/86*
PLACER:										
PLACER	3	3	110	251	33	62	77	189	37	84
RIVERSIDE:										
CORONA	2	2	280	218	31	45	249	173	140	109
DESERT	6	6	1,065	1,157	314	263	751	894	178	193
MT. SAN JACINTO	4	4	109	202	69	79	40	123	27	51
RIVERSIDE	8	8	657	336	237	181	420	155	82	42
THREE LAKES	2	2	73	78	37	45	36	33	37	39
SACRAMENTO:										
SACRAMENTO	19	19	2,709	1,611	377	385	2,332	1,226	143	85
SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY	1	1	54	58	9	13	45	45	54	58
SAN BERNARDINO:										
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	24	24	3,690	4,006	627	507	3,063	3,499	154	167
SAN DIEGO:										
EL CAJON	10	9	1,857	1,898	154	123	1,703	1,775	186	211
NORTH COUNTY	11	11	1,011	896	191	169	820	727	92	81
SAN DIEGO	29	27	4,244	4,923	457	540	3,787	4,383	146	182
SOUTH BAY	7	7	715	638	59	66	656	572	102	91
SAN FRANCISCO:										
SAN FRANCISCO	23	23	6,568	9,966	448	331	6,120	9,635	286	433
SAN JOAQUIN:										
LODI	2	2	107	100	18	24	89	76	54	50
MANTECA-RIPON-ESCALON-TRACY	2	2	434	207	31	57	403	150	217	104
STOCKTON	8	7	410	563	146	93	264	470	51	80
SAN LUIS OBISPO:										
SAN LUIS 0BISPO COUNT	5	5	557	687	71	125	486	562	111	137
SAN MATEO:										
SAN MATEO COUNTY	12	12	5,319	3,116	210	260	5,109	2,856	443	260
SANTA BARBARA:										
LOMPOC	1	1	16	16	4	6	12	10	16	16
SANTA BARBARA	6	6	545	562	62	80	483	482	91	94
SANTA MARIA	2	2	711	712	71	73	640	639	356	356
SANTA CLARA:										
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	30	30	3,729	4,989	504	550	3,225	4,439	124	166
SANTA CRUZ:										
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	5	5	365	263	73	60	292	203	73	53
SHASTA:										
REDDING	1	1	242	272	75	71	167	201	242	272
SOLANO:										
NORTHERN SOLANO	5	5	327	294	41	37	286	257	65	59
VALLEJO-BENICIA	3	3	140	182	44	40	96	142	47	61
SONOMA:										
SONOMA COUNT	8	8	1,557	956	209	233	1,348	723	195	120
STANISLAUS:										
STANISLAUS COUNTY	8	8	359	892	79	90	280	802	45	112
SUTTER:										
SUTTER COUNTY	1	1	172	131	38	27	134	104	172	131
TULARE:										
PORTERVILLE	1	1	64	45	4	11	60	34	64	45
TULARE-PIXLEY	1	1	72	67	27	11	45	56	72	67
VISALIA	3	3	131	126	43	73	88	53	44	42
VENTURA:										
VENTURA COUNTY	11	11	794	1,639	175	168	619	1,471	72	149
YOLO:										
YOLO COUNTY	5	5	320	215	51	59	269	156	64	43
YUBA:										
YUBA COUNTY	2	2	325	187	12	3	313	184	163	94

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[a] Cases awaiting trial include criminal and civil cases set for future trial and civil cases in which a memorandum to set has been filed but no trial date assigned. Small claims cases are excluded.

[b] Judicial positions include full-time court comissioners and referees in addition to the number of judges authorized for the court.

[c] Chico Municipal Court District and Paradise Justice Court District consolidated to become the North County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987. Oroville and Biggs-Gridley Justice Court District consolidated to become the South County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987.

[d] Hanford Justice Court District became the Hanford Municipal Court District, effective December 26, 1985.

[e] Revised. The Compton Municipal Court District was previously charged with two full-time commissioners and eight authorized judgeships. The court reported that on June 30, 1986 they had three full-time commissioners and eight authorized judgeships.

TABLE A-49

California Municipal Courts
Number of Full–Time Judicial Positions
Fiscal Years 1986-87 and 1985-86

	Judicial Positions [a]								Judicial Position Equivalents [b]	
	Total		Judges		Referees		Commissioners			
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
STATE TOTAL	678	[R] 669	554	547	9	9	115	[R]113	690.8	676.2
ALAMEDA:										
ALAMEDA	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1.9	2
BERKELEY-ALBANY	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	5	5
FREMONT-NEWARK-UNION CITY	6	6	4	4	0	0	2	2	6.5	6.8
LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON	3	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	3.1	3.1
OAKLAND-PIEDMONT-EMERYVILLE	17	17	14	14	0	0	3	3	17.2	17.2
SAN LEANDRO-HAYWARD	9	9	8	8	0	0	1	1	8.8	8.8
BUTTE:										
CHICO [c]	—	1	—	1	—	0	—	0	[d]0.8	1.2
NORTH COUNTY [c]	2	—	2	—	0	—	0	—	[d]0.7	—
SOUTH COUNTY [c]	2	—	2	—	0	—	0	—	[d]0.7	—
CONTRA COSTA:										
BAY	6	6	5	5	0	0	1	1	6.1	6
DELTA	3	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	3.	2.7
MT. DIABLO	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	5.3	4.8
WALNUT CREEK-DANVILLE	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.3	3.8
FRESNO:										
CONSOLIDATED FRESNO	12	12	10	10	1	1	1	1	11.9	12.2
HUMBOLDT:										
EUREKA	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.	2.2
IMPERIAL:										
IMPERIAL COUNTY	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4.7	4.6
KERN:										
EAST KERN	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
WEST KERN	11	11	9	9	1	1	1	1	10.8	11
KINGS:										
HANFORD [d]	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.6	[d]0.8
LOS ANGELES:										
ALHAMBRA	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.2	4.1
ANTELOPE	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3.1	3.1
BEVERLY HILLS	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	5.8	6
BURBANK	3	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	2.9	3.1
CITRUS	8	8	6	6	0	0	2	2	8	7.6
COMPTON	11	[R]11	8	8	0	0	3	[R]3	11.7	11
CULVER	3	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	3.2	3.4
DOWNEY	6	6	5	5	0	0	1	1	6.5	6
EAST LOS ANGELES	6	6	4	4	0	0	2	2	6.6	6.7
GLENDALE	5	5	3	3	0	0	2	2	5.1	5.1
INGLEWOOD	9	9	6	6	0	0	3	[e]3	10.1	9.6
LONG BEACH	11	11	8	8	0	0	3	3	11.2	11
LOS ANGELES	103	101	80	80	0	0	23	21	110.3	108.2
LOS CERRITOS	5	5	3	3	0	0	2	2	5.1	4.8
MALIBU	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	2.3	2.1
NEWHALL	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3.2	2.9
PASADENA	6	6	4	4	0	0	2	2	6.6	6.3
POMONA	5	5	3	3	0	0	2	2	5	4.9
RIO HONDO	6	6	4	4	0	0	2	2	5.5	6.4
SANTA ANITA	3	3	1	1	0	0	2	2	3.1	3
SANTA MONICA	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.9	4.9
SOUTH BAY	8	8	6	6	0	0	2	2	8.7	8.6
SOUTHEAST	9	9	5	5	0	0	4	4	8.6	9.5
WHITTIER	6	6	4	4	0	0	2	2	5.8	5.8
MARIN:										
MARIN COUNTY	6	6	4	4	0	0	2	2	6.1	6.5
MERCED:										
MERCED COUNTY	5	5	3	3	2	2	0	0	4.9	4.8
MONTEREY:										
MONTEREY COUNTY (ONSOLIDATED)	10	10	9	9	0	0	1	1	9.8	9.8
NAPA:										
NAPA COUNTY	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3.6	3.4
ORANGE:										
CENTRAL ORANGE COUNTY	14	14	13	13	0	0	1	1	12.8	13.2
NORTH ORANGE COUNTY	13	13	12	12	0	0	1	1	13.7	15
ORANGE COUNTY HARBOR	10	10	8	8	0	0	2	2	10.2	9.6
SOUTH ORANGE COUNTY	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	5.6	4.7
WEST ORANGE COUNTY	12	12	10	10	0	0	2	2	11.8	11.4
PLACER:										
PLACER	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	4.2	3.5
RIVERSIDE:										
CORONA	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.1	-2.0
DESERT	6	6	5	5	0	0	1	1	5.7	5.6

TABLE A-49

California Municipal Courts Number of Full-Time Judicial Positions—Continued Fiscal Years 1986-87 and 1985-86

	Judicial Positions [a]								*Judicial Position Equivalents* [b]	
	Total		*Judges*		*Referees*		*Commissioners*			
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1985-86*
MT. SAN JACINTO	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4.8	4.6
RIVERSIDE	8	8	6	6	0	0	2	2	7.2	7.7
THREE LAKES	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3
SACRAMENTO:										
SACRAMENTO	19	19	16	16	0	0	3	3	19.3	17.9
SOUTH SACRAMENTO COUNTY	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.1	1
SAN BERNARDINO:										
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	24	24	22	22	0	0	2	2	23.4	24
SAN DIEGO:										
EL CAJON	10	9	10	9	0	0	0	0	8.8	7.3
NORTH COUNTY	11	11	10	10	0	0	1	1	11.1	10.2
SAN DIEGO	29	27	25	23	0	0	4	4	25.8	25.1
SOUTH BAY	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	7.0	6.7
SAN FRANCISCO:										
SAN FRANCISCO	23	23	20	20	3	3	0	0	19.3	19.7
SAN JOAQUIN:										
LODI	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1
MANTECA-RIPON-ESCALON-TRACY	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.1
STOCKTON	8	7	7	6	0	0	1	1	8	7
SAN LUIS OBISPO:										
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5.6	4.5
SAN MATEO:										
SAN MATEO COUNTY	12	12	9	9	0	0	3	3	12.2	12.2
SANTA BARBARA:										
LOMPOC	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
SANTA BARBARA	6	6	4	4	0	0	2	2	5	5.7
SANTA MARIA	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.6	2.1
SANTA CLARA:										
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	30	130	26	26	0	0	4	4	31.2	30.2
SANTA CRUZ:										
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	6.1	5.6
SHASTA:										
REDDING	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2.4	2.3
SOLANO:										
NORTHERN SOLANO	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	5.2	4.8
VALLEJO-BENICIA	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
SONOMA:										
SONOMA COUNTY	8	8	6	6	1	1	1	1	6.4	6.6
STANISLAUS:										
STANISLAUS COUNTY	8	8	7	7	0	0	1	1	8.6	8.4
SUTTER:										
SUTTER COUNTY	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
TULARE:										
PORTERVILLE	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.7	1.7
TULARE-PIXLEY	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.6	1.5
VISALIA	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	2.4	2.5
VENTURA:										
VENTURA COUNTY	11	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	11.2	11.2
YOLO:										
YOLO COUNTY	5	5	4	4	1	1	0	0	5.2	4.4
YUBA:										
YUBA COUNTY	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2

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[a] Judicial positions include full-time court comissioners and referees in addition to the number of judges authorized for the court.

[b] Judicial position equivalents are defined as authorized judgeships, when adjusted to reflect judge vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts by municipal court judges and assistance received by municipal courts from assigned judges, full or part-time referees and commissioners or from temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

[c] Chico Municipal Court District and Paradise Justice Court District consolidated to become the North County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987. Oroville and Biggs–Gridley Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the South County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987.

[d] Figure may understate present staffing because the court (or position) was operative only for part of the fiscal year.

[e] Hanford Justice Court District became the Hanford Municipal Court District, effective December 26, 1985.

[g] Revised. The Compton Municipal Court District was previously charged with two full-time commissioners and eight authorized judgeships. The court reported that on June 30, 1986 they had three full-time commissioners and light authorized judgeships.

TABLE A-50

California Justice Courts Summary of Nonparking and Illegal Parking Filings Fiscal Year 1986-87

	Total Nonparking Filings		*1986-87*									
			Criminal								*Civil*	
				Nontraffic			*Traffic*					
				Misdemeanors			*Misdemeanors*			*Illegal*	*Small*	*Small*
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*Felonies*	*Group A*[a]	*Group B*[b]	*Infract*[c]	*Group C*[d]	*Group D*[e]	*Infract*[f]	*Parking*	*Claims*	*Other*
STATE TOTAL	577,530	[k]577,403	11,640	27,501	23,679	5,070	23,161	51,826	394,246	35,463	25,401	15,006
ALPINE:												
ALPINE	1,053	839	18	58	126	69	21	5	731	147	17	8
AMADOR:												
AMADOR	9,322	8,482	178	445	287	16	285	448	6,608	3,660	849	206
BUTTE:												
BIGGS[g]	40	1,972	0	2	0	0	3	0	35	0	0	0
BIGGS-GRIDLEY[gh]	3,208	-	0	132	391	42	141	423	1,884	197	118	77
GRIDLEY[g]	275	3,516	0	12	43	2	12	37	143	17	12	14
OROVILLE[h]	8,450	11,416	793	810	216	21	228	776	4,699	244	476	431
PARADISE[h]	4,213	5,309	0	186	171	214	160	121	2,840	929	284	237
CALAVERAS:												
CALAVERAS	10,724	9,919	216	1,180	320	205	295	663	6,993	254	496	356
COLUSA:												
COLUSA-WILLIAMS	14,125	15,662	124	268	339	0	375	854	11,575	313	348	242
DEL NORTE:												
DEL NORTE COUNTY[i]	3,831	[k]7,707	128	212	172	0	264	241	2,601	115	119	94
EL DORADO:												
LAKE VALLEY	17,654	19,109	572	776	496	157	604	1,054	12,514	2,179	713	768
PLACERVILLE	15,545	12,978	256	597	331	0	514	1,289	10,822	26	1,068	668
PONDEROSA	12,317	11,851	155	522	205	112	236	1,081	8,733	193	1,029	244
FRESNO:												
COALINGA	12,204	12,681	197	451	299	34	498	1,304	9,090	323	241	90
FIREBAUGH	7,824	8,435	312	416	656	0	732	513	4,948	129	181	66
FOWLER-CARUTHERS	5,549	5,984	102	147	3	2	412	294	4,417	54	135	37
KERMAN	2,843	3,378	110	215	159	9	265	377	1,506	127	154	48
KINGSBURG-RIVERDALE	4,407	4,161	105	182	145	19	201	95	3,361	188	233	66
PARLIER-SELMA	6,855	6,145	315	720	449	0	718	598	3,506	721	391	158
REEDLEY-DUNLAP	8,059	7,212	268	584	311	308	567	1,292	3,995	2,029	616	118
SANGER	5,568	5,075	170	473	647	177	524	951	2,128	537	393	105
GLENN:												
GLENN COUNTY	12,223	12,204	322	420	222	9	383	824	9,549	336	311	183
HUMBOLDT:												
EEL RIVER	9,778	10,773	0	393	376	3	475	455	7,282	155	511	283
NORTH HUMBOLDT	10,653	9,978	0	795	784	228	566	1,874	5,332	2,179	661	413
INYO:												
INYO COUNTY	13,696	11,961	175	340	470	57	408	680	11,009	779	342	215
KERN:												
ARVIN-LAMONT	19,791	18,169	222	1,128	633	0	837	2,481	14,234	398	122	134
DELANO-M^c^FARLAND	9,480	7,563	186	911	974	77	586	1,077	4,949	1,573	550	170
MARICOPA-TAFT	30,356	27,466	168	671	348	336	451	2,774	25,250	1,648	177	181
SHAFTER-WASCO	12,712	11,667	330	1,014	657	48	538	1,103	8,510	870	373	139
KINGS:												
AVENAL	4,975	4,337	83	130	129	11	198	516	3,794	109	73	41
CORCORAN	2,833	1,900	102	437	463	24	165	400	891	175	199	152
HANFORD[j]	-	6,430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEMOORE	6,151	5,245	153	287	110	44	404	634	3,984	287	200	335
LAKE:												
NORTHLAKE	2,052	2,116	0	127	326	24	78	253	1,082	5	86	76
SOUTHLAKE	6,679	7,463	228	418	599	9	365	917	3,310	65	442	391
WESTLAKE	6,555	6,705	225	314	381	15	318	641	3,692	750	603	366
LASSEN:												
LASSEN CONSOLIDATED	8,768	7,525	336	393	244	38	262	574	6,327	317	457	137
LOS ANGELES:												
CATALINA	899	903	5	10	432	0	2	258	116	1,302	61	15
MADERA:												
BORDEN[k]	5,809	907	0	217	161	13	662	698	3,853	138	100	105
CHOWCHILLA	7,904	6,797	178	217	225	0	251	472	6,195	135	209	157
MADERA[l]	3,933	[k]11,638	343	394	44	84	266	490	1,644	482	286	382
SIERRA	4,226	4,810	192	263	363	15	302	313	2,149	59	498	131
MARIPOSA:												
MARIPOSA	3,059	2,914	32	305	130	20	107	278	1,964	299	127	96
MENDOCINO:												
ANDERSON	275	331	0	36	16	8	10	31	116	3	31	27
ARENA	666	6[illegible]1	0	43	70	0	9	47	424	155	59	14
LITTLE LAKE	3,805	3,894	166	292	87	70	206	192	2,425	379	165	202
LONG VALLEY	2,714	2,390	0	48	109	0	45	221	2,210	51	48	33

TABLE A-50

California Justice Courts Summary of Nonparking and Illegal Parking Filings—Continued Fiscal Year 1986-87

	Total Nonparking Filings		1986-87 Criminal								Civil	
				Nontraffic Misdemeanors			Traffic Misdemeanors					
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	1986-87	1985-86	Felonies	Group A[a]	Group B[b]	Infract[c]	Group C[d]	Group D[e]	Infract[f]	Illegal Parking	Small Claims	Other
ROUND VALLEY	451	481	0	71	49	4	15	72	196	0	33	11
TEN MILE	6,237	5,415	111	202	530	163	198	1,102	3,419	410	364	148
UKIAH	13,478	11,987	535	997	281	251	644	1,464	7,335	626	1,202	769
MODOC:												
MODOC	3,628	3,984	73	133	84	3	79	262	2,600	14	339	55
MONO:												
MONO	8,483	7,208	158	354	462	156	149	916	5,664	134	404	220
NEVADA:												
GRASS VALLEY	6,339	7,282	191	588	144	0	251	645	3,563	106	523	434
NEVADA CITY	5,035	5,171	296	342	67	0	247	449	2,987	456	338	209
TRUCKEE	18,819	15,628	64	261	204	123	310	2,103	15,344	342	244	166
PLACER:												
TAHOE	6,456	6,414	128	205	240	26	258	126	4,843	1,731	386*	244
PLUMAS:												
PLUMAS	5,245	4,698	173	306	421	213	281	314	2,942	82	432	163
SAN BENITO:												
SAN BENITO COUNTY	10,597	12,707	304	365	815	0	442	986	6,447	159	776	462
SAN BERNARDINO:												
BEAR VALLEY	7,258	8,634	139	259	356	69	381	881	4,337	255	476	360
CREST FOREST	8,242	9,198	0	321	901	38	175	611	5,418	1,213	366	412
NEEDLES-CALZONA	13,713	12,941	49	212	194	137	277	1,268	11,438	165	99	39
TRONA	743	825	0	26	23	37	19	53	344	0	128	13
SANTA BARBARA:												
SOLVANG	8,521	8,356	48	252	230	4	222	658	6,565	503	355	181
SHASTA:												
ANDERSON	6,401	5,186	0	467	265	213	272	674	3,863	53	290	357
BURNEY	3,776	3,872	61	173	238	41	160	784	2,013	1	255	51
CENTRAL VALLEY	11,567	12,985	0	493	657	0	208	1,593	8,168	24	276	172
SIERRA:												
SIERRA COUNTY	1,675	1,194	33	123	102	41	101	92	1,125	21	39	19
SISKIYOU:												
DORRIS-TULELAKE	1,403	1,180	0	82	51	0	31	227	918	3	55	39
DUNSMUIR-MT. SHASTA	9,226	10,694	0	85	70	313	102	575	7,764	368	240	77
MCCLOUD	401	351	0	22	19	0	12	18	284	4	36	16
SHASTA VALLEY	6,456	6,416	0	242	53	159	63	363	5,271	491	224	81
WESTERN	8,649	10,065	258	218	92	0	165	692	6,804	96	269	151
SOLANO:												
RIO VISTA	1,432	1,527	19	57	459	4	68	151	484	151	119	71
TEHAMA:												
CORNING	5,781	6,180	128	278	121	9	162	582	4,231	119	170	100
RED BLUFF	14,712	13,512	379	646	421	106	323	1,564	10,381	980	492	400
TRINITY:												
TRINITY COUNTY	4,772	3,966	228	178	292	14	151	217	3,357	9	273	62
TULARE:												
DINUBA	10,065	9,879	227	353	323	0	738	98	7,543	1,022	532	251
EXETER-FARMERSVILLE	4,027	3,528	130	206	61	26	379	445	2,426	117	201	155
LINDSAY	4,025	3,373	25	69	167	13	578	198	2,755	141	123	97
WOOD LAKE	1,757	1,714	86	178	273	90	137	135	703	156	78	77
TUOLUMNE:												
FIRST	3,912	3,096	128	187	199	17	236	298	2,390	150	238	213
SECOND	1,086	928	30	59	75	90	38	64	610	109	65	55
THIRD	5,102	4,762	97	212	353	109	184	282	3,486	93	222	157
FOURTH	676	719	11	113	74	24	26	26	317	110	58	27
FIFTH	3,326	2,799	66	175	88	57	130	221	2,385	18	123	81

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[a] Group A misdemeanors are: Misdemeanor violations of Penal Code and other state statutes except intoxication and Fish and Game. Examples: Battery 242 PC, Disorderly Conduct 647 PC, Disturbing Peace 415 PC, Joy Ride 499b PC, Trespass 602 PC.

[b] Group B misdemeanors include Fish and Game violations, intoxication complaints, and violations of city and county ordiances.

[c] Nontraffic infractions are city and county ordinances specified as infractions.

[d] Group C traffic misdemeanor violations of the Vehicle Code are hit and run with property damage, reckless driving with injury and under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

[e] Group D traffic misdemanors are all traffic misdemeanor offense that are not specified in Group C. Examples of Group D traffic misdemeanors are speed contests, driving without a valid driver's license, violation of weight limit for trucks, reckless driving without injury and driving with a suspended or revoked license.

[f] Examples of traffic infractions are running a stop sign, speeding, improper operation of vehicle, faulty equipment and improper registration.

[g] Biggs and Gridley Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the Biggs-Gridley Justice Court District, effective August 8, 1986.

[h] Chico Municipal Court District and Paradise Justice Court District consolidated to become North County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987. Oroville and Biggs-Gridley Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the South County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987.

[i] Includes filings for the July-September and October-December 1986 quarters only.

[j] Hanford Justice Court District became the Hanford Municipal Court District, effective December 26, 1985.

[k] The Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution to establish the Borden Justice Court District, effective October 1, 1985. The court began court operations on May 6, 1986.

* Revised.

TABLE A-51

California Justice Courts
Summary of Nonparking and Illegal Parking Dispositions
Fiscal Year 1986-87

	Total Nonparking Dispositions		*1986-87*									
			Criminal								*Civil*	
				Nontraffic			*Traffic*					
				Misdemeanors			*Misdemeanors*			*Illegal*	*Small*	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	*1986-87*	*1985-86*	*Felonies*	*Group A*[a]	*Group B*[b]	*Infract*[c]	*Group C*[d]	*Group D*[e]	*Infract*[f]	*Parking*	*Claims*	*Other*
STATE TOTAL	480,716	[R]494,318	8,976	22,112	19,927	3,880	20,487	41,916	333,614	23,838	19,264	10,540
ALPINE:												
ALPINE	841	740	9	52	93	53	16	5	602	172	9	2
AMADOR:												
AMADOR	7,322	7,969	98	355	264	11	226	412	5,069	1,264	753	134
BUTTE:												
BIGGS[g]	40	2,027	0	1	0	0	2	0	37	0	0	0
BIGGS-GRIDLEY[gh]	2,415	-	1	89	278	32	99	234	1,514	116	106	62
GRIDLEY[g]	242	2,859	0	14	50	2	16	26	110	3	12	12
OROVILLE[h]	6,227	8,591	485	640	209	61	287	393	3,357	70	367	428
PARADISE[h]	2,867	4,244	0	116	121	118	113	71	2,121	366	108	99
CALAVERAS:												
CALAVERAS	9,554	8,076	183	933	394	139	519	979	5,530	208	474	403
COLUSA:												
COLUSA-WILLIAMS	12,967	13,363	79	297	333	1	285	1,774	9,758	300	288	152
DEL NORTE:												
DEL NORTE COUNTY[i]	3,824	[R]6,759	66	255	117	3	109	319	2,727	116	112	116
EL DORADO:												
LAKE VALLEY	15,349	15,059	338	570	285	193	488	483	11,872	1,033	551	569
PLACERVILLE	11,844	10,954	97	308	172	8	411	607	8,977	0	815	449
PONDEROSA	13,459	12,080	150	485	199	45	203	1,540	9,656	127	1,002	179
FRESNO:												
COALINGA	11,293	11,548	147	313	269	32	785	975	8,537	286	137	98
FIREBAUGH	6,970	9,997	249	367	625	10	601	436	4,524	82	130	28
FOWLER-CARUTHERS	4,645	4,794	89	108	6	2	258	159	3,860	24	124	39
KERMAN	2,292	2,706	168	182	121	8	189	274	1,207	87	110	33
KINGSBURG-RIVERDALE	3,076	3,146	56	158	18	4	184	80	2,374	6	155	47
PARLIER-SELMA	5,984	5,088	267	563	306	0	718	545	3,213	569	286	86
REEDLEY-DUNLAP	6,152	5,487	141	291	194	202	384	678	3,637	1,867	476	149
SANGER	5,407	5,676	157	506	537	148	439	752	2,422	489	355	91
GLENN:												
GLENN COUNTY	10,110	9,994	155	412	283	12	335	742	7,843	127	276	52
HUMBOLDT:												
EEL RIVER	8,025	8,957	0	436	399	0	716	489	5,745	65	200	40
NORTH HUMBOLDT	9,217	9,480	103	714	254	110	401	2,118	4,643	1,620	585	289
INYO:												
INYO COUNTY	12,758	11,848	135	245	420	35	359	448	10,596	630	331	189
KERN:												
ARVIN-LAMONT	14,319	13,862	171	475	578	1	604	2,143	10,157	152	104	86
DELANO-MCFARLAND	7,701	7,742	183	831	877	73	635	485	4,029	1,141	535	53
MARICOPA-TAFT	21,811	23,074	94	461	339	114	378	3,151	16,859	827	224	191
SHAFTER-WASCO	12,327	10,290	274	920	701	30	494	935	8,515	759	357	101
KINGS:												
AVENAL	4,005	3,545	62	99	45	0	141	348	3,198	42	60	52
CORCORAN	3,034	2,323	106	447	454	36	177	557	891	201	186	180
HANFORD[j]	-	4,912	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEMOORE	5,441	4,964	117	250	117	28	348	559	3,596	167	173	253
LAKE:												
NORTHLAKE	1,762	1,804	0	102	333	15	76	192	960	4	47	37
SOUTHLAKE	6,283	6,005	161	434	483	4	402	807	3,410	114	266	316
WESTLAKE	5,669	5,732	189	243	315	15	293	366	3,384	593	498	366
LASSEN:												
LASSEN CONSOLIDATED	7,385	6,676	312	411	184	39	246	469	5,353	90	301	70
LOS ANGELES:												
CATALINA	899	903	5	10	432	0	2	258	116	1,301	61	15
MADERA:												
BORDEN[k]	4,350	410	0	103	101	42	390	271	3,303	18	78	62
CHOWCHILLA	5,615	5,652	113	158	211	1	195	153	4,500	40	164	120
MADERA[l]	3,055	[R]9,016	296	314	45	72	321	333	1,149	238	183	342
SIERRA	3,615	3,254	115	247	329	14	289	209	2,041	30	333	38
MARIPOSA:												
MARIPOSA	2,537	2,899	47	335	126	15	123	317	1,417	175	107	50
MENDOCINO:												
ANDERSON	259	272	0	34	6	4	6	21	130	1	34	24
ARENA	636	444	0	32	77	0	8	39	404	129	69	7
LITTLE LAKE	3,374	3,104	129	256	106	81	191	164	2,147	346	146	154
LONG VALLEY	2,546	2,060	0	42	117	0	55	178	2,093	25	34	27
ROUND VALLEY	403	410	0	53	54	3	14	61	186	0	24	8
TEN MILE	3,768	3,971	76	166	338	147	136	396	2,216	251	237	56
UKIAH	11,078	9,996	536	863	159	173	587	1,095	6,456	558	689	520

TABLE A-51

California Justice Courts
Summary of Nonparking and Illegal Parking Dispositions—Continued
Fiscal Year 1986-87

	Total Nonparking Dispositions		1986-87									
			Criminal								Civil	
				Nontraffic			Traffic					
				Misdemeanors			Misdemeanors			Illegal	Small	
COUNTY AND JUDICIAL DISTRICT	1986-87	1985-86	Felonies	Group A[a]	Group B[b]	Infract[c]	Group C[d]	Group D[e]	Infract[f]	Parking	Claims	Other
MODOC:												
MODOC	2,892	3,324	65	83	76	3	62	202	2,096	10	259	46
MONO:												
MONO	5,996	6,405	122	208	383	147	91	443	4,218	195	256	128
NEVADA:												
GRASS VALLEY	5,742	6,316	135	493	152	0	265	775	3,235	178	362	325
NEVADA CITY	4,361	5,369	233	351	173	0	243	581	2,380	413	254	146
TRUCKEE	14,129	11,866	29	127	82	204	229	2,122	11,088	321	180	68
PLACER:												
TAHOE	5,688	5,886	112	284	227	21	266	118	4,150	1,291	352	158
PLUMAS:												
PLUMAS	3,527	3,224	55	136	186	108	134	196	2,394	70	277	41
SAN BENITO:												
SAN BENITO COUNTY	6,506	9,479	205	266	738	3	432	504	4,106	1	118	134
SAN BERNARDINO:												
BEAR VALLEY	6,933	6,161	155	167	306	44	375	1,183	3,828	94	440	435
CREST FOREST	7,459	8,576	0	182	1,064	98	216	480	4,913	1,016	250	256
NEEDLES-CALZONA	12,319	13,633	33	213	177	10	234	530	11,002	91	102	18
TRONA	517	698	0	28	7	27	12	17	349	0	76	1
SANTA BARBARA:												
SOLVANG	8,411	7,963	46	195	229	0	194	581	6,752	312	280	134
SHASTA:												
ANDERSON	5,480	4,731	0	338	268	220	203	452	3,466	66	226	307
BURNEY	2,353	2,744	51	114	186	37	129	168	1,440	0	183	45
CENTRAL VALLEY	9,846	10,874	0	499	553	0	174	598	7,694	13	227	101
SIERRA:												
SIERRA COUNTY	2,144	1,193	26	102	111	46	108	128	1,570	21	44	9
SISKIYOU:												
DORRIS-TULELAKE	1,093	934	0	77	45	0	27	133	732	2	53	26
DUNSMUIR-MT. SHASTA	6,193	8,033	0	36	26	191	31	375	5,355	241	154	25
MCCLOUD	348	291	0	8	11	0	5	21	266	3	28	9
SHASTA VALLEY	5,232	4,661	0	145	33	99	63	414	4,302	395	134	42
WESTERN	5,918	7,121	200	83	59	0	85	588	4,650	65	223	30
SOLANO:												
RIO VISTA	655	897	7	19	224	1	25	45	261	77	49	24
TEHAMA:												
CORNING	4,092	5,324	43	66	56	3	119	495	3,102	76	143	65
RED BLUFF	12,854	11,883	329	639	421	127	364	918	9;221	493	489	346
TRINITY:												
TRINITY COUNTY	3,797	3,865	206	139	267	5	142	279	2,452	2	260	47
TULARE:												
DINUBA	10,108	9,275	232	300	336	0	609	140	8,051	771	329	111
EXETER-FARMERSVILLE	3,752	3,101	136	224	70	38	360	363	2,187	86	219	155
LINDSAY	3,920	2,987	27	43	135	4	389	127	3,085	189	72	38
WOODLAKE	1,538	1,522	117	125	258	93	99	121	648	118	58	19
TUOLUMNE:												
FIRST	3,599	3,145	111	209	151	24	181	251	2,318	93	167	187
SECOND	992	908	21	50	66	86	30	57	596	80	49	37
THIRD	4,190	4,080	56	239	257	56	206	272	2,863	122	148	93
FOURTH	454	477	7	76	45	8	17	16	210	84	52	23
FIFTH	2,926	2,610	58	152	75	41	114	1772,193	20	79	37	

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[a] Group A misdemeanors are: Misdemeanor violations of Penal Code and other state statutes except intoxication and Fish and Game. Examples: Battery 242 PC, Disorderly Conduct 647 PC, Disturbing Peace 415 PC, Joy Ride 499b PC, Trespass 602 PC.

[b] Group B misdemeanors include Fish and Game violations, intoxication complaints, and violations of city and county ordinances.

[c] Nontraffic infractions are city and county ordinances specified as infractions.

[d] Group C traffic misdemeanor violations of the Vehicle Code are hit and run with property damage, reckless driving with injury and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

[e] Group D traffic misdemeanors are all traffic misdemeanor offenses that are not specified in Group C. Examples of Group D traffic misdemeanors are speed contests, driving without a valid driver's license, violation of weight limit for trucks, reckless driving without a valid driver's license, violation of weight limit for trucks, reckless driving without injury and driving with a suspended or revoked license.

[f] Examples of traffic infractions and running a stop sign, speeding, improper operation of vehicle, faulty equipment and improper registration.

[g] Biggs and Gridley Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the Biggs-Gridley Justice Court District, effective August 8, 1986.

[h] Chico Municipal Court District and Paradise Justice Court District consolidated to become the North County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987. Oroville and Biggs-Gridley Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the South County Municipal Court District, effective March 15, 1987.

[i] Includes filings for the July-September and October-December 1986 quarters only.

[j] Hanford Justice Court District became the Hanford Municipal Court District, effective December 26, 1985.

[k] The Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution to establish the Borden Justice Court District, effective October 1, 1985. The court began court operations on May 6, 1986.

[R] Revised.

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SUPERIOR COURT GLOSSARY

Appeals refer to civil and criminal appeals from municipal and justice courts including appeals in small claims matters.

Awaiting Trial cases refer to civil and criminal cases calendared for trial. This category also includes civil cases not yet calendared in which a party has indicated readiness for trial by filing an at-issue memorandum.

Criminal is a count of defendants against whom an indictment, information, or certification was filed. At least one charge against the defendant must be a felony in order for the case to be filed in superior court. A felony, however, can be disposed of as a misdemeanor in superior court. (See Municipal and Justice Court Glossary for "Felonies.")

Disposition refers to completion of a proceeding whether filed during the current or prior report period. Civil dispositions *before trial* include transfers to another trial court, dismissals, summary judgments and other judgments before trial. Criminal dispositions *before trial* include transfers to another trial court, convictions after pleas of guilty or no contest, and dismissals. Contested dispositions are trials in which evidence was introduced by both sides. Uncontested dispositions are trial matters in which evidence was introduced by one side only.

Eminent Domain is a count of parcels in a proceeding to take private property for public use and determine the amount of compensation due the owner.

Family Law is a proceeding in which a petition has been filed for dissolving or voiding a marriage or for legal separation.

Filings of civil matters is a count of civil cases initiated during the report period while filings of criminal and juvenile matters is a count of defendants whose cases are before the court. Filings for a report period are counted even though they may not be disposed of in that period.

Habeas Corpus is a count of petitions for writs of habeas corpus and *coram nobis*, petitions seeking release from illegal restraints under section 1473 of the Penal Code, and petitions challenging involuntary detention for treatment under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act. Habeas corpus may challenge either the legality of confinement or the conditions under which a person is confined.

Judges are the number of positions authorized by law, whether filled or vacant.

Judicial Position Equivalents are estimates of the number of judicial officers who were present and available to perform court business. The numbers include authorized judgeships, adjusted to reflect judicial vacancies and assistance given to other courts, plus assistance from full-time and part-time referees and commissioners, and assistance received from assigned and temporary judges.

Judicial Positions are the number of judges authorized by law plus full-time referees and commissioners.

Juvenile Delinquency petitions are petitions filed under Welfare and Institutions Code section 602 alleging violation of a criminal statute. Also reported in this category are petitions filed under Welfare and Institutions Code section 601 alleging a minor is beyond the control of parents or guardians, but has not violated any law. Prior to 1977 both sections were referred to as delinquency.

Juvenile Dependency petitions are petitions filed under Welfare and Institutions Code section 300, seeking to make a minor a dependent child of the court.

Median Time refers to the value with half the cases above and half the cases below it in a listing where time values are placed in order from shortest to longest.

Mental Health refers to selected proceedings to detain a person under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act; proceedings to examine or detain a person as a mentally retarded individual, a narcotic addict, a mentally disordered prisoner at the time of his parole or termination of parole, and a mentally disordered sex offender for a crime committed before January 1, 1982; and proceedings to determine the present sanity of a criminal defendant.

Other Civil Complaints are cases not covered by another civil category. If the prayer is for money, it must be in excess of $25,000 to be filed in superior court. (The upper monetary limit for filing in lower courts was changed from $15,000 to $25,000 on January 1, 1986).

Other Civil Petitions are petitions for adoption, for change of name, to establish the fact of birth or death (if not part of a pending probate proceeding), for writs of review, mandate and prohibition, for conciliation (when not part of a pending family law proceeding), and petitions filed under the Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act and other special proceedings.

Personal Injury, Death and Property Damage is a category that includes actions for damages in excess of $25,000 for physical injury to persons and property, and actions for wrongful death. (The upper monetary limit for filing in lower courts was changed from $15,000 to $25,000 on January 1, 1986.)

Probate and Guardianship is a category that includes all probate proceedings, will contests, guardianship and conservatorship proceedings (including conservatorship proceedings under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act), and petitions to compromise minors' claims (when not part of a pending action or proceeding).

MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT GLOSSARY

Civil Cases Awaiting Trial refer to civil cases (jury and nonjury) calendared for trial, including civil cases with a memorandum to set filed but no trial date assigned. Small claims cases are excluded.

Disposition refers to completion of a proceeding. A civil disposition is a count of cases. Civil dispositions *before trial* include dismissals, transfers, summary judgments, and other judgments before trial. A criminal disposition is a count of defendants. Criminal dispositions *before trial* include bail forfeitures, dismissals, transfers to another trial court and pleas of guilty. *After trial* dispositions are divided into contested and uncontested trial categories. *Contested* dispositions are trials in which evidence was introduced by both sides. *Uncontested* dispositions are trials in which evidence was not introduced by both sides, including traffic matters where the officer's written statement or citation is introduced in lieu of the officer's appearance. For criminal proceedings, dispositions after trial include acquittals, dismissals, convictions, and defendants who are bound over.

Felonies refer to all offenses which are punishable by imprisonment in a state prison or by death, including certain crimes charged under the Vehicle Code. Such complaints are filed in municipal and justice courts for a preliminary hearing to determine if there is sufficient evidence to adjudicate the offense in superior court.

Filings in criminal matters refer to the number of defendants accused. In civil matters, they are the number of cases for which an initiating complaint has been filed.

Group A Misdemeanors include nontraffic misdemeanor violations of the Penal Code and other state statutes, but exclude Fish and Game code violations and intoxication complaints.

Group B Misdemeanors include nontraffic misdemeanor violations of local city and county ordinances and of the Fish and Game Code, and also include intoxication complaints.

Group C Misdemeanors include violations of Vehicle Code sections 20002 (hit and run, property damage), 23104 (reckless driving, causing injury), and 23152 (driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs).

Group D Misdemeanors include all traffic misdemeanors that are not included in the Group C misdemeanor category.

Illegal Parking includes all violations of parking regulations established by state statutes and local ordinances.

Judicial Position Equivalents are estimates of the number of judicial officers who were available to conduct court business. The numbers include authorized judgeships, adjusted to reflect judge vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts, and assistance received from full-time and part-time commissioners and referees, plus assistance received from assigned judges or from temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

Judicial Positions include authorized judges and full-time referees and commissioners.

Juvenile Orders are issued by municipal court judges acting as referees pursuant to designation by the superior court.

Nontraffic Infractions include violations of state statutes and local city and county ordinances unrelated to traffic and specified as infractions.

Other Civil includes all civil matters with a value of $25,000 or less, except small claims matters.

Small Claims refers to all matters filed in small claims court (value of $1,500 or less).

Traffic Infractions include all Vehicle Code violations of state statutes and city and county ordinances specified as infractions but excluding parking violations.

Weighted Filings are estimates of the case-related judicial minutes needed to process an annual caseload. They are determined by adding the products of filings and a corresponding filing weight in each case category. When weighted filings are divided by the appropriate judge-year value, they yield an estimate of the number of judicial positions required to dispose of cases filed during the year.